

A /  
**GEOGRAPHICAL  
DICTIONARY,**

Representing the  
**Present and Ancient Names**  
Of all the  
**Countries, Provinces, Remarkable Cities,**  
**Universities, Ports, Towns, Mountains, Seas,**  
**Streights, Fountains, and Rivers**  
Of the whole

**W O R L D**

Their Distances, Longitudes and Latitudes

With a short  
**Historical Account of the**  
**AND THEIR**  
**PRESENT STATE**

To which is added an **INDEX**  
Ancient and Latin Names

*Very necessary for the right understanding of  
Modern Histories, and especially the divers  
the present Transactions of Europe.*

By **EDMUND BOHUN, Esq.**

*London,* Printed for **Charles Bromley,**  
**Gun, at the West End of St. Pauls.** 1688

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T H E  
P R E F A C E.

**A** Bout a year since, when there was nothing further from my Thought than a Work of this Nature, the compiling hereof was proposed to me by a Friend of the Publisher, as an Useful, Necessary, and not Unpleasant Undertaking. And I was without great difficulty convinced of the two first, but I could easily foresee, whatever it would be to others when it was finished, it would be a Task of great Labour to me; and that there would be very little to please or divert me in the doing of it: yet not being then preingaged, I was the more easily persuaded to enter upon it, and draw up the Letter A, as a Specimen and Tryal, which abundantly convinced me of the difficulties I must run through; but then too it shewed me more clearly the Usefulness, and Want of such a Book in English.

It is true there had been a small Piece in English of this Title, of about eight Sheets of Paper in Duodecimo, which had been four times Printed before, which is said to have been drawn by Monsieur du Vall, Geographer to the French King; but I suppose it was only the Index of a larger Book turned into English, and some few Historical Notes added here and there; for I never could procure a sight of the Original,



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ginal, though I took some pains to get it: but however this may be, the Sale of four Impressions of that piece, was a good encouragement to go on with the design, though I saw I could make little or no use of that first Draught, but only as a kind of Common-Place Book.

Geography is an Art which from very small beginnings, has in our days swelled into a vast bulk, and yet it is capable of great improvements, as I shall shew in its proper place. In ancient times Men knew little more of the World, than the Names of those small Countries, or Kingdoms, in which they lived, and the first Inhabitants, (from which for the most part those places took their Names) for some Ages enjoyed them, and then there was no need of Geographical Dictionaries. But when the Voyages of the Phœnicians and Grecians, and the Wars of the Greeks and Romans, had by degrees opened the way to the unknown parts of the World, and many Countries had changed their Masters and Owners, and consequently the Names of Places were altered, and become more numerous; then it became needful to have Works of this Nature, wherein all things were so placed as to be easily and presently found.

As the Ruin of the Roman Empire brought a great variation upon the Names and Divisions of this part of the World; so Navigation and Commerce has in latter Ages discovered vast Countries, which were wholly unknown to the Ancients, or at best but obscurely. And when the Art of Printing had encouraged the Publishing of such vast Bodies of Geography, that it was above the strength of Human Faculties to carry

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such a number of Names of Places, or to know presently where to look for them, though Books, and Maps too, were at Hand, then it became yet more necessary.

For what Man is able when he meets the Ancient Names of Places, to say presently, this is not extant, and that is called so, or so now: and if he has the Name of a City or Town given, and knows, for example, that it is in Spain or France, yet if he has no direction where to look for it, he may pore long enough upon the Map before he find it, as I know too well.

And besides this, there is not the least similitude, very often, between the Latin, and the Vulgar Names of Places, and the very Vulgar Names in several Countries, are as different too. Nor will the Geographical Descriptions or Maps, help this defect, which are yet too great to be carried about, or upon many occasions to be turned over.

And yet, without the knowledge of Times and Places, the best Histories are little better than Romances, at least they leave faint and confused Notions on the Minds of the Readers, whereas these two Circumstances fix and confirm things.

And yet, it will not only be useful in the Reading of History, but those who Travel may carry it with them as a Companion, it being small, and so contrived that it will give them great Light into many things, which will be Useful, or Delightful to them, whereas whatever has been hitherto done of this kind, is either too little to be of any great use, or too big to be carried about.

And even in common Conversation, News being one of the most usual entertainments, the knowledge of

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*Places is of absolute necessity to prevent those Ridiculous mistakes Men must commonly make, who know nothing, or very little of the World.*

*In Order to serve all these Necessities of Men, I have set down first the various Names of all Places, the Bounds and Extents of Kingdoms, Provinces, Counties, Principalities and Territories, their Fertility, and the Temperature of the Air; with the Nature of the Soil, as whether they are Mountainous or Plain, Dry or Marshy, open or overspread with Woods and Forests.*

*I have described the Rise and Course of Rivers, the Countries they pass through, and the Cities they water, and the more considerable Rivers that fall into them, and where. And so as to the greater Chains of Mountains, I have pursued the same methods as far as I could.*

*As to Cities and Towns, I have shewn in what Kingdoms, Provinces, or Counties, they stand; upon what Rivers, and what distance from other considerable Places, and to what Quarter of Heaven, and very often the Longitudes and Latitudes of them; so that by these helps they may easily be found in a Map, or be shewn whereabouts they ought to be placed, if they are not in it.*

*Nor is this all, I have added a short Chronological account of the Histories of most Places: Who were the first Inhabitants, and when, and by whom they have been Conquered: and so for Cities, when, and by whom they were built; what Fates have attended them, and in what State they now are, or anciently have been, and what Rank they have in the Ecclesiastical,*

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*astical, or Civil Government: under what Princes they are, and what Religion they embrace: and lastly whether they are Great or Small, Strong or Weak, Rich or Poor, &c.*

*It is not possible that so great a Work as this is, should be performed in so little time as I have had, without many mistakes; sometimes I may have mistaken my Leader, and he may sometimes have mistaken his, and at other times the Press may have failed one or both of us; for though I have taken very great care, yet I have not had time to measure all the distances, and to state exactly all the Chronological Accounts, not to say that Chronologers do very much differ one from another; and when I could not precisely state the Time, I have used Words which express my diffidence or uncertainty, which was better than to be positive without Evidence, or any Authority.*

*Nor is the Reader to expect in so small a Volume an account of all the Places in the World, or a full account of all the more considerable. No, I had two things in my Eye. The first was to raise a desire in the English Nobility and Gentry, to have a fuller and larger Work of this Nature, though I confess I never desire to do it the second time. And the second was to make this as General, and as Useful as was possible. How far I have gained either of these Points, must be left to the Reader to determine; but I hope I may modestly say it will always be an useful Book, though it should never be enlarged, and that it will ever be fit to have one of this Bulk for common Use, though there were a larger Printed for Libraries and Studies; for it is a great mistake that all useful Books must be*

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be of the largest size, whereas some are the more useful because cheap and small.

As to the Chronological Accounts I have added; that is a new and a late Design, attempted by few, and therefore not easie to be done. The first and Principal design of a Work of this Nature, is to be a kind of General Index to Geographical Books and Maps, to shew where any Place stands, but then the Description belongs to the Geographer, and the Fate of those Places to the Historian: but this being a dry and untempting entertainment, the latter Writers have added something of History to entertain and fix the memory of the Reader, and I was desirous even in this, to give this small Piece all the Advantages I could on this account, though it was by far the most difficult part of my Task to find what I wanted, and reduce it into order, and express it shortly, when I had a plenty of Matter, and when all was done much more might have been added, if I had had time for it, more Books, and a greater Scope.

But when all is done, no one Man can do it perfectly and fully in his life time, it being necessary to Read over all the Histories that are extant, for this purpose, and all the Travels too.

The first Person that attempted a Work of this Nature, was Stephanus Byzantium, who lived after the times of Honorius and Arcadius, about the year of Christ 400. and wrote a Voluminous Book of Cities, Islands, Nations, People, and Places, &c. The Principal design of which was not so much Geographical, as Grammatical and Historical, to shew the Derivation, and Occasion of the Names of Places. This vast Work  
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was epitomized by Hermolaus Barbarus, who lived in the next Century, under Justinian the Emperor, to whom he Dedicated this Abridgement, which proved the loss of that great Work, though this latter is still Extant, and some Fragments of the Greater, which shew how much it was damaged by this Author.

The next, though at a vast distance of time, was Abraham Ortelius, a Flandrian, who was born in the year 1526. and died in the year 1598. He Published a very Learned and Laborious Work, which he stiled Thesaurus Geographicus, but then that almost wholly respects the Ancient Geography, and has very little of the New, and is besides so very short, that it is of very little use to any, but Men of great Learning, and well acquainted with the Ancient Geography and History.

After this great Man followed Philip Ferrarius of Alexandria, in the Dukedom of Milan in Italy, Professor of the Mathematicks in the University of Pavia; who left behind him when he died, a Book called Lexicon Geographicum, which was Printed first at Milan in the year 1627. and was a Work of great perfection, and very much esteemed by all Learned Men, but being a Posthumous Work, and perhaps never Revised by its Author, it came into the World with great defects, and many faults, which yet did not abate the price, or hinder the inquiries of Learned Men after it.

In the year 1657. Dr. William Dillingham, of Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge, an English Man, reprinted this Work in a small Folio, and took great care to supply the defects, and correct the Errors of the Former, and certainly as to the Ancient Geography,

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*phy, which was all they aimed at, this was a Work of great Perfection and Exactness, and will ever have an honourable place in the Studies of Learned Men.*

*About ten years after, Michael Antonius Baudrand, a French Gentleman, reviewed, and enlarged this Edition, chiefly by taking in the Modern or New Geography, and the Division and Bounds of Kingdoms, as they now stand, which had not been at all considered by the former Writers, and this improvement was so well received, that in the year 1677. his Book was Reprinted at Isenach, a City of Thuringe in Germany.*

*The good entertainment this met with, encouraged him to give it a second Review, and to make great Additions to it, in which he saith he spent five years, and in the year 1682. he Published this second Impression, wholly under his own Name, suppressing the Name of Ferrarius, which he had retained in his first Edition, which as I cannot commend, so I will not reproach him for it, because he has been one of my principal Guides in this Work; though I have not followed him blindfold neither, but have very frequently consulted the Maps, and the other Geographers, and some Travellers too, who had been in the Places: and as to his Historical Observations, I have made vast Additions, and rectified many mistakes, made by him, or his Printer.*

*In the year 1677. Joannes Jacobus Hofman, Professor of the Greek Tongue at Basil, Published a vast Work, Intituled Lexicon Universale, Historico-Geographico-Chronologico-Poetico-Philologicum, in four Volumes in Folio, in which he has very much enlarged the*

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*the Accounts given by Baudrand, and especially as to Switzerland and Germany: but then I was not so happy as to have the use of him in the two first Letters; but in all the rest I have had frequent recourse to him, and his Historical Collections are fuller, and much more impartial than those of Baudrand, who seems to think it makes for the Grandeur of France, to say nothing of those Places where their Arms have been unfortunate, and their Designs have miscarried.*

*The Table of Longitudes and Latitudes, which I have followed, was first Collected by Ferrarius, and is Printed at the end of Dillingham's Impression, and continued by Baudrand in his first Impression; and as I doubt not but there may be many mistakes in it, so when I found that Travellers assigned them otherwise, I have taken notice of the variety, and over and besides, I have added in the end a new Table, Published in the year 1687. by Phil de la Hire, Professor of the Mathematicks at Paris, which is thought, as to the greatest part of the Places, to be more exact, and better grounded than any other, especially as to the Cities of France; and if the English Reader meets with some Latin Names in it, the Index at the end of this Dictionary will direct him to the Vulgar Names: only he may be pleased to understand, that in this Table Paris is taken for the first Meridian, which is placed in 23. 20. according to Baudrand.*

*As to the Longitudes and Latitudes of Places, it were to be wished that all Travellers would very exactly observe that, in all the more considerable Places, and at their return give an account of their Observations, it being the first step to the reformation of our Maps,*

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Maps, and in many Countries the quickest way to find them, especially where Places stand at a great distance one from another, and there are few Rivers, and those too are not commonly known, and especially in Asia, Africa, and America.

I have as much as was possible endeavoured to please all the World, and declined saying any thing that might give any persuasion of Men an offence, my Observations being purely Geographical, and Chronological, and if any Moral reflection has in any place broke loose, I hope they will appear as Innocent, and Inoffensive, as Necessary and Loyal. And as for any mistake I may have committed, of any kind whatsoever, I shall be ready to retract and amend it, so soon as ever I am shewn it.

Many have desired the first Principles of Geography should have been shortly stated, by way of Introduction, but this has been done so often, and by so many, that I conceive it needless, especially seeing Varenus his General Geography, (which is perhaps the best Book that was ever Written as to this) is in English, and may be easily had.

But there is one thing I ought not to omit, and that is the various Measures used in different Countries, which I have occasion to mention so very often: and therefore I will give the Reader in the next place an account of them from Varenus, and Baudrand.

OF

## OF DIVERS

# MEASURES.

**B**Ecause there is nothing of greater, or more frequent use in Geography than Measures, and different Nations have different ways of expressing Distances, there ought to be something of that Nature premised here, for the clearer understanding, and the more easie finding of the Distances of Places.

The most usual Measure is a *Foot*, but then there has been heretofore great variety in this, but at last the *Roman Foot* prevailed, and is now the Rule of all Measures.

The Ancient *Decempeda*, or *Petch*, contained Ten of these Feet, but now in some Places it is twelve, and in Germany sixteen. And *Snellius* saith the *Dutch Mile* contains one thousand and five hundred *Perches*, each of which contains twelve *Roman Feet*.

The *Greek Stadium* contains six hundred *Greek Feet*, or six hundred and twenty five *Roman*.

A *German Mile* contains fourteen thousand Feet, four thousand Paces, thirty two *Stadiums*, and fifteen of them make a Degree.

An *Italian Mile* contains one thousand Paces, four thousand Feet, eight *Stadiums*.

A *Geometrical Pace* contains five Feet.

*Orgia*, contains six Feet, and is thought to have been the *Greek Pace*.

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## Of Divers Measures.

A *Cubit* is supposed to be eighteen Inches.

A *Parasange*, or *Persian Mile*, contains thirty *Greek Stadiums*, or three thousand *Persian Paces*.

*Schoenus*, an *Egyptian Measure*, contains, as *Herodotus* saith, sixty *Stadiums*, as *Pliny* forty; perhaps there was a diversity, or the Books are corrupted.

A *French League* contains three thousand Paces, and there is twenty five of the least, and twenty of the greater in a Degree, being to the *Dutch Mile* as twenty five is to nineteen.

An *English Mile* is the same with an *Italian Mile*, and it has been supposed that sixty of them would equal a Degree, but it now appears there is seventy in a Degree.

A *Danish* or *Swedish Mile*, is to the *Dutch* as ten to nineteen, and ten of them make a Degree.

A *Turkish Mile* is equal to an *English*, or *Italian Mile*.

An *Arabian League* is the fifth part of a Degree.

A *Spanish League* contains four thousand Paces, so that seventeen of them make a Degree.

A *Scotch Mile* is a little bigger than an *English*, and fifty of them make a Degree.

An *Irish Mile* is greater than a *Scotch*, forty five of them making a Degree.

The *Polonian* and *Hungarian Miles* are equal to the *German*, fourteen in a Degree.

A *Russian Vost*, or *Mile*, is the eightieth part of a Degree.

# A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

*In which are Represented all the Present and Ancient Names of all the Countries, Provinces, Remarkable Cities, Towns, Ports, Seas, Streights, Fountains, Rivers, Mountains, Universities, &c. of the whole World.*

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**A** A, a River of *Transisselane*, or *Over-Iffel*, a Province of the Low-Countries, it washeth the Walls of *Steenwick* and the Fort of *Blockzil*, and then falls into the *Zuyder-Sea*.

*Aa*, a River of *Westphalia*, which falls into the *Old Iffel*, it is supposed by some to be *Velicer*.

*Aade*, a small River of *Brabant* which runs not far from *Boisleduc*.

*Aar*, *Arola*, The Principal River in *Switzerland*, it springs from *St. Gothards Hill* near the Head of the *Rhofne*, and being increased with many Rivers, falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldhust* a Town in *Schwaben*.

*Abacares*, a People in the South of *America* upon the River *Ma-*

*Abanbo*, a River of *Ethiopia*, it falls into the *Nile* a little above *Meroe*, it is supposed to be *Ptolomy's Astapus*.

*Abanwiwar*, a County of the Upper *Hungary* upon the *Tibiscus*, the Capital of which is *Cassovia*; this Province is called by the Germans *Abauwar*.

*Abbeville*, a City of the County of *Ponthieu* in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, it is well Fortified, Large and Beautiful, and lies 34 Leagues from *Paris* to the North. It belonged heretofore to the Abby of *St. Riquier*, and from thence it had its Name.

*Abensperg*, a little Town of *Bavaria* three German Miles from *Ratisbon*, and one from the *Danube*. It gave Birth and surname to *Joan-*

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*nes Aventinus* a Learned Historian, who wrote the Annals of his Country from the Flood to the year 1460. in Ten Books.

*Aberconwey*, in Latin *Conovium*, a Town in the County of Carnarvan in Wales seated upon the River *Conwey* and the Irish Sea.

*Aberdene*, in Latin *Aberdonia* and *Devana*, a City of the Kingdom of Scotland. It is built upon the River *Don*, it is 55 Miles distant from *St. Andrews* to the North-East, there is an Episcopal Chair there brought from *Mortlack* in the year 1100. and an University Founded in 1480. The Seat of the Town is removed nearer the River *Dee* of late times. This Town was yielded to the *English* without constraint, in 1651. Long. 18. 12. Lat. 58. 40.

*Aberfraw*, *Gadiva*, A Town in the Isle of *Anglesey*, the Royal Seat of XI. Kings of North-Wales whereof *Amarawd* the first began his Reign there, Anno Christi 877. and *Llewellyn* the last of all the British Kings was slain in Battel, Anno Christi 1282. Long. 15. 20. Lat. 54. 10.

*Abergavenny*, in Latin, *Gobannium*, a Town in the County of Monmouth in Wales: it belonged to the *Silures* when the Romans Conquered them; it is Fortified with a Wall and Castle, and Seated where the *Uske* and *Geveny* meet, it was erected into a Barony, which in the year 1685. was possessed by *George Nevil* Lord *Bergavenny* first Baron of *England*.

*Abernethy*, a Town upon the River *Tay* in *Strathern* in Scotland,

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it was Anciently the Seat of the Kings of the *Picts*, and accordingly had a Bishops Sea, which is since removed to *St. Andrews*, where we shall speak further of it.

*Abington*, is a Corporation in *Berkshire*, seated upon the River *Thames*, between *Oxford* and *Wallingford*, which was Garison'd for the Parliament against *Charles* the First, in 1644. which proved a great inconvenience to that Prince. It stands about 5 Miles South of *Oxford*. The Right Honourable *James Barty*, was created Earl of this place the 30. of Novemb. 1682. by *Charles* the Second.

*Abissinia*, see *Ethiopia*.

*Abestavarati*, *Olbasa*, a City of *Cilicia* near to *Antioch* upon the River *Trag*. There is another City in *Cappadocia* not far from the Foot of Mount *Taurus* called by the same Latin Name.

*Abiz*, *Fatrus*, *Ischar*, a small River of *Bulgaria* which falls into the *Danube* a little below *Nicopolis*.

*Abo*, an Episcopal City of *Sweden* under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, upon the River *Aviaroki* in South *Finland*, near the Shores of the *Baltick* Sea 25 German Miles, from *Revel* to the North-West, and 31. from *Stockholme* to the North-East. It lies in 45 degrees of Longitude and 63 of Northern Latitude.

*Aboy*, a Market Town in East *Meath*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

*Aborigines*, were the most Ancient people of *Latium*, the Seat of the first Original Romans. They are mentioned by *Tacitus* in the 11. of his Annals as one of the first Nations in *Italy* which received Letters from *Evander* the *Arcadian*. They are

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are supposed to have been the first People which entred *Italy* after the Flood. The Word is generally used to signifie the first Inhabitants of any Country, of whose original no account can be given.

*Abruckbanya*, *Aurariarum*, a Town in *Transylvania*.

*Abruzzo*, called by the Romans *Apurulum*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; it is bounded on the East with *Apulia*, now *Puglia*, on the West with *Marca Anconitana*, on the North with the *Adriatick* Sea, and on the South with the *Apennines*; it was anciently the Seat of the *Picentes* and the *Samnites*, which latter people by their Valor put the conquering Romans to the last refuge of choosing a Dictator four times, and afforded them the Honour of XXX. Triumphs. Their last was in the 481. year of *Rome*, 270 years before our Saviours Birth: This is one of the greatest, richest and best peopled parts of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Abuyo*, one of the *Philippine* Islands in the *East-Indies*, between *Luzonia* and *Mindana*; this and the rest are under the Dominion of *Spain*, and they are the natural Store-houses of Spice to the whole World.

*Abutich*, heretofore *Abydus*, a very eminent City of *Egypt*, 22 Miles from *Ptolemais* to the North; it stands upon the *Nile*. Here was the Palace of *Memnon* and the Temple of *Osiris*, so much celebrated in the Ancient Poetry and Mythick History. Long. 61. 20. Lat. 26. 50.

*Abysso*, anciently *Elorum*, is a River of *Sicily* which falls into the Sea between *Syracusa* and *Pachyno*

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or *Passaro*, the most Southern Promontory of that Island.

*Acapulco*, a City of *New Spain* where they usually imbarck for *Peru* and the *Philippine* Islands.

*Aca*, *Acre*, *Acri*, or *Acon*, a Sea-Port in *Phenicia* which was called by the *Grecians* and *Romans* *Ptolemais*, the latter fixed here a Colony: After the loss of *Jerusalem*, in the times of the Holy War it was the Capital of that Kingdom for some time, till being taken by the *Moors* it was intirely ruined, it lies 24. Miles South of *Tyrus*, in Long. 66. 30. Lat. 33. 00. from this place the Knights of *S. John* of *Jerusalem* removed to *Rhodes*.

*Accadie*, a peninsula in *New France*.

*Acada*, *Sangarius*, a River of *Bithynia*.

*Acafran*, *Chinaful*, a River of *Mauritania*.

*Acanes*, a City of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

*Acaxi*, a City of *Japan*, 25 Leagues from *Meaco* the Capital City of that Kingdom.

*Accaron*, heretofore a Famous City of the *Philistins*, in these times it is a poor Village and called by the same Name.

*Acci*, *Guadix*, a City, Bishoprick and Colony of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, nine Leagues from *Granada* East. It lies at the Foot of the Mountains not far from the Head of the River *Guadalen-tin*, it was taken from the *Moors*, Anno Christi, 1489. the Bishop of it is under the Archbishop of *Sevil*.

*Accia*, a City and Bishoprick of the Island of *Corfica* now Ruined, and the Bishoprick united with that of *Mariana*. B 2 *Acdeniz*,

*Acdeniz*, the present Turkish Name of the *Egean Sea*.

*Agerenza*, or *Cirenza*, anciently known by the name of *Acherontia*, a City of the Kingdom of Naples in the County called the *Basilicate*, which is a part of *Calabria*; this City lies upon the River *Bradanium* at the foot of the *Apennine*, it was formerly an Arch-bishoprick, but the City being in a declining state, the See is united to that of *Mateola*.

*L' Acerra*, a City and Bishoprick of the Kingdom of Naples, under the Arch-bishop of Naples, and but 8 Miles distant from the Capital City: it lies in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Road to Benevento.

*Acha*, *Achaza*, a River of *Bavaria*, it flows through the Lake of *Chiemsee* and falls into the River *Inns*, which last River falls into the *Danube* at *Passau*.

*Achacica*, *Achachica*, *Achiacica*, a Town of New Spain, where there are several Mines of Silver, it lies 18 Leagues North from *St. Angels*.

*Achamba*, vide *Ceylan*.

*Acham*, a very large City, the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name in the Island of *Sumatra*, in the *East-Indies*. The King of this City, is in the League with the *Dutch*, who export from hence many rich Commodities, and much Spice.

*Abbaluck*, a City of the *Asiatick Tartary*, in the Province of *Tainfu*, not far from *Cambalo*, and built upon a Lake. This Country has very few Cities in it and therefore chose there are, may the better be admitted here.

*Achelo*, *Anchialus*, called by the

*Turks Keuchis*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Euxine Sea* mentioned by *Orpheus* and *Ovid*, 24 Miles from *Develro*.

*Achlar*, *Araxis*, a famed River of *Armenia Major*, it is called in the latter Maps *Arais*, by others *Catax*, by the *Persians Araks*: Its ancient Name is fetched from the violence of its Stream. The Fountains of this River are within 16 Miles of the Fountains of the *Euphrates*. And it divides *Armenia* from *Media Atropatia*, and falls into the *Caspian Sea*. *Bisbequius* saith, that in his time (*viz.* in 1543.) this River was the bound between the *Persian* and the *Turkish* Empires, as I believe it is still. There is another of the same Name in *Mesopotamia* which falls into *Euphrates* below *Thapsacum*.

*Achomy*, a decaying City in the Province of *Connaught* in the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the County of *Letrim*, it is an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tuam*, the City is sinking every day more into Ruin.

*Achrida*, *Achris*, *Achridius*, *Adirida*, by the *Turks* called, *Giustan-dit*, *Justinian* the Emperor being born here rebuilt it, and called it *Justiniana*, and made it the Metropolis of *Macedonia* in which it stands, and of *Bulgaria*; it is still a strong and populous City governed by a *Sangiack*, it is situated near the Lake of *Lychnidum*. It has been in the *Turks* hands 200 years.

*Achreerwaldt*, *Silva Arduenna*, a famous Wood, that heretofore extended very near the whole breadth of *Germany*.

*Achyr*,

*Achyr*, a City of *Poland* in the *Palatinate* of *Kjovia*, upon the River *Vorsklo* towards the borders of *Moscovia*: it has a Castle and is well fortified, some few years since it has been in the hands of the *Moscovites*, it stands 25 *Polonian Miles* beyond the *Borysthenes*.

*Aciaponda*, a Town of the *East-Indies*, in the confines of the Bay of *Bengala* and of the Kingdom of *Pegu*, it has a Harbor belonging to it.

*Acerno*, a small Episcopal City in the County of *Principato*, it is under the Archbishop of *Salerno* from whence it is distant 25 Miles to the South-East.

*Acojonlu*, *Armenia Minor*.

*Acqs*, commonly *Dax*, *Aque Augusta*, called heretofore *Tasta* also, is an Episcopal City of *Gascogne*, under the Archbishop of *Euse*, in *Aquitain* in *France*, upon the River *Dour*, or *Adour*, which falls into the *Aquitain Sea* at *Bajonne*. This City has Baths in it, and is distant about five Miles from the Ocean, and about ten from *Bajonne* to the South-East.

*Acquapendente*, a City in *St. Peters Patrimony*, seated on a rising ground by the River *Velia*; abounding in Waters from whence it has its Name. It was made a Bishops See by Pope *Innocent* the X. in 1650. instead of *Castro* a ruined City; it is 40 Miles distant from *Senis*.

*Acqui*, *Aqua Statiella*, a City of *Liguria* in the Dukedom of *Montferrat* under the Dominion of the Duke of *Mantua*, it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, it lies upon the River *Bormia* towards the *Apennine*, about 16

Miles from *Asta*, to the North-East. Here are several hot Baths, to which there is great resort of People. This City suffered much damage in the last *Italian Wars*.

*Acsa*, a Lake in *Bithynia*, and a River of the same Name.

*Acasar*, *Acserai*, *Ain-zarba*, *Ana-zarbus*, a City of *Cilicia*, heretofore an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; now Ruined by the *Turks*: it is 18 Miles distant from *Flaviada* toward the East, it lies upon the River *Pyramus*. Long. 64. 20. Lat. 38. 50. *Dioscorides* was born here, who was a famous Physician in *Nero's* times, and wrote several things which are still extant.

*Adaobi*, a People of *Guiny* in *Africa*.

*Adda*, *Addua*, a River that parts the Dukedom of *Milan* from the States of *Venice*, it ariseth in the *Alpes* and falls into the *Po*, 6 Miles above *Cremona* towards *Placentia*.

*Adea*, a Kingdom of *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, it is extended upon the Eastern Ocean at the entrance of the Red Sea: It was once under the Kings of *Ethiopia*, but has now a King who doth not depend upon them. *Magadaxo*, the Capital of this Kingdom and a Sea-Port, is become a separate Kingdom also, it lies in three degrees of Northern Latitude.

*Adagele*, *Chrysorrhoas*, a River of *Damascus*, in Scripture called *Parphar*, it flows through *Damascus* and its fields, where it is lost and never reacheth the Sea, its Fountains are in *Libanus*. This is one of the Rivers mentioned by *Nadman* the Syrian II King, as better than all the Waters of *Israel*.



## A D

*Adel*, a small Kingdom in *Africa* at the mouth of the Red Sea, heretofore called *Azania*.

*Adelsperg*, *Postonia*, *Pistonia*, a Town in *Croatia*.

*Aden*, a very strong Town in *Arabia Felix*, at the Foot of the Mountains not far from the Mouth of the Red Sea, there is a Sea-Port belonging to it, which is very large, and it is also the head of a Kingdom of the same Name. The *Turks* in 1538. took this Town and hang'd up their King, but not long after the inhabitants revolted and put themselves under the Protection of the King of *Mocha*, and expelled the *Turks* again. This Country was known to the *Romans* by the name of *Adana*, who had here a great Trade.

*Adour*, a River of *Aquitain*, vide *Arqs*.

*Adra* a small Sea-Coast Town in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, with a Port and a strong Castle, it stands upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, 9 Leagues to the West of *Almeria*, which has robb'd it of the Bishops Sea, heretofore belonging to this place.

*Adrianople*, *Uscudama*, *Oresta*, is a City in the midst of *Thrace*, it was taken by *Bajazet* in the year 1362. after which it became the Seat of their Empire till the taking of *Constantinople*, anno 1403. This City was rebuilt by *Hadrian* the Roman Emperor, from whom it has its Name, but is now called by the *Turks* *Endrem*, by the French *Andrinople*, it is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople* and is distant from it 150 Miles West, being seated upon the River

## A E

*Mariza*, (*Hebrus*.) This present Emperor of the *Turks* hath for the most part resided in it, he hating *Constantinople*, and loving Hunting.

*Adrinza*, the present name of *Affyria*, once the Mistress of the World.

*Adrobe*, a River of that part of the *Asian* Tartary, which is subject to the *Muscovites*, it falls into the *Volga* beneath *Cazan*.

*Ethiopia*, is about one half of *Africa*: it is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower. The upper is bounded on the North by *Egypt* and *Libya*, on the West by the lower *Ethiopia*, as also on the South, and on the East it is bounded by the Red Sea, and the *Arabian* and *Barbarian* Bays, it contains *Nubia*, *Abissinia*, and the Kingdoms of *Muaci*, *Macoci*, and *Zanguebar*, &c.

The lower *Ethiopia* is bounded on the North by *Libya*, on the East by the upper *Ethiopia*, on the West and South by the *Ethiopian* Ocean: it contains the Kingdoms of *Monomotapa* and *Monemugi*, the Western *Ethiopians* which are divided into the Kingdoms of *Congi*, *Loangi*, and *Angola*, &c. This more Southern Part of *Africa* which was little known to the Ancients, was found out by the *Portugals*.

*Aferat*, The present Name of *Euphrates*, one of the most celebrated Rivers of the World; it is called by the *Arabians* *Frat*; it springeth from the Mountains of *Armenia* Major, and running to the West receives the *Harpag* and *Arsametes*, then it bends to the South and divides the greater *Armenia* from the lesser. Then it washeth

## A F

washeth *Mesopotamia* on the West and South, and divides it from *Syria*, and *Arabia Deserta*, and at *Ctesiphon*, it runs into the *Tigris*, with which it falls into the *Persian* Gulph beneath *Teredon* and *Balsora*.

*AFRICA*, one of the four principal parts of the Earth, it was so called by the *Greeks*, because it never feels almost any Cold, it is bounded on the North by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the West and South by the Ocean, and on the East by the *Arabian* Gulph and the Red Sea, being only joyned to *Asia* by a Neck of Land; It was anciently known no farther South than to the Mountains of the Moon, till the *Portugueses* of late discovered the Southern Parts. The Inland Parts of it are generally barren, and almost desert by reason of the Sands, and venomous creatures, and want of Water: it is almost twice as big as *Europe*.

*Agde*, a City in *Languedoc* in *France*, the Bishop of which is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, it is a fine and well built Place, seated at the Mouth of the River *Erault*, which there falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

*Agen*, a City and Bishoprick in *Guienne* in *France*, under the Archbishoprick of *Bordeaux*: it stands upon the *Garonne* where it receives on the opposite side the River *L'Egers*; it is large, beautiful, and one of the best Cities of *Aquitain*; it was the Birth-place of *Joseph Scaliger*, it is about 15 Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North East.

*Aggerhus*, a Province of *Norway*, so called from a Castle in it. It is bounded on the East with the King-

## A G

dom of *Sweden*, on the South with the Sound, on the West with the County of *Bergen*, and on the North with that of *Danubius* from which last it is separated by the Mountain *Sevone*, it reacheth its length from the North to the South 240 Miles. The chief Cities of it are *Ansloga*, *Fredericksholm*, *Salzburg*, and *Tonsholm*: The whole of it is under the King of *Denmark*.

*Agion Oros*, *Athos*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, in the Province of *Famboli*, called, by the *Italians* *il Monte Santo*, by the *Greeks* *Agion Oros*, the Holy Mount. It runs into the *Egean* Sea, like a Peninsula, it is joyned to the Continent by a Neck of Land, of an Italian Mile and half, which *Herodotus* saith, was cut through by *Xerxes*. It is 90 Miles in compass, it is called by the *Turks* *Scridag* and *Monaster*, by reason of the vast numbers of Monasteries in it, being about 24 Cloisters of *Calovs* or *Greek* Monks, the chief of which are *Garopedos*, and *Agias Laura*, in which two there are 600 Monks, and in all 5000. Most of these Monasteries are fortified to secure them from Pirates. From this place the Patriarch of *Constantinople* fetches most of the Bishops he needs for his Patriarchate, the being now the School or University of all Greece, the Monks are all of the Order of *St. Basil*. This Mountain lies between the Bay of *Serrymon* on the North and that of *Singo* to the South.

*Agmundesholm*, is a Corporation seated upon a small River which falls into the *Iss*, a little above *Oxbridge*, in the County of *Bucks*.

It sends two Burgeses to our Parliament, and is not otherwise remarkable to my knowledge. It stands 9 Miles from *Uxbridge* to the North West, and about 8 from *Maidenhead* to the North East.

*Agnetes*, or *Agnetin*, is one of the Principal Towns of *Transylvania*, seated upon the River *Harbach*, which falls into the *Ala*. In this place Queen *Isabella* assembled a Diet for the Preservation of her Son, which *Martinius* dissolved, and began a War upon his Master, which ended in both their Ruins.

*Agno*, *Glanus*, a River of *Campania* in *Italy*, called afterwards *Liris*; it riseth in Mount *Tiphate* and flowing West between *Avella* and *Nola*, it entereth *Terra di Lavoro*, it makes the Lake of *Linterne* and at last ends in the Sea of *Tuscany* between the Ruins of *Cuma* and the Mouth of the River *Volturno*.

*Agout*, *Actus*, a small River in *Languedoc* in *France*: it washeth *Castres*, and *Lavaur*, two Cities of *France*, and then falls in the River *Tarn*.

*Agra*, or *Agara*, is a new City seated in a Province of the same Name in that part of *India*, which lies beyond *Ganges*: it is the Capital of the *Mogul* Empire, and his residence, a rich and beautiful City, and was built by *Eskbar* one of his Predecessors, in the last Age upon the River *Gemini*. It is of a vast Circuit, and adorned with a stately Palace; on the other side of the River lies another City called *Serandra*, which is well built and but a kind of Suburb to *Agra*.

*Agria*, called by the Germans, *Erlaw*, is a little but very strong

City of the Upper *Hungary*, and stands upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Tibiscus* 12 Miles beneath it. Its a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gran*. This Town was taken by the *Turks* Anno 1596. it is 17 Miles distant from *Buda*, to the North East, and as it lies in the confines of *Austria*, so it is daily hoped we shall hear it is in the Emperors hands, being now much streightned.

*Ajazzo*, *Ajaccio*, *Adjacium*, *Urcinum*, an Episcopal City of *Corsica* under the Archbishop of *Pisa*; on the Western Shore, it has a strong Castle and a large Haven, and is a neat and beautiful City, flourishing now under the Dominion of the Republick of *Genova*; the greatest part of it is surrounded by the Sea, and it lies at the foot of the Mountains not above a Mile from the Old *Adjacium*.

*Aichstadt*, *Aureatum*, as appears by an Old inscription found there; a City upon the River *Altmid* which falls into the *Danube* between *Ingolstad* and *Regisbon*; it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mogunce*. It lies in the confines of *Bavaria* and the Dukedom of *Schwaben*, and is under the Civil Jurisdiction of its Bishop; it is two Miles distant from *Neuburg* towards the North, eleven from *Regisbon* to the West. There is some controversy amongst Learned Men about the Old Name of this City.

*Aidinelli*, *Caria*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*, it lies right over against *Rhodes*, and has had several fine Cities in it, but they are all ruined by the *Turks*, who have been a long time Masters of this poor Province.

*Aidos*,

*Aidos*, *Aydus*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Bosporus*, distant about a mile and three quarters from *Sesto*, on the *Thracian* Shore; heretofore it was a Suffragan See, under the Archbishop of *Cyzicum*, from whence it is distant twenty one miles towards the South, but now the Bishop of it is made a Metropolitan. It has a strong Castle, well Fortified by *Mahomet II.* after he had taken *Constantinople*, and it is one of the *Dardanelis*, which has ever in it a good Turkish Garrison to defend the Passage, and secure *Constantinople*.

*Aiducal*, A T L A S, The greatest Mountain in all *Africa*, it begins in *Mauritania*, near the *Atlantick* Ocean, to which it gives name; by *Cap de Guer*, and by various windings, extends it self Eastward, as far as the Deserts of *Barca*, raising it self out of barren Sands, it hides its towering Head in never failing Clouds; it has vast variety of names. Perhaps the great height of it was the cause the Ancients thought *Atlas*, (whom they make a King) bore the weight of Heaven on his Shoulders. There is another Mountain call'd *Atlas minor*, now *Errif*, which parts the Kingdom of *Fex*, from that of *Morocco*.

*Aigues Caldes*, *Aque Calide*. A City with natural Baths in it, in *Gallicia* in *Spain*. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Compostel*; it stands upon the River *Minio*.

*Ailesbury*, is a fair Market-Town, well Peopled, and built upon the rising of an Hill, by the Bank of *Tame*, in the middle of the County of *Buckingham*, it was taken by *Cuthwulf* the Saxon, from

the Britons, Anno 472. *Pantony* heretofore for *S. Edith* here born. The Honourable *Robert Bruce*, was created Earl of this place, on March 8. 1684. It is a Corporation, and sends Burgeses to the Parliament.

*Aire*, *Aturum*, the chief Town of *Gascoine*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*, it stands upon the River *Adour*, in the Borders of the County of *Armagnac*, four *Aquitane* Leagues above *S. Sever*, and sixteen from *Bayonne*.

*Aire*, *Aria*, call'd by the *Platians*, *Arien*; by the *Spaniards*, *Ere*: it is a strong City in *Aren*, seated in a Marsh upon the River *Leye*, which falls into the *Scheldt* at *Gaunt*, it was taken by the *French* in 1641. and presently recovered by the *Spaniards*. But it was retaken again by the *French* in 1676. and is now in their Possession by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It is twelve Leagues from *Bologn* to the East.

*Aire*, *Aria*, by the *Scotch*, *Ayr*, is a small City and Sherifdom in *Scotland*, upon *Dunbritain-Frith*, on the West of that Kingdom, it stands twenty two *Scotch* miles from *Dunbritoun*, South West.

*Airy*, *Airiacum*, a Village in *Burgundy* in *France*, in *Auxerrou* near *Clamecy*. Where there was a National Council held in 1020. under Pope *Benedict VIII.*

*Aisne*, *Axona*, a River of *France*, riseth in the Dukedom of *Burda*, and flowing through the Province of *Champagne*, and the Territory of *Argonne*, and that of *Soissons*, cuts the City of *Soissons* into two parts, and at last ends in the River *Oise*, a little East of *Compeigne* in the Isle of *France*.

*Aix*.

## A K

*Aix, Aqua Sextia*, is a City of *Provence* in *France*. It was a *Roman* Colony, and is now an *Archbishops* See, and the Seat of the *Parliament* of that *Province*: it is a fair, growing *Town*, seated in a large *Plain*, upon a small *Rivolet*, about fifteen *Leagues* from *Arles*, and thirteen from *Avignon* to the *East*.

*Aix la Chapelle, Aquisgranum*, is called by the *Germans* *Aach*, by the *Dutch* *Aken*, by the *French* *Aix*, by the *Italians* *Aquisgrana*, it is an *Imperial Free City* of *Germany*, in the *Circle* of *Westphalia*, within the *Borders* of the *Dukedom* of *Juliers*, under which *Prince* it now is. *Charles the Great* of *France*, died here *Jan.* 24. 814. and here he was buried. He having been the restorer of this *City* after *Attila* the *King* of the *Huns* had ruin'd it. It was almost intirely ruin'd by fire again in the *Year* 1656. but is now rebuilding. In the *Year* 1668. there was a famous *League* made here between the present *Kings* of *France* and *Spain*. This *City* stands eight *German miles* from *Cologne*, seven from *Liege*. It stands in a low place, almost encircled with *Hills*.

*Aizu*, a *Province* of *Japan*.

*Akerhuys*, A *Sea-port Town* in the *County* of *Aggerhuys*, not above fifteen miles from *Christianstad* in *Norway*.

*Akersfjorde*, an *Island* belonging to *Norway*, in the *German Ocean*, over against the *Cape* of *Shagen*.

*Akza*, a *River* of *Georgia*, in *Asia*.

*Aladuli*, the *Turkish* name of *Armenia major*.

## A L

*Alagon*, a *River* of *Spain*, in the *Province* of *Estremadura*, and *Kingdom* of *Leon*: it falls into the *Tago*, a little above *Alcantara*, as *Rodericus Sylva* faith.

*Alais, Alefia*, a *City* of *Langue-doc*, upon the *River Guerdon*, at the foot of the *Mountain Cevennes*, ten *Leagues* from *S. Esprit* to the *East*.

*Alan*, a small *River* in *Cornwall* in *England*, it falls into the *Irish Sea* at *Padstow*: at the *Head* of this *River* lies a small *Village* call'd *Camelford*, where *King Arthur* is verily reported to have been slain in *Battel*. *Padstow* lies about seventeen miles West from *Launceston*.

*Aland*, an *Island* of the *Baltick Sea*, at the entrance of the *Botner Sea*. Under the *Dominion* of the *King* of *Sweden*.

*Alar*, a *River* of *Persia*, in *Hyrkania*, which falls into the *Caspian Sea*.

*Alava*, a small *Territory* in *Biscay*, in *Spain*.

*Alba*, or *Albe*. *Alba Pompeia*, a *City* of *Monferrat*, upon the *River Tangro*, it is an *Episcopal See*, under the *Archbishop* of *Millan*. It it was heretofore subject to the *Duke* of *Mantua*, but was taken from him in the *Year* 1631. by a *Treaty* of *Peace*, and is ever since under the *Duke* of *Savoy*: as this *City* has of later times suffered great changes, so they have reduced it into a *consumptive state* for want of *Inhabitants*. It is distant from *Aste*, twelve miles towards the *South*.

*Albany, Albania*, call'd in *Scotland* *Braid-Albin*, is a *Dukedom* in the highest part of *Scotland*, as the *Name* imports, it is the *Seat* of

## A L

of the *Old Scots*, upon the declining *Western* part of *Mount Grampus*, next *Lorn* and *Argile*. *Charles* the *First*, in his *Infancy* at two years of *Age*, was created *Duke* of *Albany*. This *Title* was also conferr'd on the *Lord Darnly*, his *Grandfather*, and given also by *Charles* the *First*, to his *Second Son James*, the now *King* of *England*.

*Albano, Alba Longa*, the *Mother* of *Rome*, from which it lies about twelve miles, it has been ruin'd many *Ages*.

*Alba Julia*, see *Weissenburg*, the *Capital* of *Transylvania*.

*Alba Regalis*, call'd by the *Inhabitants* *Ekekes Fejarwar*; by the *Germans* *Stoel-Weissenburg*: is a *City* of the *Lower Hungary*, once the *Capital* of that *Kingdom*, famous ever after for the *Coronation* and *Burial* of the *Kings* of *Hungary*. It stands in a *Marsh* upon the *River Sarwitz*. It was taken by the *Turks* *Anno* 1543. in whose hands it still is; it is forty five miles from *Buda West*, and sixty from *Comorra South*. *Long.* 41. 10. *Lat.* 47. 8.

*S. Albans, [Verulamium]* is the fairest and the best *Town* in the *County* of *Hertford*. It arose out of the *Ruins* of *Verulamium* a *Town* more strong and ancient, seated on the opposite side of the *River*. This new *Town* took its *Name* from one *Alban* a *Citizen* of *Verulamium*, who in the *Dioclesian Persecution*, suffered *Death* for the *Christian Religion*, and is esteem'd the first of the *British Martyrs*. To whose memory the *Britains* built a fair *Church*, which being ruin'd in the *Wars* between them and the *Saxons*, *Offa* *King* of the *Mercians*, built

here a *Monastery* to his honour, *An. Christi* 795. The *Abbot* of which obtain'd from *Pope Adrian*, the *Precedency* of all *English Abbots*, to which an end was put, *Dec.* 5. 1539. by the *Surrender* of the said *Abby* to *Henry VIII.* Near this place *Richard Duke of York* overthrew *Henry VI.* and took him *Prisoner* *Anno Dom.* 1455. and four years after he was restored to his liberty again, by a *Victory* obtain'd here too. This *Town* had the *Honour* of an *Earldom* bestowed upon it, given by *Charles* the *Second*, *April* 27. 1660. to *Henry Fermyn*, then *Baron* of *S. Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*. Since rais'd to a *Dukedom* by *K. Charles II.* This *Town* lies upon the *River Ver*, ten miles from *Hertford* to the *South West* of *Verulamium*. The *Old Town* I shall speak of in its proper place.

*Albemarle*, call'd by the *French* *Aumale*, is a *Town* in *Normandy* in *France*, near the *Head* of the *River Bussine*, in the *Confines* of *Placardy*. It is memorable for giving the title of an *Earl* to the noble *Family Defortibus*: And of *Duke* to *Edward Earl of Rutland*, after *Duke of York*. Given with the same title to the *Loyal Wife*, and *Valiant George Monk*, by *Charles* the *Second*. (*July* 7. 1660. who died, *Jan.* 3. 1669.) and now enjoyed by his *Son Christopher Monk*. It stands fourteen *Leagues* from *Rouen East*.

*Alberg*, a *City* and *Bishops See* in *Futland*. It lies not far from the *Baltick Sea*, in 58. deg. of *Lat.*

*Albret*, a *County* and *Duchy* in *Gascony*, the *Original* of the late *Royal Family* of *Navar*.

*Alberton*, a *Town* and *Port* in *Barbary*. *Albigeon*,

*Albigensis*, a small Territory in *Languedoc* in *France*, with a City in it call'd *Alby*. This Province is divided by the River *Tarn*. This little spot of ground is very much taken notice of in Church History, for those great oppositions the *Albigenses*, its Inhabitants, made long since against the Church of *Rome*.

*Albila*, *Meroë*, an Island made by the *Nile* in *Aethiopia*, before it enters *Egypt*.

*Alcairo*, *Memphis*, a famous City of *Egypt*, seated a little above the *Delta*, where the *Nile* is first divided; it is call'd in Scripture *Noph*, and *Migdol*. It is now wholly desolate.

*Alcala*, *Complutum*, is a City of the Kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, seated upon the River *Henarez*. It was heretofore a Bishops See, but belongs now to the Archbishops of *Toledo*. One of which *Franciscus Ximenius Cisnerus* Archbishop of *Toledo*, and a Cardinal in the year 1517. in the time of *Alphonfus Sapiens*, opened here an University: it is six Leagues from *Madrid*, and fifteen from *Toledo*. Long. 17. 30. Lat. 41. 00.

*Alcantara*, *Norba Cesarea*, *Pons Trajani*, *Turobrica*, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tajo*. It is a small City, and of late years has been fortified to preserve it from the incursions of the *Portuguez*, it being but three Leagues distant from the Borders of that Kingdom. It is ennobled by a Bridge built over this River, of 670 foot in length, and 28 foot wide, which is generally attributed to *Trajan*; it stands upon six

Pillars. This City was taken from the *Moors* by *Alphonfus VIII*. Anno 1013.

*Aldeburgh*, *Isurium*, a small Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, situated upon the Sea Shore, which sends two Burgesses to Parliament.

*Aldenburg*, *Brannesia*, a ruin'd City in *Holstein*, eight miles from *Lubeck*, which robb'd it of it. Bishoprick in 970. This is by some call'd *Olden-borch*. It is but two miles from the *Baltick* Sea; there is now nothing but a Castle left.

*Aldenburg*, a Town of *Misnia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Pleiss*, which heretofore was a free Imperial City, but in the Year 1308. was taken by *Frederick* Marquess of *Misnia*, after which it was united to *Misnia*. In the Castle of this Town was the Ancient Residence of the Dukes of *Saxony*. It is six German miles distant from *Lipsick* to the South, and eight from *Misna* to the West. Some call it *Altenburg*.

*Alcmaer*, a Town in the Northern parts of *Holland*.

*Almaign*, see *Germany*.

*Alençon*, *Alenconium*, a large and well built City in *Normandy*, adorned with the Title of a Duchy; it stands upon the River *Sarte*. This title has been carried by eight of the Royal Family of *Valois*, and has been since conferr'd occasionally on many of the younger Princes of the Royal Family of *France*. It is forty two miles from *Paris*.

*Aleppo*, *Berrheä*, *Beroa*, is a City of *Syria*, seated upon the River *Marjya*, which falls into *Euphrates*, it is at this day the greatest City of *Syria*, a Mart fill'd with innumerable

Inhabitants, and *European* Merchants it is six miles in compass, has three Suburbs, ten Gates, and an oblong Castle, which is very strong. It is twenty eight Leagues distant from *Scanderon* towards the *Euphrates*, and two hundred miles Northward from *Damascus*; the *English*, *French*, and *Venetians*, have each of them a Consul here. Long. 58. 20. Lat. 31. 25.

*Alexandria*, a City of *Egypt*, is call'd by the *Turks* *Scanderik*, it is a celebrated Mart, and the Seat of the second Patriarch, it was built by *Alexander* the Great, Anno Mundi, 3618. that is, 330 years before Christ. It was considered much more than now it is, before the building of *Grand Cairo*. Heretofore the great Trade for Spices was driven here, which were brought by Camels from the Red Sea, which are now brought to us by Sea from the East Indies. Yet this Town is still much frequented by the *European* Ships for the sake of the Harbour. It is Inhabited by about two thousand Souls, which being too few for so vast a City, accordingly much of it is nothing but Ruins. The *Pharoal*, once an Isle, is now joyned to the City, and a Fort built upon it by the *Turks*, with a Garrison for the security of the Port. This City was taken from the Christians by *Amrus* the *Moor*, after a Siege of thirteen Months, it was retaken from them in the times of the Holy War, Anno Christi, 1167. but it fell soon after into their Hands again. Long. 58. 20. Lat. 31. 25.

*Alessandria della paglia*, *Alessandria Stasellorum*, a large and well fortified City in the Dukedom of *Milan* in *Italy*, built upon the River *Tanaro*, which divides it. It was made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, by Pope *Alexander III*. Anno 1175. from whom it had its Name. It is fifty two miles from *Millan* to the North West, and twelve from *Casal* to the South. This City in the Year 1656. being besieged by the Prince of *Cony*, and the Duke of *Modena*, their Army was forced to rise for want of money. *Brietius*. Long. 30. 30. Lat. 43. 54.

*Alessio*, *Alex*, a River of *Calabria* in *Italy*, which falls into the Bay of *Tarento*.

*Alet*, *Alesta*, a City of *Languedoc* in *France*, it is a small City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, out of which Diocese it was taken by Pope *John XXII*. It is five Leagues from *Carcassone*; and stands at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills.

*Algarria*, a Northern Province of the Kingdom of *New Castile*, whose Bounds are not known, so that it is thought that both *Madrid* and *Toledo*, are in this Province.

*Algarve*, a small part of *Spain*, which under *Alphonfus III*. was added to *Portugal*, with the Title of a Kingdom; *Tavira* is the chief place in it: it hath *Portugal* on the North, on the West and South, it is wash'd by the Ocean, and on the East lies *Andaluzia*.

*Algiers*, *Fulta Cesarea* alius *Ruficorum*, *Ruficorum*, a City and Republick



publick in *Africa*, upon the Confiners of *Barbary*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea; Famous for Piracies, and for the loss of a vast Fleet of Ships by a Tempest, sustain'd by *Charles V.* in the Year 1541. when that Victorious Prince attempted the Conquest of this Place. The *English* have since had better success against them, and have twice entered their strong Harbours, and burnt their Ships. First under Admiral *Blake*, April 4. 1655. And having been forced to a Peace in 1668. by Sir *Thomas Allen*, which they broke the year following. In 1670. Captain *Beach* meeting seven of their Men of War, forced them on Shore, two of which they burnt themselves, and the *English* the other five, releasing two hundred and fifty Christian Captives. In 1670. Sir *Edward Sprague* destroyed nine more of their Ships near the Castle of *Bugia*, which plaid upon him with their Cannon. This last Victory reduced those Pyrates to beg a Peace, which they have kept the better since. This Town is seated one hundred miles from *Sally*, right over against *Minorca*. Long. 20. 15. Lat. 32. 45.

*Algher*, *Algaria*, *Corax*, a City of *Sardinia*, call'd by the *Spaniards* *Alguer*, it stands on the Western Shores of that Isle, in the Northern part of it. This City is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sassari*, from whence it is distant sixteen miles to the South. This Bishoprick was translated from *Orana* hither, by *Julius II.* in 1504.

*Algow*, *Agovia*, A County of *Schwaben*, a Province of *Germany*. It is bounded on the North by the *Danube*, and by the *Lech*, on the East by the Lake of *Constance*, and by the Territory of *Hegow* to the West, and by the Earldom of *Tirol* to the South. In this County lie the Marquisate of *Burgow*, *Ausburg*, and several other considerable Cities and Towns.

*Alhama*, *Artigi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, it is seated upon steep Hills, and was the place of delight to the Moorish Kings of *Granada*; it lies seven Leagues from *Granada* North West. It's call'd in the latter Maps *Alcala-real*.

*Alhilet*, *Sin*, a Desert of *Arabia*.

*Alicant*, *Alonæ*, a Port of the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, it is ten Leagues from *Murcia* to the North East, and from *New Carthage*, now *Valentia*, fourteen; the Bay that comes up to it is now call'd the Gulph of *Alicant*.

*Aliola*, a small Island between *Africa* and *Madagascar*, it is called in the Maps *Alion*.

*Alkebulan*, one of the Names by which *Africa* is call'd.

*Alize* or *Alife*, *Alexia*, a place in the Duchy of *Burgundy*, now ruinous, formerly famous for the Siege it endured against *Jul. Cesar*.

*Allier*, *Elaver*, a River of *France*, it riseth in *Languedoc*, in the Territory of *Givandan*, in the Village of *Condress*, at the foot of *Loferre*, the highest of the Mountains of *Cevennes*, then running to the North, it watereth and divides the County of *Auvergne*, and then that of *Bourbon*, where it slides by *Moulins*, and

and then a little beneath *Nevers*, it falls into the *Loire*.

*Almeria*, a City and Port in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Granada*, seated upon the *Mediterranean*, it has its Name from *Amalricus*, a *Gothish* King who built it; it is distant about twenty miles from *Granada*, South-East. There is another Town of the same name in *New Spain*.

*Almina*, *Abyla*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*, near the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*, or the entrance of the *Mediterranean*, supposed to be one of *Hercules* his Pillars.

*Almondbury*, *Camulodunum*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, in the West-Riding, seated upon the River *Calder*, about seven miles from *Hali-fax* to the South-East; which was once a famous *Roman* and *Saxon* City, now a Village.

*Alood*, one of the Names of *Nilus*.

*Alost*, a Town in *Flanders*, upon the River *Dender*; this Town was taken by the *French* in 1667. but was restored to the *Spaniards* again, who now have it. It lies in the middle between *Brussels* and *Gaunt*, one mile from *Dendermonde*. There was an Earldom which belonged to this place, which had Earls of its own till the Year 1165. when it fell to *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, by Inheritance, and was by him united for ever to *Flanders*.

*ALPES*, call'd by the *Germans* *Alben*, is a long Ridge of Mountains, which divide *Italy* from *France*, and *Germany*. It begins at *Port Monaco*, a Town belonging

to the States of *Genova*, upon the *Mediterranean*, but in the Hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1641. And it ends at the Gulph of *Carnaro*, a part of the *Adriatick* Sea, South of *Istria*, a Province belonging to the Republick of *Venice*. It is divided into divers parts and each of them has its Proper Name, besides the General. From the Port of *Monaco* to the Fountains of the River *Var*, they are called the *Maritim Alpes*: From thence to *Susa* the *Cottian Alpes*, from *Susa* to *S. Bernard* the less, they are call'd the *Greek Alpes*: from thence to *S. Gothard* the *Penning Alps*: next to these follow the *Grisson Alps*, to the Fountain of the River *Piave*; that part of them which lie near the City of *Trent*, are call'd by its Name. Those that follow as far as *Doblak*, are call'd the *Norician Alpes*; from the Fountains of *Tajamento* to those of the *Drave*, they are call'd the *Carinthian Alpes*; the last are the *Julian* or *Pannonian Alpes*. Yet there are some who extend them as far as *Dalmatia*, and others carry them as far as *Thrace*, and the *Euxine* Sea, but it is the most received opinion that they end at the Fountains of the River *di Kulpe* in *Liburnia*. Thus far *Cluverius*. It were very easie to give a particular account of every one of these, but it would be too much for so short a work as this.

*Alpon Vecchio*, *Alpinus*, a River in the Territories of *Verone*, which falls into the *Adige*, a River which belongs to the States of *Venice*.

*Alpuxaras*, *Alpuxara*, a considerable body of Mountains in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, they

they were once well peopled, but are almost desolate now; the Moors that inhabited them, having been banished by Philip III.

*Alre, Alera*, a River in Saxony in Germany, which washeth the Walls of the City *Ferden*, or *Verden*, and then it falls into the *Wese*.

*Als*, or *Alstet*, *Alsfuntia*, a River of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* in the Low Countries, which washeth the walls of the principal City, and then with the *Saar*, another River of the same Dukedom falls into the *Moselle* above *Troves*.

*Alsatia*, call'd by the Germans *Elfasi*, by the French *Alsace*. Is a Province of Germany in the upper Circle of the *Rhesn*, it lies between *Schwaben* on the East, and *Lorain* on the West, and the Lower *Palatinate*, and the Territory of *Spire*, and the Dukedom of *Bipont*, towards the North: and upon the *Smietzers* toward the South. It is divided into three parts, *Alsatia* properly so call'd, and into the Lower and upper *Alsatia*, which two last parts, the Bishoprick of *Basil* and *Spire*, and *Philipsburgh*, submitted to *Lewis XIII* in 1634, and they were yielded to the French, by the Peace of *Munster*, in the Year 1648. The Territories of the Bishop and Chapter of *Strasburg*, which lie on this side the *Rhine*, belong to the Lower *Alsatia*.

*Alsen, Alsa*, or *Alsia*, is an Island of *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea, on the Eastern Shore of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, from which it is parted by a small Channel. At the South

end of it stands a magnificent Castle call'd *Suderburgh*, which belongs to a branch of the House of *Holfatia* with the title of Duke, and at the North end there is another Castle call'd *Nordoburg*, possess'd by another Ducal Family. The whole Island is under the Dominion of the Duke of *Sunderburgh*, and is a part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*.

*Altem-bourg* vide *Aldenburg*.

*Amalfi, Amalphis*, an Archiepiscopal City, and Dukedom of the Kingdom of *Naples*, but notwithstanding these great Honours, it is little, and ill built. It stands upon the Bay of *Salerno*, the West part of which is call'd *La Costa d' Amalfi*. It is said the body of *S. Andrew* is kept here. And in this place *Flavio Gioia* found out the use of the Compass in the Year 1300. It is eleven miles distant from *Salerno*, and twenty four from *Naples*, to the North-East.

*Amara*, is an high Mountain with a City of the same Name built upon it, which gives Name to a Kingdom, in the very midst of *Aethiopia*; we are told the Children and Relations of the Royal Family are here kept in Custody, and that upon the Death of their Prince, they fetch another from hence. But others pretend they are kept in *Ovohni* in the Province of *Oinadag*. It lies under the Line, in sixty five degrees of Longitude.

*Amasia*, is a City of *Cappadocia*, in *Asia* the Less, upon the River *Casalmach* (*Iris*), which falls into the *Euxine* Sea. This City is call'd by the Turks *Amnasan*; it was an Archbishoprick, and had four Suffragans. The Turks have been possessed of it three

three Ages: it is large, and the capital of those Countries, and the Seat of the Begirbeg of *Cappadocia*, now call'd by the Turks, *Tocat*. *Strabo*, the ancient Geographer, who was born here, gives a very particular Account of this Place. It now gives the Title of Archbishop to Signior *D'Adda*, the present Pope's Nuncio in England. It lies in Long. 65. 52. Latit. 44. 25.

*Amatque*, or *St. Thomas*, a Town of North America in New Spain, in the Province de *Honduras*, eighteen Leagues distant from the North Sea, which was built Anno 1597. There is a River in the same Province, call'd *Amatitua*.

*Amato*, a River of *Calabria* in Italy. The River of *Amazons* is one of the biggest Rivers of the World: it belongs to the South America, and riseth near *Quito*, a City of *Peru*, out of two Marshes which lie within two Leagues of each other at the foot of the Mountains of *Cordillera*, then running to the East, and being augmented by the Streams of *Goca*, *Napo*, and others, it passeth the Provinces of *Canela* and *Pacamor*, where it receives the River *Xauca* or *Marayno*; so passing many other Provinces after a Course of 1200 Leagues, it falls in the North Ocean between *Brasile* and *Guyana*. The mouth of it is very large, and full of Islands: it was first found in the Year 1541, by *Joannes Orellano* a Spaniard, and therefore some have call'd it the River of *Orellan*. *Peter Texeira*, a Spaniard, has made a very exact Description of it, having spent ten Months in surveying it, in the Year 1639.

*Amberg*, A City of Germany, in

the Province of *Northgom*, upon the River *Wils*: it belongs now to the Duke of *Bavaria*; but both it, and the Country about it, belonged to the Elector Palatine: It is seven German miles from *Ratibone*, and eight from *Noremburg*.

*Ambiam*, a Kingdom of the higher *Ethiopia*, between the Kingdoms of *Bagmid* and *Quara*. It takes its Name from the head City of it.

*Ambiancatiba*, a City and Kingdom of *Ethiopia* the Higher, which has the *Nile* on the East, and the Lake of *Amasen* on the West.

*Amboina*, is an Island of the East Indies: the whole Circuit of it is but 16 Leagues; but yet, it is of great consideration by reason of the plenty of Spice which it affords. It was discovered by the Portuguese in the Year 1515: in 1605, the Dutch drove out the Portugal Forces, and possessed themselves of *Amboina*, the principal Town, by one *Stephen van Hagan*: but that which makes this Island most infamous, was, the Cruelties of the Dutch executed upon the English in the Year 1618. It lies not far from the *Moluccoes*, and is reckon'd among the *Selebes*. This Island lies West of *Banda* 24 Leagues, and very near the Line.

*Amboise, Ambacia*, is a Town and Castle in *Touraine* in France, near the *Loir*, over which it has a Bridge. The Kings of France have often retired hither for their Privacy and Pleasure; and accordingly *Charles the VIII* was born here 1470. and here he died too the 7th of April 1498. But most memorable is this Place for the Surprise intended against France the II, by the Hugonots in the Year 1560, when

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gave Birth to a lasting War in France. This Town lies six Leagues from *Tours*, and ten from *Blon*.

*Ambracia*, a considerable Episcopal City of *Epirus*, upon a Bay of the same Name, in which the Battel of *Atlium* was fought by the Fleets of *Augustus* and *Mark Antony*. This was the Regal City of the famous *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*; and it is distant from *Prevesa*, (*Nicopolis*) twenty five miles.

*Ambres-bury*, *Ambresburia*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, about five miles West of *Salisbury*, and two miles North of *Stone-henge*, seated upon the River *Avon*; which takes its Name from *Ambrosius*, the first King of the *Britains* after the *Romans* forsook them, who is here supposed to have been slain and buried. *Camden*.

*Ambriſi*, *Ambriſius*, a River in the remotest *Ethiopia*, in the Kingdom of *Congo*: it ariseth in the Mountains near the City of *Tinda*, and falls into the *Ethiopic* Ocean between *Lelunda* and the *Loſe*, about five degrees from the Line South.

*Ambrune*, a City in the *Daulphin*ate in France, call'd in Latin *Ebrodunum*: It is an Archbishops See, small, but strong, seated upon the River *Durance*, which falls into the *Rhone*, one League beneath *Avignon*: It lies twenty three Leagues North-East of *Grenoble*, and thirty seven from *Lions*.

*Amel*, a Kingdom of *Africa* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, between the Outlets of the River *Niger*, and on the Western side of it.

*Amelant*, an Island belonging to the *Dutch* in the *German* Ocean, on the Shores of *Friseland*.

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*Amelia*, a City of *St. Peter's Province* in *Italy*, said to be built 964 Years before *Perſeus*: it is an independent Bishops See, it is about six miles from *Narni*.

*AMERICA*, is the Fourth Part of the World, and greater than the other Three. It was wholly unknown to us till the Year 1499, when *Christopher Columbo*, or *Colono*, a *Genouese*, first discovered it, at the Charges of *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, King and Queen of *Spain*. *Americus Vespuccio*, a *Florentine*, seven Years after being sent by *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal*, went further, and discovered the Continent, and from him it has its Name; but it is no less frequently call'd the *West Indies*. It lies in length, from North to South, under the shape of two vast Peninsula's, which are knit together by the Straights of *Panama*, where the Land is not above seventeen Leagues from Sea to Sea. On the Western side it has the *Pacific* Ocean; on the East, the *Atlantick*; on the South, the Straights of *Magellan* or *Le-Maire*; but as to the North, the bounds of it are not discovered, by reason of the great Cold, and their nearness to the Northern Pole. Great part of it is under the *Spaniards*, viz. *Peru*, *New Spain*, *Terra firma*, *Paragua*, *Chili*, and many of the Northern and Southern Islands; yet many of the Maritime Parts are under the *Portugals*, *English*, *French* and *Hollanders*. Those Natives that live in these Parts with the European Nations, are much civilized; but those that inhabit the Inland Countries retain their ancient barbarous Customs. This vast Continent is divided into the Southern and Northern

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thern *America*, by the Bay of *Mexico* and the Straights of *Panama*. The Brevity I design will not permit me here to make a more particular Description of this great Continent and the numerous Islands which wait upon it in both the Oceans, like a numerous Train of Attendants.

*Amersford*, a small Town in the State of *Utrecht* in *Holland*, upon the River *Em*, under the Dominion of the United States, tho once an Imperial City. In the Year 1624. it was taken by the *Spaniards*, but soon after re-taken by the *Dutch*; and in 1672. it fell into the hands of the *French*, who deserted it two Years after. It lies about three Leagues East of *Utrecht*.

*Amiens*, *Samarabriga*, *Samarobriga*, the chief City of *Picardy*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*; it stands upon the River *Somme*, mid-way in the Road between *Cales* and *Paris*, about twenty five French miles from each. It was a long time the Frontier Town of *France*, and was surprized by the *Spaniards* in the Year 1597. but soon after re-taken by that victorious Prince *Henry* the Fourth. This City was built by *Antoninus Pius* the Emperour, and was call'd at first *Samarobriga*, that is, the Bridge upon *Samara*.

*Amsterdam*, *Amstelodamium*, is the chief Town of the Province of *Holland*, seated upon the River *Yam*. It is a new City, and was first fortified in the Year 1492. but within this last hundred of Years it has received its greatest growth, and is now one of the greatest Marts in *Europe*. It has its Name from the River *Amstel* which glides by it: and has a

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large, convenient, and a well-traded Haven. The Riches, Number of Ships, and Merchants belonging to it, are equal to those of most Cities in Christendom. It was taken by the *Hollanders* under Prince *William* of *Nassau*, from the *Spaniard*, in the Year 1578. having been heretofore one of the Imperial Cities: it stands about two Leagues from the *Zuiden* Sea, and four from *Utrecht*. *Ana*, a Town of *Arabia Deserta* upon the River *Euphrates*.

*Anmandale*, is a County in the West of *Scotland*, upon the River *Solway* which parts *Scotland* from *England*; it takes its Name from the River *Anan*, as doth also the principal Town in it, which (saith *Camden*) lost all the Glory and Beauty it had by the English War in the Reign of *Edward* the VI.

*Anapo*, *Anapus*, a River of *Sicily*.

*Anatolia*, *Asia minor*, call'd by the *Turks*, *Natolie*, is a considerable part of *Asia*, extending at self Westward to the Shores of *Greece*. It is bounded on the North with the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*; on the East it is separated from *Syria* and *Armenia major* by the *Euphrates*; on the South it has the *Mediterranean*, and on the North it is severed from *Greece* and *Thrace* by the *Bosphorus* and many other Seas. It is all of it in miserable Slavery under the *Turks*, who have strangely depopulated, impoverished, and ruin'd this once most rich and powerful Country.

*Anclam*, *Anclamum*, a very strong Town in *Pomerania*, under the Government of the King of *Sweden*: it stands upon the River *Pene*. It was taken from the *Sueden* by the Duke

of *Brandenburg* in the Year 1676, and restored to them in 1679. It lies eight German miles South-east from *Sievin*.

*Ancona*, the Principal City of *Marcā Anconitanā*; which Territory takes its Name from this City: It stands upon the Adriatick Sea, near the Promontory of *St. Ciriaco*. It was built by the *Syracufans*, who fled hither to avoid the fury of their Tyrant. The Haven was built by *Trajan* the Emperour, and is one of the fairest in the World, but not so safe as capacious: And in the Year 1532. Pope *Clement VII.* built here a very strong Castle, upon pretence of securing the City against the *Turks*, but in reality to bring it into a greater Subjection to the Pope-dome, in whose Dominions it is; and before this was a kind of Republick: it has a Bishop, who is not under any Archbishop. It is distant from *Rome* an hundred and ten miles to the North-east, and from *Urbino* fifty three miles to the South-east.

*Anaczakrich, Anaczakicus*, a River of the *Ukraine* in *Poland*, which falls into the *Black Sea*, within one Polish mile of *Oczakow*, which is now in the Possession of the *Turks*, and stands near the Mouth of the *Niester*, [*Borysthenes*.]

*Andaluxiā, Vandalitia*, is a Kingdom in the South of *Spain*: it is bounded on the North with the Province of *Bstremadura* and *New Castile*; on the East with the Kingdom of *Granada*; on the South with the Ocean and the Mediterranean; and on the West with the Atlantick Ocean and *Algarve* in *Portugal*: This is the most rich and fertile Country in all *Spain*. The *Moors* erected in it

two Kingdoms, that of *Corduba*, and that of *Sevil* (*Hispalis*), which were re-conquered and added to *Castile* by *Ferdinand II.* in the Year 1248. It is divided into two parts by the River *Guadalquivir* (*Bætis*), and the chief City of it is *Sevil*.

*Andes*, call'd by some the *Cordillera's*, is one of the tallest and highest Ridges of Mountains in the World: they begin in the North part of the Kingdom of *Peru*, and are continued from thence, without any Interruption, to the Streights of *Magellan* by the space of a thousand Spanish Leagues: they are much of the same height, and are seldom above twenty, thirty, or forty Leagues from the *Pacifick Ocean*: there are many of them which burn perpetually towards *Chili*.

*Andover*, is a Corporation in the North-west part of the County of *Hampshire*, which sends Burgesses to Parliament, and gives the Title of a Viscount to the Honourable Earls of *Berkshire*, now in the Possession of *Tho. Howard*: it is seated about eighteen miles from *Southampton* to the North-west.

*St. Andrews*, [*Andreapolis*,] a City of *Fife* in the South of *Scotland*, North of the Frith of *Edinburgh*, upon the German Ocean, into which it hath a fair Prospect, and upon which it hath a large Haven. The ancient Name of this place was *Reginund*: it hath an University, erected by *James I.* Anno Domini 1426. It is also an Archbishops See, which was erected by Pope *Sixtus IV.* Anno 1471, instead of *Aberneath*. The Archbishops of all *Scotland* were heretofore under the Archbishop of *York*, till *James III.* of

*Scotland* representing to the Pope that there were frequent Wars between *England* and *Scotland*, obtain'd from the said Pope, That the Archbishop of *St. Andrews* should be independent Primate of *Scotland*, in the twelfth Year of his Reign: yet *Innocentius VIII.* who immediately succeeded him, obliged this Primate and his Successors to observe the laudable Customs of the famous Metropolitan Church of *Canterbury*. This City, in the Year 1651, not surrendering upon the first Summons, to our English victorious Rebels, was fin'd Five hundred Pounds, but had it remitted, upon shewing they were poor Scholars. It is thirty eight miles from *Edinburgh*, to the North-east, and twenty three from *Aberneath*, to the East: It lies in 17. 28 Long. and 57. 46. Latit.

*Angers, Juliomagus*, in *Cæsar Andes*, is the Head of the Dukedom of *Anjou*, a large well built City, and the See of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. It is seated on the River *Sartre*, in a very good Air; and is also an University, founded by *Lewis II.* Duke of *Anjou*, the Son of King *John* of *France*, Anno 1388. This City is twenty six Leagues from *Toures*, towards the West; it stands within one League of the *Loire*.

*Anglesey, Mona*, call'd by the *Welsh*, *Mon* or *Tir-mon*, but had the Name of *Anglesey* from the *English* after they had conquered it: It is compassed on all sides with the *Irish Sea*, which yet separates it from the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales* by a narrow Channel, which in some places may be forded at low Water: it is in compass sixty miles, and is

one of the Counties of *Wales*, and the most fruitful. This Island was the Seat of the British *Druides*, and was subdued for the *Romans* by *Suetonius Paulinus*, in the Reign of *Nero*: but he not being able to perfect this Conquest, *Julius Agricola*, his Successor, did it effectually. *Edward I.* brought it in Subjection to the Crown of *England* in the Year 1282. till which time it was under the Kings of *North-Wales*. The Right Honourable *Arthur Annesly*, a great lover of Learning and Books, was lately Earl of this County.

*Angala*, A Kingdom in *Africa*, upon the South of the Kingdom of *Congo*.

*Angoulesme, Engolisma*, is an Episcopal City in *Aquitaine* in *France*, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*; it stands upon the River *Charme* which falls into the Ocean right over against the Island of *Oleron*. There is belonging to it also a Dukedom which is bounded upon the North with *Poitou*, upon the East with *Limosin*, upon the South with *Pericort*, and upon the West with *Xantogn*. This Dukedom is call'd by the Name of *Angoumois*.

*Anguilla*, is one of the *Caribe* Islands planted by the *English*: it lies in 18 d. 21 m. Nor. Lat. and 330 of Long. it lies in length about ten Leagues, in breadth three. The Tobacco of this Island is well esteem'd of.

*Anian*, a Streight supposed to be between *Asia* and *America*, but which could never yet be discovered where it is, or whether there be any such Passage or no: it was thought to lie North of *China* and *Japan*, and to disjoyn the Eastern Part of



*Asia* from the Western part of *America*.

*Anjou, Andegavia*, is one of the noblest Dukedoms of *France*: it is bounded on the East with *La Beauce*, on the West with *Britain* and part of *Poitou*, on the South, in part by *Berry*, and in part by *Poitou*, in which Circumference are included *Anjou, Tourein*, and *Maine*. This Country is for the most part fruitful and pleasant, especially in *Tourein*, and along the *Loire*. *Anjou*, properly so call'd, is seated between *Tourein* and *Maine*, and was so called from the *Andegavi*, the old Inhabitants of it. *Henry II.* King of *England*, was Earl of *Anjou* by Inheritance from his Father, as he was King of *England* by Maud his Mother, Daughter to *Henry I.* but King *John*, his Son, lost it, and ever since it has been either annexed to the Crown of *France*, or given to the younger Sons of that Royal Family.

*Annecki, Annecium*, a neat City in *Savoy*, with a Castle. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, seated upon a Lake of the same Name; where the River *Troud* issueth out of the Lake at the foot of the Mountain *Saymenox*: heretofore it was greater, but now it is little, and not well inhabited, tho the See of the Bishops of *Geneva* has been translated thither above an hundred Years. In this place resteth the Body of *St. Francis de Sales*. This City is six Leagues from *Geneva*, South.

*Annibi*, a Lake of North *Tartary* in *Asia*, where there are Mountains of the same Name.

*Anslo*, or *Opflo*, *Anslooa*, a City of the Province of *Aggerhous* in *Norway*, with a Bishop's See, under

the Archbishop of *Drontheim*, seated upon a Bay of the same Name, thirty five miles from the *Baltick* Sea, Northward: It has a Castle near it call'd *Aggerhuslo*. This City was miserably ruin'd by Fire in the Reigh of *Christian IV.* who rebuilt it Anno 1614, and call'd it *Christianstad* from his own Name. In this City were celebrated the Nuptials of *James I.* King of *England*, with the Lady *Ann*, Daughter of *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, the 23th of November 1589. It stands fifty six German miles from *Stockholme*, West.

*Ante, Anta*, a River in *Normandy* which washeth the Town of *Falaise*, and three Leagues lower falls into the *Dive*, which last falls into the *British* Sea four Leagues East of *Caen*.

*Ante, Anta*, a small Town and Port in *Guiny* in *Africa*; three Leagues from the Cape of *Three Heads*, East.

*Antego*, is one of the *Caribe* Islands placed in 16.d. 11. m. of Northern Lat. and 339 of Long. it has been long inhabited by the *English*, and is about six or seven Leagues in length and breadth, difficult of Access, and not much stored with Springs, which the Inhabitants supply by Ponds and Cisterns.

*Antequera*, a small ill built City of *New Spain* in *America*, eighty Leagues from *Mexico*, which in the Year 1535. was made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, by Pope *Paul III.*

*Antibes*, a Town and Port in *Provence* in *France*.

*Antioch, Antiochia*, is call'd by the *Turks, Antachia*; by the *Arabians,*

*Antiochia, Antbakia*. It was built by *Seleucus*, the Son of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, one of the Successors of *Alexander the Great*, and call'd after his Father's Name. This City was, during the times the *Greeks* and *Romans* were possess'd of it, the Capital of *Syria*, or rather of the East; and accordingly, the Bishop of this City was accounted the third Patriarch of the World, *Rome* being the first, and *Alexandria* the second: others count it the second Patriarchate. As it had these great Honours, so it was excellently built, strongly fortified both by Art and Nature, and very populous, till it fell into the hands of the *Arabians, Mamalucks*, and *Turks*, who have made it desolate, and suffered all its stately, and most of its common Buildings, to fall into decay. June 3. 1098. it was taken by the Christians, but in the Year 1188. it was again betrayed into the hands of the *Mahometans*, who have been the Masters of it ever since: It is incompass'd with a double Wall, one of Stone, and the other of Brick, with four hundred and sixty Towers in the Walls: The greatest part of these Walls remain, with a most impregnable Castle at the East-end of the City, but almost all the Houses are falling down; so that the Patriarch has removed his Dwelling to *Damascus*. This City is built on both sides of the River *Orontes*, over which there was a Bridge. It stands about twelve miles from the *Mediterranean*, the River *Pharfar* passing on the South-side of it. This place is call'd in the Prophets, *Riblah*, and was memorable in those times for the Tragedies of *Jeconias* and *Zedebians*.

*ebian, Kings of Judah*. It stands about twenty miles from *Scanderoon*, South, and twenty two from *Aleppo*: it lies in 68.d. 10 m. Long. and 36. 20. Lat.

*Antiochia Ciliciae*, was a City of *Asia* the less in *Cilicia*, which was a Bishop's See, and was seated upon the River *Pyramus*; but what it is now is not known.

*Antiochia Pisidie*, mentioned *Acts* 13. 14. which was afterwards an Archbishop's See; but it is now a mean Village, and is called by the *Turks, Versageli*, or, as others say, *Antachio*: it is distant from *Iconium* sixty miles North-west, from *Ephesus* an hundred and sixty, East.

*Antivari, Antibarum*, is a Metropolitan City of *Dalmatia*, seated upon a Mount upon the Shores of the *Adriatick* Sea, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. The Archbishop of this City had nine suffragan Bishops under him: it is distant from *Budoa* West, and *Dolcigno* East, ten miles; from *Scutari*, South, eighteen miles.

*Antwerp, Anversa*, call'd by the *French, Anvers*, by the *Germans, Antorf*, is a City of the Low Countries in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Scheld*. It is a large and beautiful City, and was, about an hundred Years since, the most populous and best traded City in all those Provinces; and in the Year 1559 was made a Bishop's See by *Paul IV.* In the Year 1569 the Duke of *Alva* built here a strong Castle; in 1576 the *Spaniards* plundered it; in 1585 the Duke of *Parma* reduced it under the Dominion of the *Spaniard* again, in whose hands it now is: but all these Mutations, and

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the building Forts upon the River by the *Hollanders*, has reduced much of its ancient Glory, and it is now decaying. *Abraham Ortelius*, a learned Geographer, who was born here, has described this City at large, as also *Lewis Guicciardin*, in his Description of the Low Countries. This City is ten miles from *Gant*, and as many from *Brussels*.

*Aoaxe*, a River of *Abissinia* in *Africa*; it riseth in the Borders of the Provinces of *Xao* and *Oggo*, and being augmented with the Streams of *Mchi*, it runs Eastward through the Kingdom of *Adel*; the Capital of which, *Avea Gurcela*, being watered by it, it falls in the Gulph of *Arabia*.

*Aouste*, *Augusta praetoria*, a City and Dukedom of *Piedmont*, it is an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tarantaise*, and a part of the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*: it stands in a mountainous, but fruitful Soil, at the foot of the *Grecian Alpes*, upon the River *Doria*, where it receives the River *Bauteggio*, which do both fall into the *Po*. This City was a *Roman* Colony, and is call'd by *Pliny*, *Italiae Limes*, the Frontier of *Italy*. It is fifty miles from *Turin*, East.

*Apennino*, *Apenninus*, a known and very great Chain of Mountains, which divide *Italy* into two parts: it is seven hundred miles long, and begins at the *Maritim Alpes*, and extends it self to the utmost bounds of *Calabria*, where one Branch of them ends at the *Capo dell' Arme*, twelve miles East of *Reggio*; and the other Branch ends at *Capo di Santa Maria* in *Apulia*, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*. In

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all this long Course there is only the River *Offanto* (*Aufidus*) that crosseth it near the City *Conza*. It has divers Names given it in several places, which I shall omit.

*Apenrade*, *Apenrora*, a little City of South *Futland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near the *Baltick* Sea; it belongs to that Duke with the adjacent Territory, and is distant from *Hader Sleven*, South, three *Danish* miles. It has a large Haven secured from the South-east Wind by the Island of *Alsen*.

*Appenzel*, *Abbatiscella*, a very rich Burrow in *Switzerland*, and the Head of the last of the Cantons, it not joyning with them till the Year 1513. It has its Name from this Town, and was once a part of the Jurisdiction of the Abby of *St. Gall*. It is seated at the Rise of the River *Smira*, distant from *Curia* twelve *French* Leagues, from *Zurich* six *German* miles Eastward. The Inhabitants of this Canton are mix'd of the Protestant and Romish Religion.

*Appleby*, *Aballaba*, the County Town of *Westmorland*, almost encompass'd with the River *Eden*, an ancient *Roman* Town, and the Station of the *Aurelian Moors*. It has a pleasant Situation, being built upon the easie Ascent of a rising Hill; but it has only one Street, and that not mightily inhabited: yet for the great Antiquity of it, the Assizes and Sessions are kept here; and it has the right of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament. *William*, King of *Scotland*, surprized this Town, but King *John* soon after recovered it again.

*Apte*,

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*Apte*, *Apta Julia*, A City and Bishoprick in *Provence* upon the River *Calavone*, at the foot of the Mountains. This Bishop is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Aix*: It is a small Place, and is distant from *Avignon* nine miles, to the East.

*Apulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, is bounded with *Abruzzo*, on the East with *Terra di Otranto*, and the *Adriatick* Sea on the North, and on the South with *Calabria*. The *Italians* do call this commonly, *Puglia*, as the *French* call it *Pouille*.

*Apulia Damnia*, is that part of *Puglia* which lieth next to *Abruzzo*, from which it is parted by the River *Fortore*, and so extendeth Eastward as far as the River *Lofanto*, where it meets with *Peucetia*.

*Apulia Peucetia*, extendeth from the Banks of *Lofanto* to the Land of *Otranto*, East.

*Aquila*, the chief City of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It is a Bishops See, once under the Archbishop of *Chieti*, but now exempted from his Jurisdiction: it is seated on a Hill, and has a strong Castle in it; the River *Pescara* flows near it: it is sixty miles distant from *Rome*, to the South-east.

*Aquileja*, is call'd by the *French* *Aquilee*, by the *Germans*, *Aglar* and *Aglareu*: it is a Patriarchal City of *Italy*; and was in Ancient times very great, and one of the principal Cities of *Italy*, the Residence of some Emperors. In the Year 452, *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, took and destroyed it, after a Siege of three Years: after this, being rebuilt by *Narsetes*, it was again burnt and ruin'd by the *Lombards* in the

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Year 590. and was after this rebuilt by *Popone*, Patriarch of it. In ancient times it was under the temporal Jurisdiction of these Patriarchs; but being afterwards taken by the Dukes of *Austria*, it is to this day in their hands. It is now almost desolate, by reason of its bad Air, troublesome Rubbish and Ruines, and the Vicinity of *Venice*, which draws all Trade from it. This City lies between the River *Isonzo* to the East, and *Ansa* to the West, and is not above nine miles distant from the Shores of the *Adriatick* Sea, on the North. It lies in 36. 10. Long. and 45. 45. Lat.

*Aquisgrana*, *Aquisgranum*, See *Aix la Chapelle*.

*Arabia*, is a very large Country in *Asia*: it has on the North, *Syria* and *Diarbechia*; upon the East, the *Persian* Gulph and the Streights of *Bab*, by which it is separated from *Persia*; on the South it has the *Arabian* Sea, and on the West the *Red* Sea, which cuts it off in great part from *Africa*. The Southern and Eastern parts, which are the greatest, are well cultivated, but the Northern is for the most part barren and sandy, having but few Inhabitants or Cities, by reason of the vast Deserts, barren Mountains, and want of Water. It is all under Princes of its own, except a small part of *Arabia Petraea*, in which the *Turks* have some few Forts. This vast Country is divided into three Parts, viz. *The Desert*, *The Happy*, and *the Stony*.

*Arabia Deserta*, (*the Desert*) is the least part of all the three, and lies most North: it is call'd by the *Asiatics*, *Beria*, *Arabistan*; it is bounded on the South by the Mountains.

tains of *Arabia the Happy*, on the East by the Province of *Iraca*, heretofore *Chaldea*; upon the North by *Diarvechia*, from which it is separated by the River *Euphrates*; upon the West by *Syria*, the Holy Land, and *Arabia the Stony*.

*Arabia Felix*, (*the Happy*) is the greatest of all the three parts, and lies extended to the South and East: it is call'd by the Inhabitants *Femen*, and is encompass'd on all sides by the Sea, except towards the North, where it bounds upon the other two *Arabia's*. There are in this part many Kingdoms and great Cities, the Soil being fruitful, and the Country not easie to be invaded by the neighbour Nations, by reason of its Situation.

*Arabia Petraea*, (*the Stony*) lies more West, and is call'd by the *Turks* *Dasc-lik Arabistan*, and, as others say, *Baraab Arabistan* by the Natives: It is bounded on the North by the Holy Land, and part of *Syria*, on the East by *Arabia Deserta* in part, and by *Arabia Felix* in part, as also on the South; and on the West it has the *Red Sea* and *Egypt*. Two things have made these Countries known to all the World, The wandering of the Children of Israel forty years, in the first; and the Birth of that great Deceiver *Mahomet*, in the latter of these three Parts.

*Aracujes*, A People of *Chili*, which are the most warlike of all the *Americans*.

*Arach*, *Parthia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

*Arach*, *Petra*, the chief City of *Arabia Petraea*, it was once the capital City of *Monb*, and was then

call'd *Rabath*; it was afterwards an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being taken from the Patriarch of *Alexandria*; it was once call'd *Cyriacopolis*, and *Mons Regalis*; it is by some now call'd *Krach*: it stands upon the Confines of *Palestine*, near the Brook *Zareth*, and lies in 66. 45. Long. and 30. 20. Lat.

*Arad*, *Caucasus*, is a Mountain of *Asia*, which the Fable of *Prometheus* has made very well known. It is that part of Mount *Taurus* which lies between the *Euxine* or *Black Sea* on the West, and the *Caspian Sea* on the East, including the *Mengrelians*, (*Coraxicos*,) *Caitachians* (*Heniochos*) and the *Acheans* (*Acheos*.) It is continued also amongst the *Asiatick Tartars* to the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, which is now commonly call'd *Cocas*. This Mountain is very high, and always covered with Snow. It is call'd by *Hayton*, the *Armenian Cochias*; by others, *Albsor*; by *Niger*, *Adazer*; it is call'd by *Circassians*, *Salatto*; and by the *French* *le mont de Circassie*.

*Araüs*, *Araxes*, Vide *Achlar*.

*Aran*, *Arania*, is a very fruitful Vale in *Aquitain* in *France*, which lies between the *Pyrenean Hills* and the County of *Bigorre*, of which it was a part till the Year 1192, when *Alphonfus*, King of *Arragon*, seized on it (as *Peter de Marca* saith) and annexed it to the Kingdom of *Arragon*, tho it lies on the *French* side of the *Pyrenaei*: in this Vale riseth the River *Garonne*, which is one of the greatest in *France*; and there are in it thirty three Castles or Villages, of which *Viella* is the chief.

*Arch-*

*Arch-Angel*, is a very famous Sea-Port in the North of *Muscovy*, in the Province of *Dwina*, upon the River *Dwin*, which near this place is divided into two Branches, by which it makes the Island of *Podesmeske*, after which it falls into the *White Sea*, six German miles beneath this City. The Passage by Sea to this City was first found out by the *English* by one *Richard Chandler*, in the Year 1554, or near that time, before which the *Muscovites* had no Communication with these parts of the World, but by the *Baltick Sea*, by *Narva*, and *Poland*: and accordingly, the *English* were at first treated with great Kindness by the Princes of *Muscovy*, and in the Year 1569, obtain'd from *Basilovits*, the Emperour of *Muscovy*, that none but the *English* should trade here; but since that, the *Dutch*, *Danes*, and *Swedes*, have had their share; and *Arch-Angel*, which when it was discovered was a Village, is now become a rich and populous City. This City lies in 64 d. of Lat.

*Arcani*, *Apfarius*, a River of the *Mengrelians*, which riseth from the Mountains of *Chielder* in *Armenia major*, and running Northward, falls into the *Euxine Sea* at *Arcani*, a Town of *Mengrelia*, seated upon that Sea between *Trapezunt*, from which it is distant an hundred and fifty miles, and *Phazzeeth* a City of *Mengrelia*.

*Archipelago*, *Archipelagus*, *mare Aegeum*, is a part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, which lies between *Greece*, the *Lesser Asia*, and the Isle of *Creet*: this Sea is stored with an innumerable Shoal of small Islands, and by Allusion, late Wri-

ters have for that reason given the same name to divers other Seas in the *East* and *West Indies*.

*Arbois*, a Town in the *Franchie-County*, famous for the good Wines it yields.

*Arcklo*, is a small Town, with a County belonging to it in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*: it is seated upon the *Irish Sea*, thirty one miles South of *Dublin*, and deserves the rather to be mentioned, because it belongs to the Noble and Loyal Family of the *Dukes of Ormond*, who are Barons of it.

*Ardevil*, *Ardevila*, a Town in the Province of *Serwan* in the Kingdom of *Persia*, about twenty Leagues from the *Caspian Sea*. It is a large City, but not wall'd, remarkable for its being able to shew the Sepulchres of many of the Kings of *Persia*; and in the Year 1618. the *Turks* and *Persians* fought near this place a dreadful Battel, the *Persians* getting the Victory with a vast loss, which ended in a speedy Peace, offered by the Victors, and accepted by the *Turks*. *Brierius*.

*Ardee*, *Ardea*, a River of *Normandy*, which falls into the *Britisk Sea* at *Auranches*, near the Limits of the Dukedom of *Brittain*.

*Ardee*, a small Market Town in the County of *Louth* in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

*Ardennes*, *Arduenna Sylva*, call'd by the *Germans* *Ardennerwaldt*, and *Luitricher-waldt*, is the greatest Forest in all the Low Countries; it reacheth above an hundred miles in length, at this day extending it self through the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, the Bishoprick of *Liege*, the South part of *Hennet*, and

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and to the Borders of *Champaign*; it is taken notice of by *Cæsar* and *Tacitus*.

*Ardmonack*, is a Territory in the County of *Rosse* in *Scotland*, belonging to the Royal Family of *Scotland*. *Charles* the I. as second Son to King *James*, had the Title of Baron of *Armonack* given him at two years of Age.

*Ardres*, *Ardra*, is a little, but well fortified Town in the County of *Guienne* in *Picardy* in *France*: it stands in the Marshes, in the Borders of *Artois*, and has been often, but in vain, attack'd by the *Spaniards*: it stands three Leagues from *Calis* toward the South, and a little more from *Gravelin*.

*Ardila*, a River of *Spain*, which riseth in *Andaluzia*, and dischargeth it self into the *Guadiana*, below the City of *Olivenza* in *Portugal*.

*Arembourg*, *Arceburium*, a Town of the lower *Germany*, lately adorn'd with the Title of a Principality: it lies between *Colen* to the North, and *Treves* to the South, upon the River *Aer*. It is seven German miles from *Juliers*, to the South, and four from the *Rhine*, West.

*Argile*, *Argathelia*, is a very large County in the Western parts of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, upon the West of *Dunbritaine* Frith. This was the first Country the *Scots* who came out of *Ireland* possess'd themselves of, as is shewn by *Camden* out of *Bede*. This was first also made a County or Earldom by *James* the II. who invested *Colin*, Lord *Cambell*, with the Title of Earl of *Argile*, in regard of his own Virtue, and of the Worth of his Family, which is derived from the ancient Princes of

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this Country. They have also, (saith *Camden*) been made Lords of *Lorn*, and for a good while, General Justices of the Kingdom of *Scotland*: but the two last Earls have much stain'd the Glory of this Family by Rebellion and Treason.

*Arglas*, is a small Town in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Downe* in *Ireland*, with a Haven belonging to it. The Lord *Cromwel* of *Oakham* is Earl of this place.

*Arguin*, [ *Arguinum* ] a small Island, with a Fort upon it, belonging to the *Hollanders*, upon the Coast of *Nigritia*. This Fort was built by the *Portugals*, in 1455. It was taken from them by the *Hollanders* in 1633. It was taken from the *Dutch*, by the *Engliss*, of late Years, and it was again taken and ruin'd by the *French* in 1678; and is now again under the *Hollander*. It lies in the *Atlantick* Ocean, upon the Coast of the Kingdom of *Guialata*, about, or in 20 d. of Northern Latit.

*Arhusen*, *Arbusia*, is a City of *Denmark* in the Dukedom of *Futland*, upon the *Baltick* Sea: it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, seated upon the River *Gude*; it stands ten miles South of *A'burg*, two miles West from the Island of *Fuinen*, and about twenty six miles North of *Lubeck*. This City was taken, and severely treated by the *Swedes* in 1644. but is since that in the Possession of the *Danes* again.

*Arica*, a Port in the Kingdom of *Peru* in the Province *de los Charcas*, where they ship the Silver brought from *Potosi*. It is a small Town, but has a capacious Haven, and a strong

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strong Castle, and is distant from *La Plata* to the South-East, and from *Cusco* to the South, eighty Leagues.

*Ariel*, a River of the *Precopen-sian* *Tartars*, which falls into the *Nieper*, ( *Borysthenes* ) below *Terki*.

*Arles*, *Arelas*, a City and Archbishoprick in *Provence* of *France*, upon the *Rhone*. In this place there was a great Council of the *Western* and *African* Bishops, by the Order of *Constantine* the Great, in the Year 312. or as *Cabasilus* saith, in 314. that is, about sixteen Years before the General Council of *Nice*; and there has been several other held in after-times in the same Place. This City was after made the Head of a Kingdom, which had Kings of its own from the Year 879, till 1032. This Kingdom was sometimes call'd the Kingdom of *Arles*, and sometimes of *Burgundy beyond the Four*. ( *Furana* . ) It is seated on the left side of the River *Rhone*, over which here is a Timber Bridge, twelve Leagues from *Marseilles*, to the West.

*Arlington*, a little Village in *Mid-dlesex*, between *Harlington* and *Shepston*, which being the Birth-place of the Right Honourable *Henry Bennet*, he was by *Charles* the II. created Baron of *Arlington*, the 14th of March 1664, and Earl of it the 22th of April 1672, sworn Lord Chamberlain of his late Majesties Household, Sept. 11. 1674, and died the first Year of his now Majesties Reign, in great Honour and Esteem.

*Armagh*, *Armacha*, is a County of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, which is incompass'd with the River *Neury* on the East, with the County of *Louth*

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on the South, and with the *Black-water* North. This is one of the most fruitful Counties in all *Ireland*. Upon the River *Kalin*, which fall-eth into the *Black-water*, (a River so call'd) upon which stands *Armagh*, a poor small City, tho an Archiepiscopal See, and the Primate of the whole Kingdom. This Primate was subject to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* till 1142, when it was exempted by one *John Papyrio*, a Papal Legate, as *Camden* saith. This City was taken by *Cromwel* in 1650.

*Armanac*, *Arminiacehsis Comitatus*, is a County of *Aquitain*, or the Upper *Gascony*, in *France*; it is bounded on the North by the Counties of *Agenois* and *Condomo*, on the East by *Languedoc*, on the West by *Gascony*, properly so call'd, *Bearn* and *Bigorre*, and on the South by the County *de Cominge*. The Earls of this County are much celebrated in the ancient *French* History.

*Armanoth*, vide *Ardmonack*.  
*Armonia* major, is call'd by the Inhabitants *Curdistan*, by the *Georgians* *Armenioba*: it is a very large and well known Country of *Asia*; being divided from the *Georgians*, *Mengrelians*, and *Muscovites*, by the Mountains; on the South by *Mount Taurus* from *Mesopotamia*, and by *Mount Niphate* from *Assyria*; and on the West it has the *Euphrates*, by which it is divided from *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia the Less*. The greatest part of it is under the *Turks*, but a small part towards the East is under the *Persian*. In this Country both *Euphrates* and *Tigris* have their Fountains.

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*Armenia minor*, call'd now by some *Aladuli*, by others *Ac-cosonlu*, is a part of *Asia the Less*, and was heretofore a part of *Cappadocia*: it is bounded on the North by the *Mengrelians* and the *Pontus*, or *Euxine Sea*; on the South by *Cilicia* and *Syria*; on the East by *Armenia major*, and on the West by *Cappadocia*. This whole Country is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

*Armentiers, Armentaris*, a Town of *Flanders* upon the River *Lez* (*Legia*) which falls into the *Schelde* at *Gant*. This Town was the Theatre of great Actions during the last War, and was left to the *French* by the Treaty of *Ajusgerane*, who have had it ever since the Year 1668. It is a fair Town, and is distant from *Gant* ten miles, and something less from *Cambray*.

*Arnhem, Arenacum*, is one of the principal Cities of *Guelderland*, and is one of the States of *Holland*; it is seated upon the *Rhine*, which a little above it is divided into two branches, the *Niel* to the East, and the *Rhine* to the West: it is a neat Town, and has belonged to the United Provinces ever since the Year 1585. It lies two Leagues from *Nimoghen*, the chief Town of *Guelderland*, and seven from *Utrecht*. It was taken by the *French* in 1672, and deserted two Years after, the Fortifications of it being first demolished by them.

*Arno, Arnus*, a River of *Tuscany* in *Italy*; it springeth from the *Apennine* not far from the Head of *Tiber*, and running West, it obliquely passeth between *Florence* and *Pisa*. From the Sea, as far as *Florence*, it is Navigable.

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*Arques, Arca*, a Village in *Normandy* in the *pais de Caux*, upon the River *Arques*, two miles South from *Diepe*. This Place was made illustrious by a great Victory *Henry the IV.* obtain'd there in the Year 1589.

*Aragon, Aragonia*, is a very large, and indeed one of the three principal Kingdoms in *Spain*; it is bounded on the North by *Navarr* and *France*, from which last it is divided by the *Pyrenees*; on the East it hath *Catalonia*; on the West *New* and *Old Castile*; and on the South it hath the Kingdom of *Valencia*. This Kingdom was united to *Castile* in the Year 1479.

*Arran*, is a Barony made up of four Islands, upon the Coast of the County of *Dungal* in the Province of *Ulster*. This was made an Earldom in 1661. in favour of *Richard*, the second Son of *James Duke of Ormond*. These Islands lie in the Western Ocean.

*Arran, Arania, Glotta*, is an Island on the West of *Scotland* in *Dunbritain* Fryth near *Argile*, which was anciently an Earldom.

*Arras, Atrebatum, Nemtocrerna*, call'd by the *Dutch Atrecht*, is a great Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*: it is the head City of the Earldom of *Arton*, and stands upon the River *Scarpe*, which flows also by *Donay*. It is well fortified, and has a strong Castle; it came into the hands of the *French* in 1640. and when the *Spaniards* 1654, attempted by force to retake it, their Army was defeated the 25th of *August* of that Year; since which time the *French* have peaceably enjoyed it. This was one of the great-  
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est Actions of Cardinal *Mazarine*, and won him much honour in *France*. It is fifteen Leagues from *Tournay*, and five from *Doway*.

*Armorica*, See *Britain*.

*Arton, Artesia*, is bounded on the North with the County of *Flanders*, on the West and South with *Picardy*, and on the East in part by *Flanders*, and in part by *Henalt*, and *Cambray*. It lies in length, from North to South, twenty six Leagues. It was once the East-part of *Flanders*, but became a separate Earldom in 1198, and continued so till 1382, when it returned to the Earls of *Flanders*; but at the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1659, and that of *Nimeguen* in 1678. it was intirely yielded to the *French*.

*Arva*, call'd by the *Germans Orcva*, a Town in the Upper *Hungary*, near the Confines of *Poland*, towards the *Carpathan Mountains* upon the River *Vag* (*Vagus*) six miles from *Bistricz*, North, which Town gives Name to a County.

*Arundale, Aruntina Vallis*, is a Corporation in *Suffex*, upon the River *Arun*, in which there is a Castle, a stately place, strong by Art and Nature. The Name, State, and Dignity of Earl belongs to whoever is possessed of this Mannor and Castle, without any other Consideration or Creation to be an Earl, as *Mr. Camden* acquaints us out of the Parliament Rolls of the 11 H. 6. This Castle stands nine miles East of *Crichester*, and the Fee is in the hands of the most Noble *Henry Duke of Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England* by Inheritance, which was granted by *Charles the II.* in 1672, to the Father of this present Duke. His Grace is the Eldest Duke, Earl

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and Baron of *England*, and the first Protestant of this Noble and Illustrious Branch.

*Arzeron, (Aziris)* a City of *Armenia* upon the *Euphrates*; the *Turkish Viceroy* of which has under him seventeen subordinate Governours.

*Asaph, Elwa, Asaphopolis*, is a Town and Bishops See in *Flintshire* in *Wales*: this Bishoprick was erected by *Kentigern Bishop of Glasco* in *Scotland*, in the Year 560. He returning afterwards into *Scotland*, made *Asaph*, a holy Man, Bishop of this place, from whom it has its Name. There is in this Diocess 128 Parishes. The Town is mean as well as the Church, and it stands upon the River *Cluyd*, about three miles from the Sea, and sixteen from *Chester*.

*Aschaffembourg, Ascburgum*, is a City in *Germany*, in the Diocess of *Mentz*, but in the Limits of *Franconia*; and therefore by some ascrib'd to that Province. It was heretofore an Imperial or Hans-Town, but afterwards exempted; it is divided into two parts by the River *Mayn*, which falls into *Rhine* at *Mentz*. There is in it a stately Palace, built of square Stone, call'd *Johansburg*, where the Elector of *Mentz* often resides: This Town is distant from *Frankford* six miles, Eastward.

*Ascoli di Satriano, [Asculum Apulum]* a small decaying City; an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Benevento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County call'd the *Principate*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, thirty five miles East from *Benevento*. This City is built on a Hill; a former which stood near this place



place having been ruin'd in the Year 1399, by a dreadful Earthquake: this was built in the Year 1410, by the Inhabitants of the other.

*Ascot*, is a Mannor in the County of *Buckingham*, which has long belonged to the Loyal Family of the *Dormers*, Earls of *Carnarvan*, and Viscounts of *Ascot*, who were advanced to this Honour the Second of *August* 1628, by *Charles* the I. for whom *Robert*, the first Earl, died fighting in the Battel of *Newberry*, in 1643.

*Asēbin*, *Nisivis*, vide *Nisbin*.

*Ashby de la Zouch*, a Market Town and Barony in *Leicestershire*, which, saith *Camden*, is now in the Earls of *Huntington*; one of which Family, *Sir William Hastings*, procur'd the Town the Priviledge of a Fair in the Reign of *Henry* the VI. It stands in the North-west Corner of the County, about eleven miles North-east from *Eaton*.

*Ash-burton*, is a Corporation seated upon the River *Dart* in *Devonshire*, which sends two Burgesses to the Parliament: it stands about seventeen miles from *Exeter*, to the South-west, and five miles from *Newton*.

*Ashdale*, a place in *Scotland*, of which the late Duke of *Monmouth* was Baron.

*Ashdod*, *Azotus*, a City in the Holy Land, which was one of the Principalities of the *Philistines*: in *S. Jerom's* time it was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Casarea*: it is now a Village, call'd *Alzete* by the *Turks*.

*ASIA*, the first of the Four parts of the World; the Mother, and for a long time the Nurce and Mistress

of Mankind, for here in this, Man was created: and after the Deluge, this was the Place God chose to give Mankind a second Beginning in; the two first of the General Monarchies, (*viz.* the *Assirian* and *Persian*) were in this part, and to it chiefly was the Church confin'd till our blessed Saviour came. It is wash'd on three sides by the vast Ocean, which on the East is call'd the Eastern or *Pacifick* Ocean, on the North the *Tartarian* Ocean or *Mar del Norte*, on the West the *Aethiopian* Ocean and the *Red Sea*; and it is divided from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean* and *Black Sea*, and the Rivers of *Tanais* (*Don* or *Tana*) *Rba* and *Obb*. It is only parted from *Europe* by the space of three hundred German miles and more by these Rivers: it is connected to *AFRICA* by a Neck of Land of about thirty miles; and whether the North-east part of it is not united with the North-west part of *America*, could never yet be discovered, tho' it is probable there is a Streight or narrow Sea between them; so that lying in the midst of the other three, it was the fittest place to be made the Cradle of Mankind, from whence the other were all to be peopled. It lies in length from the *Heliespont* to *Malacca* the utmost Eastern Mart, one thousand three hundred German miles: its Breadth, between the Mouth of the *Red Sea* and the supposed Streights of *Anian*, is one thousand two hundred and twenty miles. It is now divided into five principal Parts, 1. *Tartary*, 2. *China*, 3. *India*, 4. *Persia*, 5. and the *Turkish* Empire.

*Asoph*,

*Asoph*, *Tanais*, call'd *Azack* or *Azeck* by the Inhabitants, *la Tana* by the *Italians*, is a City of the *Precopensian Tartars*, at the mouth of the River *Tanais* which cuts the City into two parts, and then immediately falls into the Lake of *Mæoris*. It has a large Haven, and a strong Castle which stands by the River: it was once taken by the *Muscovites*, Anno 1638. which, upon false Accusation, cost *Cyrillus Lucaris*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, his Life; but it was re-taken by the *Turks*, who are now Masters of it: the Town is square, and is built at the foot of a Hill in 67 d. of Long. and 54. 30. of Lat.

*Affinshire*, *Affinus*, is a County in the North-western part of *Scotland*: it has *Strathnaver* on the North, the Mountains of *Marble* and *Alabaster* on the East, *Rosse* on the South, and the *Irish* Sea on the West. This is properly a part of the County of *Rosse*, and therefore little is said of it.

*Affisi*, *Æsifium*, *Affisium*, a City of *Umbria* in the Patrimony of the Church: it is a Bishop's See, built on a Hill, five miles from the River *Asio*.

*L'Assumption*, *Assumprio*, a small new City in the Southern *America*, near the River of *Plate* in *Paragua*: it is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*.

*Asta*, is a City and Roman Colony, lying between *Piedmont* and *Montferrat*: it is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, well fortified with a strong new Castle belonging to it: it was once a Commonwealth; then it became a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, and was un-

der the *Viscounti*; being disjoyn'd from that Dukedom, in the Year 1531. after various changes it fell into the hands of the Duke of *Savoy*, who is still Master of it. It is fifteen miles distant from *Casal*, to the South. There is another City of the same Name in *Andalusia*, and another in the *East-Indies* in the Kingdom of *Decan*.

*Astachar*, *Astacara*, a City of *Persia* upon the River *Bendemir*, near the Ruines of *Persepolis*, which was once the Capital of the Kingdom of *Persia*, but is now decaying.

*Astora*, *Astura Augusta*, is a City and Bishoprick in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, nine miles from *Leone*, (the Archbishops See) to the South. This City is also call'd *Astorga*.

*Astracan*, *Astracanam*, the Capital City of a *Tartarian* Kingdom in *Asia*, near the Mouth of the River *Rba*, or rather *Volga*, where it falls into the *Caspian* Sea: it is built in an Island made by that River, about twenty five German miles from the Sea-shore; and it has been in the hands of the *Muscovites* ever since the Year 1554. before which time it had Kings of its own.

The Kingdom of *Astracan* is a considerable part of the *Czar's* Dominion: it lies in *Tartaria Deserta*, from the Head of the River *Rba* to the *Caspian* Sea, and it extends West to the River *Tanais*, which parts it from the *Precopensian Tartars*. It was conquered by *Johannes Basilovits*, Emperour of *Muscovy*.

*Asturia* was once a Kingdom, but is now a part of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: it lieth in length from *Biscay* to *Galesia*. The eldest

D

Son

# A T

Son of the King of *Castile* is still'd Prince of the *Asturia's* (it being divided into two parts) as the *English* Prince is of *Wales*, of which this is an Imitation; as also the *Delphin* in *France*.

*Atad*, *Caucasus*, a Mountain in *Asia*, much celebrated by the Ancient Poets.

*Atavillos*, a People of *Peru*.

*Atha*, a River of *Germany* in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which falls in the *Danube*, a little above *Ingolstad*.

*Aeth*, *Athum*, a small, but strong Town, in the Province of *Henalt*, upon the River *Dender*, (*Tenera*), which falls into the *Schelde*: it is two Leagues distant from the Confines of *Flanders*, five East from *Tournay*. It was taken in the Year 1667, by the *French*; and by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane*, this, and the Territory belonging to it, was yielded to them; but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in the Year 1679, it returned under the *Spanish* Dominion. In this place, in the Year 1357, there was a League concluded between *Vencestaus* Duke of *Brabant*, and *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*.

*Athens*, *Athene*, is one of the most ancient and most noble Cities of *Greece*, the Capital of *Attica*. It was built by *Cecrops*, an *Egyptian*, *A. M.* 2350, according to *Helvicus* in 2390; the last of which Accounts precedes the going up of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, sixty four Years. It was governed by Kings to the Death of *Codrus*, *A. M.* 2882. under Archons for life, till the Year 3190; after which it had Archons for ten Years, till the Year of the World 3268, when it became a

# A T

perfect Republick, and had never more any Rest or Peace till it fell into the hands of the Kings of *Macedonia* first, and afterwards of the *Romans*. About the Year 3430, *Xerxes* invading *Greece*, the *Athenians* burnt their own City, and sent their Wives and Children into the Islands of the *Mediterranean*: prevailing after against that great Prince, they built the City much more gloriously than before. The Reputation they had gain'd in this War made them great at home amongst their Neighbours; till growing proud and injurious, they became their Enemies, and they fell into the hands of the *Lacedaemonians*, who ruin'd their Walls, *A. M.* 3546. They recovered their Liberty, but not their Reputation, and in the Year 3613. they fell into the hands of *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander* the Great, who, by being made the General of a Holy War, became the Sovereign of all *Greece*. The *Romans* conquering *Perseus*, the last King of *Macedonia*, *A. M.* 3782. they became in some sort the Subjects of that Empire: yet under the *Romans* they had a shadow of Liberty; till the *Mithridatick* War, when being over-persuaded by *Aristion*, an *Epicurean* Philosopher, they incensed the *Roman* Powers against them; and *Sylla*, in the Year of the World 3863, Eighty Six Years before the Birth of our Saviour, by a Siege reduced them to the necessity of eating Man's Flesh, and took the City by Storm in the night. This was the Evening of all their Dominion, Glory, and Liberty. But in this Interval between their becoming a free and a subject People, they

# A T

they had raised themselves to a greater degree of Glory by Learning than ever they could have acquired by Arms, without Arts. *Solon*, who lived a little before the *Babylonian* Captivity, and became the *Athenian* Legislator about the 3359th Year of the World, laid the Foundations of this, which *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, and *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*, *Demosthenes*, *Isocrates*, and the rest that followed, raised to such an height, that *Athens* was truly more the Mistress of the World on the Account of Arts, than ever *Rome* was on the score of her Arms: and tho both their Times are past, yet *Athens* being dead speaketh still in her Philosophers, Orators, and Historians. But to pursue her Fate, she rose out of her Ashes after the *Syllian* Ruine by the favour of the *Romans*, and flourished again till *Alaricus*, the *Goth*, again laid her in the Dust, under the Reign of *Valens*, about the Year of Christ 378. She recovered again under *Theodosius*, *Arcadius*, and *Justinian*. *Eudocia*, the Queen of *Theodosius* II. being an *Athenian* by Birth, as *Irene*, the Lady of *Leo* IV. also was. About the Year 1435, *Antonius* *Comnenus* *Aciajolus* was Duke of *Athens*; about twenty Years after which time, she fell the second time into the hands of the *Turks*, being taken by *Mahomet* II. since which last Captivity, not only her Flesh, but her Skin, is wasted, and she is become a Skeliton: And this last Year 1676, the *Venetians* having taken *Napoli* di *Romania* in the *Morea*, poor *Athens* sent her Messengers to obtain her Peace from them, with a Contribution of twenty thousand Crowns per

# A T

*Annum*. The Reader may pardon this long Discourse, because the Subject so well deserv'd it, and I wanted Art to make it shorter. *Athens* lies in Long. 50. 12. Lat. 38. 51.

*Athul*, *Atholia*, is a small County or Earldom in the heart of *Scotland*, between the Mountain *Grampus* on the West, and the *Sherifdom* of *Perth* on the East, in which riseth the River *Tau*, which is the greatest River in all *Scotland*. This County is remarkable for nothing but its Earls, which have been great men both in *Scotland* and *England*.

*Atlas*, see *Aiducal*.

*Atlone*, *Athlona*, *Atlonia*, is a small Town in the County of *Refecomen*, in the Province of *Connaught*, in *Ireland*, in the Confines of *Leinster*, seated upon the River *Shennon*, where it comes out of the Lake of *Lough Ree*, sixteen Irish miles from *Longford*, South. This Place was the Refuge of the Rebels in the last Irish Rebellion, who fled thither from *Kilkenny*, 1650. being pressed upon by other Rebels; where they had not much Rest, the Town being taken by *Hewson*, in 1651.

*Atti*, *Atria*, *Adria*, and *Hadria*, a City of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, where *Hadrian* the Emperour was born. This is an Independent Bishoprick, subject to no Archbishop, instituted by *Innocent* the IV. *Ann. Chr.* 1252. The City is built upon a high Hill, within four miles of the *Adriatick* Sea; and tho it has few Inhabitants, yet it has the Honour of giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of the *Aquaviva's*. It stands ten Leagues from *Pinna* to the North, and fifteen from *Theate*, East: it lies in

38. 18. Long. 42. 51. Lat. There is another Town belonging to the *Venetians*, of the same name, but almost swallowed up by the Sea.

*Attigny, Attiniacum*, a Town in the Province of *Champagne*, in the Dukedom of *Reims*, upon the River *Aisne* (*Axona*) eleven miles from *Reims* to the South-east, in which, *Chilpericus*, King of *France*, died, *An. Chr. 721*.

*Availle, Avallensis Comitatus*, a Territory in *Aquitaine*, in the Province of *Limosin*, in *France*.

*Aube, Alba*, a River of *France* which riseth in the Borders of *Burgundy*, and flowing through the Province of *Champagne*, watereth *Bar*; after which being encreased with some additional Rivers, it falls into the *Seyne*, (*Sequana*) at *Pont sur Seyne*.

*Avein, Aveinum*, a Village in *Luxembourg*, made famous by a great Victory obtain'd by the *French* against the *Spaniards*, *Anno 1635*. it is scarce two Leagues distant from *St. Huberts*, to the North.

*Avin, Avo, Avenna*, is a small River of the County of *Louthiane* which falls into the Frith at *Blackness*, near *Lithgo*.

*Avalon, Avalonia, Aveland*, is an Island in *Somersetshire*, in which *Glästenbury* stands: it gives the Title of a Viscount to the Family of the *Mordants*.

*Avenmore, Dabrona*, the *Broad Water*, a River in the Province of *Mounster* in *Ireland*: it ariseth near the Earldom of *Desmond*, and running East, it takes in several other Rivers; and having washed the Town of *Lismore*, it falls into the Ocean at *Toughal*, where it maketh a Ha-

ven, about twenty miles West of *Waterford Haven*.

*Avesnes, Avenna*, a Town of *Haynaut*, little, but famous, and well fortified, standing upon a small River which falls into the *Sambre*. This Town stands four miles South of *Maubeuge*, eight from *Mons*. It was yielded to the *French* by the *Pyrenean Treaty Anno 1659*.

*Avesnes le Comte*, a small *French* Town in the Province of *Artois*, in the Borders of *Picardy*.

*Auge*, a County in *Normandy*.

*Avigliano, Aviliana*, a small Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Duria*, twenty miles from *Turin*, to the West. (This River is call'd *Grana* in the late Maps) it stands on a Hill, and has a ruin'd Castle.

*Avignon, Avenio*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Rhone*: it is an Archbishop's See, a large well built Town, and very much famed for having been the usual Residence of the Popes from 1306, (by the Grant of *Joan Queen of Naples*, and Countess of *Provence*, to *Clement V.*) to the Year 1378. In which time died here, *John II.* in 1334. *Benedict XII.* in 1341. *Clement VI.* in 1352. *Innocent VI.* in 1361. and *Urbanus V.* in 370. This City is an University, and had once a Stone Bridge, which is now decayed. The Archbishoprick was erected here by *Sixtus IV.* in 1475. This City is still under the Dominion of the Pope, and lies about seven Leagues from *Arles*, on the Borders of the Principality of *Aurange*.

*Avila, Albula*, a City of old *Castile* in *Spain*, famous for the Birth of *St. Teresa*. It is wholly built upon a Hill, well fenced with Walls, seated

seated amongst many Rocks, and neighbouring Mountains, yet has a pleasant Situation near the River *Adaja*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Compostelle*: it stands in the midst between *Salamanca* and *Madrid*, sixteen Leagues from either. There is another Town of the same Name in *Peru*.

*Aviz, Avizum*, a small, but fortified Town in *Portugal*; to which there belongs an Order of Knights of the same Name. It is nine Leagues from *Ebora*, North, and as many from *Port Alacri*, West.

*Aumale*, See *Albemarle*.

*Aun, Alnensis Tractus*, a small Territory, of which *Rochel* is the Head. It is taken out of *Saintonge*: and is bound on the West with the Ocean, on the East and South with *Saintonge*, and on the North with *Poitou*.

*Avon, Alaunius*, is a River that separates part of *Wiltshire*, and all *Glocestershire*, from *Somersetshire*; and then passing under the Walls of *Bristol*, falls into the Mouth of the *Severn*.

*Avon the Less*, a River of *Northamptonshire*, one head of which riseth in *Cherwellton* in the North part of that County, and the other out of *Avon-Well* by *Naesby*. There is another small River of that Name in *Merionethshire* in *Wales*, which passeth by *Dolgelbe* to the *Irish Sea*. This Word in the *British* signifieth a River, as *Mr. Camden* acquaints us.

*Aurach, Auracum*, or *Uracum*, a Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany* in the Dukedom of *Wurtenburgh*, upon the River *Rems*, *Remus*, which two miles lower falls into the *Neckher*, (*Nicrum*.) It is

built at the foot of the Mountains four miles from *Tubingen*, to the East, and seven miles from *Ulm*. It is lately strengthen'd with a strong Castle, and is the Residence of the younger Dukes of *Wurtenburgh*.

*Avanches, Abricæ, Avrenchea*, is a City of *Normandy*, upon the Borders of *Bretagne*: it is a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Roan*; it stands upon the River *See*, ten Leagues from *Courance*, South, and as many from *St. Malo* North: it stands near the Sea also.

*Auray, Auriacum*, a Town and Port in *Bretagne*, upon the Bay of *Morbihan*, three Leagues North of *Vannes*, twenty three North of *Nantes*, and within two Leagues of the Sea. This Place is famous for a Battel here fought between *John de Monfort*, and *Charles Earl of Blois*, the 29th of September 1364. where the Title of *Bretagne* was determined by the Sword, the *English*, who sided with the former, prevailing.

*Aurick, Auricum*, a Town in *East Friesland*, with a Castle, in which the Count of *Embden*, for the most part, resides. It is seated in a barren Country, which is a Plain, and is scarce three German miles from *Embden* to the East: the Country about it is call'd from the Town *Aurickerland*.

*Auron, Eura*, a River of *Bordeaux* in *Aquitaine*.

*Ausbourg, Augusta Vindelicorum, Druso magus, Damasia*. This City is call'd by the Inhabitants *Auspurg*, by the *French* *Ausbourg*, by the *Italians* *Augusta*. It is a famed City of *Germany*, a place of great Trade, and the Capital City of the Province of *Schwaben*. It stands



## A U

near the Borders of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, upon the River *Lech*, (*Lycus*) near that place where the River *Werdach* falls into the *Lech*, about six miles from the *Danube*, to the South: it is nine miles from *Ratibone*, and ten from *Constance*: it is a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, and the City is an *Hans Town*, and has been honoured with many *German Diets*, but is especially remarkable for that held here in 1530, when the *Lutheran Princes* and *States* did deliver in, to *Charles V.* the Confession of their Faith, which from this place is call'd the *Augustane* Confession. This City first obtain'd their Charter of Liberty from *Frederick the I.* Anno 1162. And afterwards, in the Year 1266, they purchased their Freedom from the Duke of *Schwaben*.

*Aussone*, a Town in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Saone*.

*Austrasie*, *Austrasia*, which the *Germans* call'd the *Westrich*, was a considerable part of *France* during the first Race of *Kings*, and had the Title of a Kingdom, which was afterwards call'd the Kingdom of *Mets*, because that City was the Capital of it; under the second Race of *Kings* it was call'd the Kingdom of *Lothaire*. The bounds of it were very various, sometimes bigger and at others less.

*Austria*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Oesterreich*, by the *French* *Aurriche*, by the *Turks* *Beetzstan* or *Wetzstan*, by the *Poles* *Rakusy*, is a Province of *Germany*, which is bounded on the North by *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, on the East with *Hungary*, on the South with the Dukedom of *Serbia*, and on the West with *Bavaria* and

## A U

*Salsburgh*: it is divided almost into two equal parts by the *Danube*. This Province was first under *Marquesses* from the Year 928. In the Year 1156. they had the Title of *Duke* given them; and *Frederick*, who was after elected Emperour, had the Title of Arch-duke conferr'd on him. From this Country it is that the House of *Austria* takes its Name, of which Family the Emperours of *Germany* have been ever since the Year 1438. and the *Kings of Spain* since the Year 1515.

*Autun*, *Augustodunum*, *Hedua*, is a very ancient City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and a Bishop's See, under the Arch-bishop of *Lain*, seated upon the River *Arrois*, *Arotium*, (which falls into the *Loire*,) twenty five miles West of *Chalon*, and about the same Distance South-west from *Dijon*.

*Aiwa*, a City and Kingdom of *Japan*.

*Auvergne*, *Alvernia*, is a large Province almost in the midst of *France*; it has the Dukedom of *Bourbonne* on the North, the Earldom of *Forez* on the East, the *Marche* and *Limosin* on the West, and on the South *Rouergne*. The Southern part is mountainous, the Northern is very well watered and fruitful. The chief Town is *Clermont*. It had Earls which govern'd it till the Year 1024. when *Philip the August* put an end to this Earldom upon the Rebellion of *Guido*, the last Earl, and annexed it to the Crown of *France*. In this Province there is thirteen Towns, which send their Deputies to the Assembly of the States in *France*.

*Aux*,

## A X

*Aux*, *Auscii*, an Archbishoprick and a City in the County of *Armagnac* in *France*. This City stands upon the River *Sers*, which runs not far before it falls into the *Garonne*. It is distant from *Tholouse* almost twenty miles to the North-west, and from *Bordeaux* thirty six to the South-east. This Archbishoprick is esteemed one of the richest in *France*.

*Auxerre*, *Antissiodorum*, is a City and an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Sens*, upon the River *Tonne*, (*Icauna*,) which falls into the *Seyne*, (*Sequana*.) This City is large and beautiful, seated in a fruitful Plain, forty Leagues from *Paris*, East, twelve from *Sens*.

*Auxone*, *Aussone*, a small, but very strong City of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Sone*, from whence it has its Name. It is five Leagues from *Dijon*, East, and four from *Dole*.

*Auzone*, *Auzonum*, a small City of *Auvergne* in *France*, in a mountainous Country, near the River *Alhier* (*Elaver*) which falls into the *Loire*. It has an old Castle, and it is distant from *Clermont* ten Leagues North.

*Axel*, *Axella*, a small, but strong Town in *Flanders*, under the Dominion of the States of *Holland*, whose Surprisal was the first Exploit of Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, Captain-General of the United Provinces, who entered upon that Employment in the Year 1587. It stands four Leagues from *Gant*, and about six from *Antwerp*, West.

*Ayr*, a small Town upon *Dunbrittain* Frith, in the South part of *Scotland*, with a River of the same

## A Z

Name in the Territory of *Kile*, in which *Oliver Cromwel* built a strong Citadel or Fort, to keep the *Scotch Nation* in awe.

*Ayr*, *Arola*, a small River in *France*, which riseth in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, and running North, watereth *Clermont* and *Varenne*, and at last falls into the *Aisne*.

*Azack*, *Tanais*, vide *Asoph*.

*Azores*, commonly call'd by *Englishmen* the *Canary Islands*, are seven Islands in the *Atlantick Ocean*, which were known to the Ancients, and by *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and others, mentioned under the Name of the *Fortunate Islands*; and tho they differ as to the Number, yet they all agree, *Canaria* was one of them: but which is most wonderful, the Knowledge of them was perfectly lost till the Year 1330. when a Ship being distressed by Weather, discovered them; and it is not agreed neither whether it was an *English*, *French*, or *Dutch Ship*. In 1334. the *Portuguese* attempted to conquer these Islands, and were beaten off. In the Year 1417, *Henry King of Castile* granted these Isles to one *John Betancourt*, upon condition he should hold them under the Crown of *Castile*; and he accordingly subdued four of them. *Ferdinando* conquered the rest in 1483. and under *Spain* they are at this day. They had this Name given them from the great number of Hawks the first Adventurers found in them.

*Azin-court*, a small Town in *Artois* in the Earldom of *St. Paul*, from which it is distant somewhat above three Leagues to the West, as it is also from *Hesdin* to the North. In the Year 1415, *Henry V.* of *England* beat

heat *D'Aubret*, Constable of *France*, with a *French Army* consisting of eighty thousand men, near this small Town; which has given it a Place amongst the most considerable Places of the World.

## B A.

**B**aar, *Vargiones*, a County in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, near the Fountains of the *Danube*, in the Possession of the Prince of *Furstemberg*. The *Baar* are also the Mountains of *Schwaben*, call'd *Abnobi* by the *Romans*.

*Baaz*, or the *Isle de Baz*, is an Island on the Coast of *Bretagne* in *France*.

*Babelmandel*, *Diodori Insula*, is a small Island in the *Red Sea*, belonging to *Aethiopia*, which is mentioned by *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Arrian*, and others: but the latter Geographers are not agreed whether this be it, or *Primeira*, which lies near it. It lies in the very Entrance of the *Red Sea*, or *Arabick Gulph*, and gives Name to that Passage.

**B A B Y L O N**, one of the most famous Cities of the Ancient World, celebrated both in Sacred and Prophane Story. It is seated upon the *Euphrates*, and was the Capital of *Chaldea*, about 42 miles from *Bagdet* to the South-east, and about five hundred miles West from *Damascus*, in 79 d. of Long. and 35 of Nor. Lat. It is generally believed to have been built by *Nimrod*, the Grand-Child of *Noah*, soon after the *Deluge*, and to have been a Continuation of *Babel*, that famous Attempt of Man-

kind. This City was encompassed with Walls of Brick, which made a Circuit of three hundred eighty five Stadia's, or forty eight *English* miles. They were so broad at the top, that two Chariots might meet, and pass, without any hinderance; and they are said to be an hundred Cubits high; so that this was one of the Seven Wonders that amazed the old World. This City was the Capital of the *Assyrian Empire*; and tho *Nabonassar* ruin'd that Empire, yet he forsook it not, but his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* very much encreased and enlarged it as appears *Dan.* 4.30. After this, it was taken by *Cyrus* the *Persian*, Anno Mund. 3516, before the Birth of our Saviour 537 Years; and tho it changed its Master, yet it kept much of its Ancient Greatness under the *Persian Empire*: but *Seleucus Nicanor*, one of the Successors of *Alexander the Great*, building *Seleucia* upon the *Tigris*, at about forty miles distance from it, as *Strabo* observes, it became thereby deprived of its Wealth, its Honour, and Inhabitants; so that *Pausanias* could say, that it had nothing in his times but its Walls: in the days of *St. Jerom* it was only a Park; and in after-times it became an Habitation for *Scorpions* and other Serpents, so that no man could safely pass through it. See *Bochart. Geogr. Sacr. lib. 4. c. 15.*

*Babolizsa*, or *Vallia Cariniana*, a Town placed by *Antiochus* in the Lower *Pannonia*, now part of the Lower *Hungary*.

*Baboliza*, or *Babolza*, a Town of the Lower *Hungary*, call'd by *Antoninus*, *Manfuetinum*: it has now a Castle, and lies about five

*Hun-*

*Hungarian miles* West of *Zigeth*: in our latter Maps it is call'd *Babolcha*.

*Babuco*, *Bauco*, *Boville*, a Town of *St. Peter's Patrimony*, near the Confines of *Campania*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Babul*, *Patala*, or *Patala*, is one of the greatest Cities in the *East-Indies*, seated in an Island of the River *Indus*, and is under the Dominion of the Great *Mogul*.

*Bacalal*, a Lake in the Northern *America*.

*Bacar*, *Ituraa Trachonitis*, a Region of *Palestine*, often mentioned in the New Testament. It lies beyond *Jordan* between *Samaria* and *Arabia*, and belonged to the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*. The Inhabitants are famed in the *Roman History* for good Archers; tho *Cicero*, [2. Phil.] calls them at the same time, *Omnium gentium maxime barbaros*, the most barbarous of all Nations. They are mentioned also by *Virgil*, *Lucan*, and *Vopiscus*, on the same account. There is another Country in the *East-Indies*, call'd by the same Name.

*Bachad*, *Seleucia*, a City of *Mesopotamia* upon the River *Tigris*: in ancient times it was call'd *Coche*, and afterwards *Alexandria* from *Alexander the Great*, who rebuilt it; after which being again rebuilt by *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who call'd it by his Father's Name, *Seleucia*: being again ruin'd, it was rebuilt in the Year of our Lord 762, by *Almansor Abugiasar* the twenty second *Calif*, first on the Western Shore of *Tigris*, and after on the Eastern in *Chaldea*: in time it grew great, rich, and populous, being

the Seat of many of the *Califs*, and was call'd *Bagdad*, or *Bagdet*; that part which lay on the Western side, being left by degrees, is become a heap of Rubbish. This City lies in an oblong Figure, is great and well fortified; it has a Bridge of Boats over the *Tigris*, and a strong Castle, in which the *Turkish* *Bassa* resides. It has been very often taken and re-taken by the *Turks* and *Persians*; but the former possess'd themselves of it in the Year 1638, after a bloody Siege, in which they lost forty thousand men, and have kept it ever since. It lies 79.20. Long. 35.40. Lat. and is by many Writers mistaken for *Babylon*, tho it lies at the distance of forty miles from it, and upon the *Tigris*, whereas that lies upon the *Euphrates*.

*Bache Serrail*, a Town of the Lesser *Tartary*.

*Bach*, *Bachia*, a small Episcopal City of the Lower *Hungary*, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, upon the *Danube*, where the River *Sarwix* meets it. This Bishoprick is united for ever to the Metropolitan See; and it was in the hands of the *Turks* till the Year 1686. when, by the taking of *Quinque Ecclesia*, and the deserting of *Colocza* by them, after *Buda* was taken, it return'd under the Obedience of the Emperor.

*Bachian*, *Bachianum*, call'd *Bacham* by the *Portugals*, is one of the *Molucquo* Islands in the *East-Indies*, and a distinct Kingdom; it is small, but very fruitful; and is under the Dominion of the King of *Machian*, from whence it lies about thirty miles to the South, and a little less from the Island of *Gioia*, almost exactly under the Line. 16.19.

a Town

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a Town of the same Name, and a Fort belonging to the Dutch call'd *Barnewelt*.

*Backow*, *Bachow*, *Baccovia*, a City of *Walachia*, as others of *Moldavia*, upon the River *Alauta*, which falls into the *Danube* a little above *Nisopolis*. This was made a Bishop's See by Pope *Clement VIII.* under the Archbishop of *Colocza*: it is in the Northern Bounds of *Walachia*, about twenty five miles North-West of *Targuisco*, the Capital City of that Province. By some it is call'd *Braisslow*.

*Bachu*, a City of *Albania* upon the *Caspian Sea*. In the times of the *Roman Empire* it is suppos'd to have been call'd *Albana*; but there is some Controversie about it. From this City the *Caspian Sea* is call'd by some *Mar di Bachu*. And there is also another City in *Arabia Felix* call'd by the same Name in *Ptolemy*.

*Bacras*, one of the Branches of Mount *Taurus*, which lies in *Cilicia*, a Province of *Asia* the Less.

*Bacqueen*, *Baduhennæ Lucus*, a famous Forest in *Friesland*, one of the United Provinces, mentioned by *Tacitus*: it is still the greatest Wood in all that Province, and is by the Common People call'd *Seben-Woeden*, that is, the *Seven Woods*. It stands three Leagues from *Groningen*, to the Westward, towards *Sloze*: others suppose it to be meant of *Goevorden*, a strong Town in *Trans-Issilane*, near the River *Schwatt-wasser*, or *Groeninger-Diep*, (which falls near *Groningen*) call'd by the *Romans Virus*; but the most common and best supported Opinion, is the first.

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*Badajox*, *Pax Augusta*, a City of *Extremadura*, which heretofore belonged to *Portugal*, in the Confines of which it stands, but is now the Capital of *Extremadura*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: it is large, populous, and well fortified, and seated upon an Hill. The *Portugals*, after they had driven out the *Spaniards* very unfortunately, attempted the Recovery of this Place in the Year 1658. It lies three Leagues from *Elvis*, to the East, fifteen from *Ebora*, four from *Olivencia*, and twenty five from *Sevil*, to the North-west. It stands upon the River *Guadiana*, where the River *Xevora* falls into it on the opposite side. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*. It has a Bridge over the River, and was heretofore a Dukedom, erected by *Henry IV.* King of *Castile*. *Anne*, the Wife of *Philip* the II. King of *Spain*, died here in the Year 1580. It lies in 13. d. of Long. and 38. 45. of Lat.

*Badara*, a Town in the *East Indies*, in a Peninsula on this side of the River *Ganges*, upon the Coast of *Malabar*, in the Kingdom of *Calecut*, six Leagues from *Calecut* to the East.

*Badascian*, *Maracanda*, a City often mentioned in the Writers of the Life of *Alexander* the Great. *Tamerlane* the Great was born here, and had his Palace in it, who much beautified it, and erected here an University. It belongs now to the Province *Zagataja* in *Tartary*, and lies about an hundred miles North of the River *Oxu*. It is a famous place for Merchandise, very large, and the Capital of the Eastern *Tartars*.

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*ars*. *Chalcocondylas* calls it *Samarachantean*, and the *Tartars* call it *Samarcand*.

*Badelona*, a Town of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, call'd by *Mela*, *Betulo*, once famous, now a Village, not far from *Bucinone*, and about a League from a River of the same Name heretofore, now call'd *Besos*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* between these two Places.

*Baden*, *Ober Baden*, *Aqua Castellum Aquarium*, *Therma superiores*, is a Town in *Switzerland*, between *Zurich*, from which it is distant two Leagues, and *Basil*, from which it stands six Leagues. As the Assemblies of the *Cantons* are usually held here, this Place is famed for a League treated here amongst themselves, in the Year 1656. It lies upon the River *Limat* (*Limagus*) which a little beneath it falls into the *Aar* (*Arola*) the greatest River in those Countries, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldhust*, a Town of *Schwaben*.

*Baden*, *Bada*, a small City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, the Head of the Marquisate of that Name. It lies five Leagues from *Strasburg* to the South-east, one from the *Rhine*, and eight from *Spire*. It is famous for its natural *Baths*, from whence it has its Name. It is call'd by the *Germans*, *Margraven-Baden*, to distinguish it from other Places call'd by the Name of *Baden*. The Original of the Noble Family now possess'd of this Honour, was from the Dukes of *Zering*; for *Bertholdus* the I. was the Father of *Hermannus*, the first Founder of this Family, which is now divided into two Branches, one of which Branch-

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es professeth the Protestant, and the other the Roman Catholic Religion.

*Baden*, *Aqua Patmonia*, a Town in *Austria*, three Leagues from *Vienna* to the South, seated at the foot of the Mountains.

*Baern*, see *Berghen*.

*Baeza*, *Biata*, a City of *Andalusia*. It was heretofore an Episcopal City, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*; but in the Year 1249. its Bishoprick was united by Pope *Innocent IV.* to that of *Jaca* or *Guén*, [*Gienna*.] This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*, in the Year 1257. It was a Roman Colony, and was then call'd *Urbs Bærica*. Here is an University, erected in the Year 1538, and the Town is large, and stands upon an Hill one League from the River *Guadalquivir* (*Bæta*) and two from *Ubeda* to the West, and as much from *Castulona*.

*Baffo*, *Paphos*, a City in the Island of *Cyprus*, once famous, now ruin'd.

*Bagaloag*, a Town upon the Frontier of *Bosnia* in *Dalmatia*, under the *Turks*.

*Bagamidri*, a People of *Asia*.

*Bagdat*, or *Bagdes*, see *Bashad*.

*Bagdasi*, *Buira*, it is a small City at the foot of Mount *Emus*, seated in a fruitful Soil much celebrated in ancient times, now of no note.

*Bagnarea*, *Balneum regis*, *Balneo-rugum*, *Novum populi*, so call'd by the Order of *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*, as *Paulus Diaconus* saith. It is an Episcopal City in *St. Peter's Patrimony*, built upon an

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an Hill near the Lake *Bolsena*, ten miles from *Viterbo*, to the North-west. It stands almost in the middle between Mount *Fiascone* and *Orvieto*, from which last it is not above six miles distant to the South. In this Place St. *Bonaventura*, who flourished in the twelfth Century, was born.

*Bagneres*, a Town in the County of *Bigorre* in *Gascogne* in *France*, famous for its hot Baths till the Year 1660, when that natural Fire which heated them was extinguished by an Earthquake, as *Brieti* saith.

*Bagni d'Abano*, *Fontes Aponi*, *Aque Patavinae*, a place that has Baths in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Italy*.

*Bagni di Salviati*, a place not far from *Cuma*, where *Cæsar* the Dictator had a Country House.

*Bagni di Tritolino*, a place in *Campania*, where *Cicero* had a Country-House, not far from *Puteolum*. There is in all near upon twenty Places in *Italy* of these kinds of Names, which, for Brevity, I must omit.

*Bagrada*, *Galesus*, a small River that springs from the *Apennine Hills*, near the City *Oria*, in the County of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and running Westward, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, not far from that City which gives it its Name. This River is now commonly call'd *Galeso*.

*Baharen*, *Ichara*, *Tylus*, an Island in the *Persian Gulph*. Others say it is *Cerge*, another Island in the same Gulph, over against the mouth of the River *Euphrates*, that the Ancients meant by these Names. It is call'd by others *Elghadr*.

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*Bahar-Ennil*, one of the Branches of the *Nile* in *Æthiopia*.

*Bahar-Zocoroph*, the *Persian Gulph*.

*Bahar-Rumi*, the *Mediterranean Sea*.

*Babama*, an Island, and the most rapid Channel in all *America*, being Eastward from *Florida*, through which the *Spanish Fleets* pass to the *Havana*.

*Babuys*, *Babusium*, a strong Castle situated in a small Island made by the River *Trolhetta* which falls a little lower into the *Baltick Sea*. It heretofore belonged to the Kingdom of *Denmark*, but in the Year 1658, was taken by the King of *Sweden*, together with the County of the same Name. It stands two Danish miles from *Gottenburg* towards the North, and about three from the Shores towards the East, and twenty four from *Christianstad* to the North-east. This Castle was built by *Hakin IV.* King of *Norway* in 1309, surrendered by Treaty to the *Swedes* in the Year 1660, who before were in possession of it; attempted by the *Danes* in the Year 1678, but without any good Success. The Province in which it lies is bounded on the East with *West-Gotland*, on the West by the *Baltick Sea*, and by the County of *Aggorhus* towards the North. It lies an hundred miles in length from the North to the South, but it is not above thirty miles broad, and in many Places but fifteen miles. It has, besides the Castle I mentioned, a Town call'd *Malstrano*. This Territory was yielded to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Roschild* in the Year 1658.

*Baja*,

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*Baja*, *Baia*, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*, now ruin'd.

*Bajaria*, *Eleutherus*, a River of *Sicily*. It falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, eight miles East of *Palerino* and the River *Oreto*, on the Western side of the Island.

*Baicadul*, *Batanesarea*, a City of the *East Indies* within *Ganges*.

*Baida*, a Region of *Tartary* the Desert.

*Baieux*, a City, and Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Roan* in *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Aure*, which a little lower buries it self under ground. It stands not above two miles from the *British Sea* towards the South, and five from *Caen* to the West, and thirteen from *Coutances*, to the South-east.

*Baionne*, see *Bayonne*.

*Bair*, *Barus*, a River of the Low Countries.

*Bais*, *Bacium*, A Monastery in *France*, which lies between *Corbie* and *Amiens* upon the *Somme* [*Sumina*] over against *Peroue*.

*Baise*, *Balisa*, a River in *Poitou* in *France*.

*Balaguer*, *Ballegarium*, a City of *Catalonia*, seated at the foot of a very steep Hill, having a Stone Bridge over the River *Segre*: it was made famous by being taken by the *French* in the Year 1645, after a Defeat of the *Spanish Forces*, which should have covered it. It lies three Leagues from *Lerida*, (*Ilerda*) to the South-east.

*Balambuan*, a City in the Island of *Java* in the *East Indies*, with a Sea-Port towards the East. This City gives its Name to a Bay of the Sea, which lies near it.

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*Blassia*, *Audus*, a River of *Mauritania* in *Africa*: it falls into the *African Sea*, between the Towns of *Fatath* and *Igilgilim*, at the Promontory call'd *Capo di Gibramel*.

*Ballatimore Bay*, a Bay and Haven in the Province of *Mounster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and in the Earldom of *Desmond*, upon the Western Ocean, which is full of fruitful Islands.

*Balaton*, *Volcea*, a very great Lake in the Western part of the lower *Hungary*, lying about thirty miles in length from the North-west to the South-east, but its breadth is not above six miles: it has *Vesprin* on the South, *Canisa* on the West, and *Alba Regalis* on the East: The *Germans* call it *Platzee*.

*Balbastro*, *Barbastrum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Vero* (*Verum*) where it falls into the *Cinga* about eight miles from *Huescar* (*Oscæ*) to the West, and *Ilerda*, now *Lerida*, to the North-east. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Zaragoza*, from which it is distant fourteen miles. This City was recovered from the *Moors* in the Year 1102. It has been call'd by some, heretofore, *Bergidum*, and by others, *Belgida*.

*Balbec*, *Heliopolis*, *Cæsarea Philippi*, a City anciently of *Cælesyria*, at the foot of Mount *Libanus*, which was at first a Bishops See, made afterwards a Metropolitan under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It is incompass'd with very high Hills on all sides, and it lies at the equal distance of about thirty two miles from *Damascus*, *Tripoli*, and *Abyla*.

*Bal-*

*Baldino*, *Ufens*, a River of *Italy* arising in *St. Peter's* Patrimony, at a place call'd *Cafenove*, two miles from *Setia*, and falls into the *Mare di Toscana* near *Terracina* a City of *Campania*. It is now commonly call'd *il portatore*.

*Balestra*, *Balista*, a Branch of the *Apennine* in the Road to *Parma*, by the Valley of *Tari*, between *Liguria* and *Hetruria*.

*Balkan*, a Mountain of *Thrace* call'd *Hemus* of old, dividing *Thrace* from *Bulgaria*. It is so very high, that from the top of it the *Euxine* Sea may be seen. It runs from the East to the West, and ends at the City of *Mesembiria*; out of it spring the Rivers *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*, which watereth *Hadrinople*; and *Strymon*, now *Stromona*. The *Slavonians* call it *Cumoniza*; the *Italians*, *Costegnazzo*, or the Chain of the World; and the *Turks* *Balkan*.

*Balsara*, *Balsera*, *Teredon*, a City attributed by *Ptolemy* and *Aelian* to *Babylon*, by others to *Arabia*. It belongs now to *Arabia Deserta*, and lies near the Confines of *Arabia Felix*, near the Borders of the Province of *Hierach*. It is a great City, and of good Trade, and stands at the Conjunction of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, where they fall into the *Persian* Gulph. After the King of *Persia* had taken *Ormus* in the Year 1622, the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese* betook themselves to this Place, and settled their Factories here. It is fifteen days Journey from *Babylon*, six hundred miles from *Ormus*. In times past it was under the Kings of *Persia*, afterwards it was taken by the *Turks*. The Haven

is safe and large, and it stands about twelve miles above the *Persian* Gulph, on the Western shore; and in the neighbouring Villages many Christians of the *Sabborites*, or of *St. John*, live.

*Baly*, an Island of the *East Indies*, East of *Java*, of about twelve miles in compass, very fruitful and well inhabited. It is thought to be the lesser *Java*, being separated from the greater only by a Bay.

The *Baltick* Sea, *Sinus Codanus*, may justly be call'd the Northern *Mediterranean*. It has no Communication with the Ocean, but by a narrow Streight called the Sound, which parts *Futland* from *Gothland*: from the Cape of *Schagen* in *Futland* it bends to the South-east, as far as the Island of *Zeland* which restrains it to so narrow a breadth, that the Castles of *Elfseneur* and *Elfsenborg* command the Passage, and enable the King of *Denmark* to enforce a Tribute from all Ships trading into or out of the *Baltick* Sea: from thence it runs South, and washeth the Dukedom of *Meklenburg* and *Pomerania*, as far as *Dantzick*: from thence it turns North again, and washeth *Curland* and *Livonia* as far as *Nargen*, where it is divided into two other great Bays, one of which is call'd the Bay of *Finland*, which divides *Finland* from *Livonia*. In this Bay lies *Narva*, the Capital of *Livonia*, heretofore the Store-house of the North: a little more North it receives the River *Severi*; into which run *Ladoga* and *Onega*, two vast Lakes which part *Megrina* and *Cornelia*, and run up almost as far as the White Sea, with which they seem also

also to have some Communication by their Rivers: from hence the *Baltick* runs to the North, as far as *Wybourg*, where it turns again and runs South-west as far as the Islands of *Aland*; where begins the second Branch of the *Baltick* call'd the *Fin-nisch* or *Botner* Sea, which runs North and South, leaving on the East *Finland* and *Boddia*, and on the West *Sweden* and *Finmarck*: at the most Northern Point of it lies *Tornia*, a Sea-port Town. The various Countries which do border upon this Sea, and have little or no Communication with the other Seas, make it much frequented by Merchants of all Nations.

*Bamba*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, with a Town of the same Name: it lies between *Loanda* to the South, and the River *Zaire* to the North, on the Western Shore of *Africa* beyond the Line. There is a Province in *South America*, in the Kingdom of *Papayan*, which is under the *Spaniards*; and a Village in *Castile* in *Spain*, both of the same Name.

*Bamberg*, *Gravionarium*, *Bamberga*, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Franconia*, upon the River *Reduit*, which a little lower falls into the *Mayn*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Mayence*. This City was made a Bishoprick by *St. Henry II.* Emperour, and had its Name from *Baba*, a Daughter of *Otho* the Emperour; and it signifieth in the *German* Tongue, the Hill of *Baba*. It is under the Civil Jurisdiction of its own Bishop and it stands about six miles from *Wurtzburg*, to the North-east, and *Nuremburg* to the North-west. In this City died

*Henry II.* in 1025. *Conradus III.* in 1152. *Philip I.* in 1208. It was anciently a free imperial City, but it is not now: there belongs to it a small Territory or Diocels which lies along the *Mayn* and the *Rednit*, which extends in length from North to South twenty five *German* miles, but is much restrained as to its breadth by the Marquisate of *Culembach* on the East, and the Bishoprick of *Wurtsburg* on the West: besides these, he has some few Towns in *Carinthia* which were subjected to the Emperour by a Treaty in the Year 1535. with *Ferdinando* the I. *Henry II.* call'd *St. Henry*, built here a very magnificent Church for the Remission of his Sins in the Year 1007, and subjugated this City, and all its Dependencies, to the Popes of *Rome*; but it was after redeem'd by *Henry V.* who gave that See the City of *Benevento* in *Italy* in Exchange for it. The ancient City of *Prague* in *Bohemia*, is a Fee belonging to this Bishoprick, and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandeburg* hold other considerable Fees of it. There is another small Town of this Name in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. *Bamberg* lies in 32. 49. Lon. 49. 51. Lat.

*Bandbury*, or *Banbury*, a small Corporation in the Northern part of the County of *Oxon.* upon the West-side of the River *Cherwel*, which here divides the County of *Northampton* from that of *Oxon.* Near this place, *Kimrick*, King of the *West Saxons*, overthrew the *Britains* in a set Battel, manfully fighting for their Lives and Fortunes: and after this, *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, in



in the same place overthrew *Edward IV.* and took him Prisoner, and restored *Henry VI.* to the Crown. In the late Rebellion, this Place was taken, and garrison'd for *Charles I.* in 1642. after *Edge-hill* Fight; and in 1644, under the Command of Sir *William Compton*, it endured a sharp Siege, and several Storms, till it was relieved by the Earl of *Northampton*: after which it continued unattempted till the Year 1646, when it endured another sharp Siege for ten Weeks together, under the same Governor, who at last (after the King had put himself into the hands of the *Scots*) when it was not possible the place could be relieved, surrendred it upon honourable terms to the Rebels the 11th of May. The Family of the *Knollys* have been Earls of this place ever since the Year 1626.

*Banchor*, *Bangor*, *Bonium*, or *Bovium*, an old Roman Town in *Flintshire*, but belonging to *Che-shire*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, but much more famous after this for a vast Monastery here, consisting of about two thousand Monks, who all wrought hard for their Livings; two hundred of these, *Edilfred*, a Pagan Saxon King of *Northumberland* slew, because they implored Christ's Assistance in their Prayers for their Country-men against the Saxons. When *Augustin* the Monk came to convert the Saxons, here was a numerous Monastery; but before the Norman Conquest it was intirely ruin'd, as *Camden* acquaints us out of *William of Malmesbury*, to which *Augustin* the Monk is said or suspected to have lent his helping hand. Since that those very ruines are by

time defaced, yet the Names of two of its Gates remain, *Port Hogan* and *Port Clew*, which stand a mile asunder; between which are found often pieces of the Roman Money. This Place stands upon the River *Dee*, East of *Wrexham*.

*Banjaluth*, *Blandona*, a large and well fortified Town in *Bosnia*, near the Mountains, under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

*Banara*, a City of the *East Indies* in the Kingdom of *Bengala*, upon the River *Ganges*, under the Dominion of the Great *Mogul*, about forty miles from *Gouro* to the North, and an hundred from *Halavassa* towards the South.

*Banny*, or *Ban*, *Argita*, one of the largest Rivers of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. It ariseth in the County of *Downe* in the Province of *Ulster*, and having entertain'd some other Rivers, it falls into the vast Lake of *Neagh*; afterwards dividing the County of *Colrane* on the West of it from that of *Antrim* on the East, it falls into the *Caledonian Ocean*, a little below *Colrane Castle*. This River divides the Province of *Ulster* into two parts: but Mr. *Camden* is rather of Opinion, that the Latin Name belongs to the *Swilly*, another great River in the same Province, but a little more to the West than this.

*Bantam*, a very great City, and a famous Mart and Sea-Port in the Island of *Java* in the *East Indies*, and the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. This City is seated at the foot of an Hill, eighteen Leagues from the City of *Batavia*, towards the West, upon a narrow Passage call'd the Straights of *Bantam*

*tam*, right over against the Island of *Sumatra*. It has a very good Harbour belonging to it call'd the *Sound*, and was much frequented by the *European Merchants*, especially the *English* and *Dutch*; the Kingdom of *Jacatra* is subject to this Prince, and he has often made War with the *Dutch*, and he had reasonable good success in it, till about the Year 1684. A Son of the King of *Bantam* rebelling against his Father, call'd the *Dutch* to his Assistance, by which means the *Dutch* possessed themselves of *Bantam*, seized the *English* Factory and their Effects, and made themselves sole Masters of that Trade. The Controversie between them and the *English* not being determin'd to this day.

*Banya*, *Rivuli Puellarum*, a Town of *Transylvania*, six Leagues from *Besterce* to the West; not far from the Confines of the Upper *Hungary*.

*Banza*, a City of *Africa* in the Kingdom of *Congo*, between the Shoars of the *Aethiopian Ocean*, and the Lake of *Aquilunda*, which is call'd by the *Portugues* *S. Saviour*. This is the Capital of this Kingdom.

*Bapalme*, *Balma*, a very strong Town in *Artois*, seated upon a rising ground in the Borders of *Picardy*, in a dry Country which has no Waters belonging to it. This Town has been in the hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1641. and it stands at an equal distance from *Peron*, a Town of *Picardy* towards the South, and *Arras* towards the North.

*Bar*, a strong Town in *Podolia*, having a Castle built upon an Hill, and being surrounded with Marshes, which contribute very much to its defence; it stands upon the River *Kow*, eighteen *Polonian* miles from *Caminieck* to the East, and as many from *Barkow*, towards the West. This Town is under the *Turks*.

*Bar sur Aube*, a fine Town in *Champagne* in *France*, but ill paved, it has its Name from the River [*Albula*] *Aube* on which it stands, upon the foot of an Hill in a very pleasant Countrey, about eight Leagues from *Arce* towards the South, and as many from *Trois* towards the South-West, and seven from *Chastillon*, towards the North-East. This place is in much esteem for the delicious Wines the Country yields.

*Bar sur Seyne*, is a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in the Confines of *Champagne*, seated in a Mountainous Country. And lies about five miles West of *Bar sur Aube*.

*Bara*, a Town in the Province of *Gorga*, in the Upper *Aethiopia*, near the Lake of *Zaslani*.

*Barampour*, a City of the *East-Indies*, under the Dominion of the *Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Candyr*. It lies an hundred miles from *Surat*, towards the East, and two hundred from *Agra* towards the South, upon the River *Tapi*, this place is call'd by others *Barampore*, and it was heretofore call'd *Baramatis*, as *Herbert* saith.

*Baranateta*, the name of a City and Kingdom in the *Asian* *Tartary*.

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*Barbadoes*, Is one of the most considerable Plantations which the *English* have upon the *Caribby* Islands, it lies in 13. d. 20. m. Northern Lat. and 321. of Long. it is about eight Leagues in length, and five in breadth, and Inhabited by 50000. *English*, besides the *Negro's*. This Island was first Discovered to the *English* by Sir *William Curteen*, in the Reign of *James I.* but was then wholly desolate. The *English* soon after Planted it, but were driven at first to great Extremities, because Ships came very rarely and slowly thither from *England*, but having about the Year 1627. raised some *Tobacco*, *Indico*, *Cotton-Wool*, and *Fustick-Wood*, and after that falling into the *Sugar* Trade, its Reputation and Wealth encreased. And this Colony which for a long time subsisted by the courtesie or negligence of the *Spaniards*, grew so strong and numerous, that all their after Attempts signified nothing. Their *Sugars* which at first were coarse, and would quickly melt if not spent, are now improved to a great perfection; This Island is not well Watered with Rivers, or fresh Springs, yet lying low, they want not that Element, being supplied by Pools, Ponds, and Cisterns. It is very fruitful, and enjoys a perpetual Summer; Hot, but cool'd by the Breezes, of Wind which rise with the Sun, and blow fresher as the Sun gets higher. The chief Town of this Island is *S. Michaels*, situate at the bottom of *Carlisle Bay*, in the Southern part of the Island, where Ships have a very secure Harbour.

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*Barbara*, a small Village in the Island of *Sicily*, but once a City of great fame, and much taken notice of *Greek* and *Latin* Writers, tho call'd by the several names of *Agesta*, *Egesta*, *Acesta* and *Segesta*, &c. It lies twenty two miles from the Promontory and City of *Drepanum*, now call'd *Trapano*, to the North-West, and forty from *Palermo*, upon the Western Shoar of the Island; near it runs a small River which now beareth the Name of *S. Bartholomew*.

*Barbary*, *Barbaria*, is a large Countrey in the Western part of *Africa*, it lies a considerable length from East to West, but it is not of equal breadth, it is bounded on the North by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the East by *Egypt*, on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean*, and on the South by the *Atlantick Mountains*, which separate it from *Biledulgeridia*. In the times of the *Roman* Empire this vast Tract of Land was divided into divers Provinces, viz. *Mauritania Tingitana*, *Casariensis*, & *Sitifensis*; *Numidia*, *Africa propria*, *Byzacena*, *Tripolitana*, *Marmarica* and *Cyreniaca*. It is now divided into the Kingdoms of *Fezz*, *Morocco*, *Algiers*, *Constantine* (anciently *Cirta*) *Tunis* and *Tripoy*, with the Territory of *Barcana*. This Country was in Ancient times Subject to the Commonwealth of *Carthage*, and the great Kings of *Mauritania* and *Numidia*; after it fell into the *Romans* possession: I have shewed how they divided it. Here was a most flourishing Church till the V. Century, in the beginning of which, the *Vandals* then *Arians*, entered

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entered it, and brought in their Heresie with them, but that which more effectually contributed to the ruin of Christianity here, was the Conquest of it by the *Moors* in the Year 647. when one *Hucha* a famous General whom *Osman* the Third *Caliph* of the *Saracens*, employed to that purpose, finally Expell'd the *Romans*, and ever since they have possessed it, who being the most enraged Enemies of Christianity, that ever professed the *Mahometan* Law, have so far extirpated Christianity, that there is very few if any of the Inhabitants of this vast Tract of Land which profess it.

*Barbala*, a River in the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, which falls into the River *Zaire*, which washeth the Walls of *S. Saviour*, or *Banza*, the Capital of this Kingdom.

*Barbenzon*, *Barbentio*, a Principality in *Hainaut*.

*Barberino*, *Barberinum*, a small Town in *Tuscany* in *Italy*, from whence the Noble Family of the *Barberines*, of which Family Pope *Urban VIII.* was, who succeeded *Gregory XV.* and sat 21. years, viz. from the Year 1623. to 1644. This small Town is built upon an Hill, in the Road between *Florence* and *Siena*, sixteen miles from the former toward the South.

*Barbowyna*, *Berbis*, a Village of the Lower *Hungary*, where the Ruins of an ancient *Roman* Town are yet seen upon the *Drave* three *German* miles from *Quinque Ecclesie* towards the South.

*Barca*, *Marmarica*, a small Kingdom in *Africa*, on the West of *Egypt*, and the *Mediterranean*

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Sea, under the Empire of the *Turks*. But there is no Town of any note in it; there is adjoining to it a Desert call'd by the same name.

*Barcei*, *Barcetum*, a Castle in the Dukedom of *Parma*, between the Rivers of *Parma* and *Taro*, and the *Apennine*, it is twenty two miles from *Parma*, towards the South, and sixteen from *Pentremoli*. There was Anciently a very famous Monastery built here by the Kings of the *Lombards*.

*Barcelona*, *Barcino*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*; it has an excellent Port upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; which is well Traded, and it has also a Castle. This City is the Capital of that Province, and is esteemed one of the best Cities of *Spain*. It was built by *Hamilcar* a *Carthaginian*, and call'd by his *Punic* Sur-name of *Barca*. In the Year of our Lord 805. it was recovered out of the hands of the *Moors*, by *S. Lewis* King of *France*: it is seated between the outlet of the River *Badelona* [*Betulo*] which runs on the Eastern side, and that of *Lobregat* [*Rubricatus*] which at the distance of two miles on the Eastern side, falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*. It stands twelve Leagues from *Tarragona* East, and sixteen from *Girona* towards the South, and thirteen from *Ossuna*. It was taken by the *French* in 1640: but return'd under the *Spaniard* in 1652. after a very sharp Siege. This City was Honoured with the Title of an Earldom by *Lewis the Godd*, after he had taken it from the *Saracens*. *Charles the Gross*, gave  
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this Earldom to Godfry d' Arria for his Service against the Normans, and his Heirs; after the Death of Raimond the last Earl, it was United to the Kingdom of Arragon in the Year 1162. There were three Councils celebrated in this City, one in 540. one in 603. and the last in 1064. James II. King of Arragon died here in 1327. Alfonsus IV. in 1336. and John II. in 1479.

Barcelor, a City of the East Indies, under the Dominion of the King of Bishnagar; it stands upon the Sea Shoar between Goa, and Canora. It lies in almost 15. deg. of Northern Lat. and Long. 105. this City was some time under the Portuguese, but is now recovered by the King of Bishnagar, who is a potent Indian Prince. It was also heretofore the Capital of a distinct Kingdom.

Barcelos, Celiobriga, a small Town in Portugal, but honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It lies in the County of Entre Douro e minho, upon the River Cavado, which not far from thence falls into the Atlantick Ocean; six Leagues North of Porto and four West of Braga.

Barcena, Coloe, a Marsh in Æthiopia out of which ariseth the River of Astapus, as Ptolemy saith.

Bardt, a small Town in Pomerania in Germany, upon the Baltick Sea, which has yet a large Haven, and a very fine Castle, and a Lordship belonging to it. This place was yielded to the Swedes by the Treaty of Munster, in the Year 1647. it was taken by the Elector of Brandenburg, but restored to

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them again in the Year 1679. it lies three German miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of Mecklebourg, and at the same distance from Damgarden towards the North-East, and about eight from Berghen in the Isle of Rugia to the West.

Barwick, Bardovicum. See Berwick.

Bari, Barium, a City in the Kingdom of Naples, in a Province of the same name; it is an Archbishops See, well Fortified, and has an indifferent good Haven upon the Adriatick Sea, and it lies about twenty miles distant from Poliano to the South-East, and Trani to the North-west, an hundred and twenty miles from Naples to the East, and twenty seven from Matera. It has its name as Festus writes, from Bara, a small Island near Brindisi [Brundisium,] the Inhabitants of it building this City. The Body of S. Nicolas Bishop of Myra in Lycia, who was one of the Fathers who opposed Arius in the first Council of Nice, is preserved in this City.

Barilliana, an Island at the mouth of the Danube.

Barkshire. See Berkshire.

Barle-Duc, is a neat and beautiful City, the Capital of the Dukedom of Barrois, it lies upon the River Ornain, which falls into the Marne, about fifteen miles from Nancy to the West, and thirteen from Chaalons, it was heretofore under the Dukes of Lorain but is now Incorporated into the Province of Champagne in France.

Barletta, Barolum, or Barulum, a City situate in or near the place of the old

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old-Canusium in Apulia Peuceetia in Italy; an Haven or Sea Port, and so of great importance, it being reckoned for one of the four strong Holds of Italy in the middle Ages. It lies upon the Adriatick Sea, about four and twenty miles West of Bari, four South of the outlets of the River of Ofanto. This is a large, and beautiful City, and the Seat of the titular Archbishop of Nazareth.

Barlinguas, Erythra, a knot of small Islands upon the Coast of Portugal, call'd by various names. They lie between the C. de Rocca to the South, and the C. de Mondego to the North, and not above two Leagues from the Shoars of Estremadura.

Barnagasso, one of the Kingdoms of Æthiopia, which pays yearly to the Turks 1000. Ounces of Gold.

Barra, a small Kingdom in Guinea in Africa, the King of which was engaged by the Dutch in 1663. to fall upon the English Factory there. There is also a Town in Palestine call'd by this name.

Barrois. See Bar le Duc.

Baraab, Arabia petraea.

Barow, a River of the Province of Leinster in Ireland, which ariseth in Queens County in the Mountains of Sliew Bloemy, and running Southward, it washeth the Eastern side of Caterlagh and of Laghlin, after which it receives from the West, another great River call'd Neure, which divides Kilkenny; a little further to the South, it entertains the Sewer, which watereth the Walls of Waterford, and being thus augmented, it entereth the British Sea about twenty miles

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West of Cape Carn, the South-Eastern Point of Ireland.

Bart, Alifus, Bardum, a small City in the Dukedom of Pomerania, upon the Shoars of the Baltick Sea, under the Dominion of the King of Sweden, near the River Bardt. See Bardt.

Basil, Basilea, Written in two of the Lives of Charles the Great. Basla, in after times Basula and Basala, by Cluverius, Artalbinum. It was a Bishops See after the ruin of Augusta Rauracorum, which happened about the Year 800. It is now the principal City of Switzerland. It has its name from Basiliiana the Mother of Julian the Apostate, but Valesius thinks the name rather taken from the River on which it stands, which he supposeth was then so call'd. It has a pleasant Situation, and is adorned with many magnificent Structures, and Churches, watered by many sweet Fountains, blessed with an healthful Air, a Valiant People, and plenty of all things. It is very Ancient, as being said to be ruin'd by the Almain in the Year 260. and it suffered much in after-times from the Huns. It was much beloved by Henry the First, and Second; in the Year 1368. It was much enlarged by Frederick Blackenheim Bishop of Strasburg, and Administrator of the Diocess of Basil, who first obtain'd a Charter of Freedom for it; in the Year 1392. it was made an Hanse Town. One of the greatest things of Ancient times which has made it Famous, was the General Council held here under Sigismond the Emperor, in the Year 1440. This Ci-



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ty taught the rest of the *Cantons* the way of Leaguings and Unitings, for the Pope having Excommunicated *Lewis* the *Bavarian*, Emperor of *Germany*, the City of *Basil* persevered in the Service of that Prince, and was for it Excommunicated too, whereupon they threw the Popes Legate into the *Rhine*, and to secure themselves, entered into a League with *Zurich* and *Bearn*, and other of the Principal Cities in the Year 1327. This City embraced the Reformation in the Year 1529. It is one of the most celebrated Universities in Christendom, which was Open'd here by *Pius II. Anno Domini* 1459. The Art of making Paper was first found in this City, in the Year 1470. by *Anthony* and *Michael Gallicion*. This gave great encouragement to *Printers*, which much flourished here, the first of which was *Bernard Richel*, who began to Print here in the Year 1478. This City stands upon the *Rhine* which runs through it: six miles from *Fribourg*, eighteen from *Constance* to the West, twelve from *Zurich*, thirty eight from *Ansbourg*, and fourteen from *Strasbourg*. Long. 29. 15. Lat. 47. 25.

*Basilicata*, is a small County on the East of *Campania*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. This small Territory was taken out of *Campania* by *Alphonfus* King of *Naples*; it lies thirty three miles in length, and ten in breadth, and was anciently the Seat of the *Picentini*, a Colony of the *Piceni*, dwelling on the *Adriatick* Sea. It is bounded on the North by the Territory of *Bari*, and part of *Otranto*, on the East

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by the Gulph of *Taranto*, on the West by *Principato*, and on the South by *Calabria*. The chief City of this Province is *Cirenza*, which stands near the foot of the *Apennine*; It is a barren and not well inhabited Country.

*Basra*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, near the River *Lucus*, thirty miles distant from *Sala*, towards the East, and not far from the Confines of the Province of *Algar*.

*Bassento*, *Bussento*, *Acheron*, a River of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, it runs near *Cosenza* the principal City of *Calabria*, near which it falls in the River *Grati*, which falls into the Bay of *Taranto*. In the Bed of this River *Alaricus* King of the *Goths* was buried, as *Jornandes* writeth.

*Bass*, a small Island not far from *Edinburgh*, famous for the great quantity of *Geese*, that frequent it at certain seasons.

*Bassigni*, a County in *Champagn*.

*Bastia*, the chief Town in *Corfica*.

*Bastick*, a small Town in *Epirus*, where they usually embark for *Constantinople*.

*Le Bastion de France*, a City near *Hippo*, now *Bonne* in *Africa*, deserted by the *French* in 1658.

*Bastogne*, *Belsonacum*, is a Town in the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*.

*Batavia*, a City in *Java*, an Island in the *East Indies*, built by the *Dutch* in the Year 1619. It is very strongly fortified, seated in a fruitful Plain, and well Traded; so that it is now thought one of the

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the principal Cities in that part of the World; it has a Castle with a good Garrison, and the General Governour of the Affairs of the *Dutch East Indy* Company, for the most part resides here. This City stands eighteen Leagues from *Bantam* to the East, and sixty from *Materan* to the West. The Kings of *Bantam* made War many years together against this City, and in 1659. besieged it, but without any success, however, this much hindered the Growth and Lustre of this City. There is also a River in the *Terra Australis*, to which the *Dutch* have given the same name.

*Bath*, *Aque Solis*, is a City of *Sommerfetshire*, situate upon the River *Avon*, which is mentioned both by the *Greek* and *Latin Geographers*. It is Seated in a small low Plain, environ'd round about with Hills of almost an equal height, out of which many Springs continually fall into the Valley, to the great benefit of the Inhabitants. Within the City there are three Springs of Hot Water of a blewish colour, sending up from them thin Vapours, and a strong scent withal. These Springs are very Medicinal, and cure many diseases. It was taken from the *Britans* by *Cewalin* King of the *West Saxons*, in the Year 577. In the Reign of *William Rufus* it was sacked and burnt. *John de Villula de Tours* Bishop of *Wells*, removed the See to this place in the Reign of *Henry I.* but retain'd also the title of *Wells*. The most Noble and Loyal *John Greenvil*, was created Earl of *Bath* in the XIX. of *Charles I. Aug.* 13. 1643. His Father Sir *Bevil Green-*

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*vil*, having been slain at *Landsdown* near this City, by the Rebels. It stands fifteen miles East of *Bristol*. Long. 20. 16. Lat. 51. d. 21. m.

*Baticala*, a small City of the *East Indies*, the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name, the Prince whereof is a Tributary to the King of *Bisnagar*; though it is very small, yet it has a capacious Haven. There is another City of the same name in the Island of *Ceylan*.

*Baticano*, a Promontory in *Calabria*, in the Maps sometimes call'd *Vaticano*.

*Batter*, a large Province in *Asia*, heretofore call'd *Bactriana*.

*Batta*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*.

*Baudisten*, a Town in *Lusatia*, a Territory belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*, between *Misnia* and *Bohemia*, where the Governor resides.

*Bauge*, a small Town in *Anjou* in *France*, where *Charles VIII.* then *Dolphin*, obtain'd a signal Victory against the *Engliss*, then commanded by the Duke of *Clarence*, who was there slain in the Year 1420.

*Bautzen*, *Budisinum*, the principal Town of *Lusatia* in *Germany*, seated upon the River *Sprew*, seven Leagues from *Dresden* East. This place being Attack'd by the Duke of *Saxony* in the Year 1634. *Goltz* the Governor for the Emperor, firing the Suburbs to give the Enemy a stop, the fire in the confusion, seiz'd the Town, and burnt it all down, many persons perishing in the flames. This place was thereupon left to the Elector of *Saxony*, who is still possessed of it.

it, but before it was a Free and Imperial City.

*Bayonne, Baiona, Boiatum*, is a very large, rich, strong City; it is seated upon the River *Adour*, about two Leagues from the Sea, in the Confines of the Kingdoms of *France*, and *Spain*. It is honoured with a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Auscb*; and it has a large Haven on the *British* Sea. It stands six Leagues from the Confines of *Spain*, seven from *Dax* to the West, and thirty from *Bordeaux* to the South. There was a famous congress in this City between *Charles IX.* and *Catherine de Medicis* his Mother, and *Elizabeth* Sister of *Charles*, and Wife to *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, in which an Agreement was closely made between the two Crowns to ruin the Protestant Religion both in *France*, and the *Low Countreys*, which was followed by Rivers of human Blood shed on that account; this was in the Year 1566. it is mention'd by *Thuanus* and *Grotius*.

*Bavaria*, call'd by the *Germans* *Weyeren*, is a Dukedom in *Germany*, the second Circle in the Empire, it has its name from the *Avars*, a People of the *Huns*, who possess'd this Countrey. It is also call'd *Bojaria*, from the *Boii* a People of *France*, who once dwelt here. And it was call'd in the times of the *Roman* Empire *Noricum*. It is bounded on the North by *Franconia*, on the West by *Schwaben*, on the South by the *Italian Alps*, and on the East by *Austria* and *Bohemia*. This Dukedom before the Treaty and Peace of *Westphalia* had lesser Bounds,

but then it was not only rais'd in Honour, the Duke of *Bavaria* being made the *VIII. Elector*, but enlarg'd as to its Extent. This Countrey had Kings after it was Conquer'd from the *Romans*, to the times of *Arnulphus* the Emperor; and *S. Lewis* is said to have declared his Son *Lewis* King of *Bavaria*, in the Year 817. from those times to ours they have had Dukes, the first was *Arnolphus*, slain by the *Normans*, about the Year 891. The greatest part of this Countrey is fruitful, and well Cultivated, and has many Noble and stately Cities, the principal of which is *Munchen*, (*Monachium*) seated on the *Isar*. This Family gain'd the *Upper Palatinate*, by the Peace of *Munster*. This Prince is of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, and the far greatest part of his Subjects, by which and their new Grants and Dignities, this Family is very firmly united to the House of *Austria*, which the present Emperor has improved by Marrying his Daughter to the now Duke of *Bavaria*.

*Baz, Ocite*, a small Island on the West of *Ireland*, over against the Earldom of *Desmond* in the Province of *Mounster*, North of the Bay of *Dingle*, call'd by the *Irish* *Blasquo*.

*Baza, Basti*, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*. It was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Eivara*, at which time it was well Fortified, but now it is little inhabited, and every day decays; it stands upon the Borders of the Kingdoms of *New Castile*, and *Murcia*, six Leagues from *Guadix* to

to the South-East, fifteen from *Granato*, and *Gaën*, or *Jaen* to the North-East, and sixteen from *Almeria* to the North, it is built at the foot of an Hill in a Valley call'd from it *Hoya de Baya*, by an considerable Brook.

*Bazadois, Vafata*, a small Territory in the Lower *Guienne* in *France*, which has the River *Garonne* on the North and West, *Agenois* on the East, and *Condomois* on the South. It has its name from *Bazas*, which is the principal City of it, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Auscb*; this City stands scarce three miles from the River *Garonne* towards the South, seven from *Bordeaux* to the North-East, ten from *Condomois*, and seventeen from *Auscb*.

*Bazaim, (Barace)* is a vast Tract of Land but very barren, which lies between *Egypt*, and the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, it is that which was call'd *Marmarica*, as *Bochart* saith.

*Bazano*, a Mountain of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Territory of *Aquila*, of which mention is made in the Life of *S. Justin*.

*Bazois*, a district in *France*, in the Dukedom of *Nivernois*.

*Beareford*, was a small Monastery built by the *Danes* in *Greenland* about 300. years since, but now a long time since deserted and ruin'd.

*Bearne*, is a fruitful and well Watered Territory in the South of *France*, advanced to the honour of a Principality. It lies at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which part it from the Kingdom of *Ara-*

*gon* towards the South; upon the East, it has the County of *Bigorre*, and *Armagnac le Noir*; upon the North it has *Gascogny*, and upon the West, the Kingdom of *Navarr*. This Country had heretofore Princes of its own, one of which by a Marriage with *Elenora* Queen of *Navarr*, united it to that Kingdom. *Henry IV.* brought it to the Crown of *France*, and by a Decree it was annexed for ever to that Kingdom, in the Year 1620.

*Beaucaire*, a small City in the Province of *Languedoc*, in *France*, upon the River *Rhodesne*, right over against *Tarascon*, four Leagues from *Avignon* towards the South, and three from *Arles*, towards the North, this place is most remarkable for its Fairs. It is call'd in *Latin* *Belloquadra*.

*Beauce* or *Beausse, Belsia*, a Province of *France*, that heretofore was of very large extent, but is now much less, and the Bounds not well known. It lies between the *Loyr* on the South, and the *Seyn* to the North; the principal Towns in it are, *Chartres*, *Chasteaudun*, *Montoir*, *Pluviers*, *Estampes*, and *Vendosme*. This Province lying so near to *Paris*, a considerable part of it has been taken into the *Ile of France*. The Soil is dry, but very fruitful, and abounding in all things but especially with Corn, so that it is call'd *totius Galliae Horreum*, the Storehouse or Granary of all *France*.

*Beauchamp*, a place near *Calais* in *Picardy*. The Duke of *Somerset* is Baron of *Beauchamp*.

*Beaufort*, a Castle in the Dukedom of *Anjou* in *France*, which belonged

longed heretofore to the House of *Lancaster*, it was much beloved by *John of Gaunt*, who caused all his Children that he had by *Catharine Swinford*, to be call'd *Beauforts*, who were afterwards Dukes of *Somerset*, and *Exeter*, and Earls of *Dorset*. The second Son of the Duke of *Vendosme* in *France*, was honoured with the Title of Duke of *Beaufort* by *Lewis XIII.* of *France*. And in *England*, the most Noble *Henry Somerset* late Marquis of *Worcester*, being descended from the Ancient Dukes of *Somerset*, was *December 2. 1682.* by *Charles II.* of most blessed Memory, created Duke of *Beaufort*. This Castle lies about three Leagues East of *Angiers*, and two from the *Loyre*.

*Beaujalo*, is a small Country contain'd in the *Lyonnois* a Province in *France*.

*Beaumaris*, a Town in the Island of *Anglesey*.

*Beaumont sur Oyse*, a Town upon the *Oyse*, at the foot of an Hill in the Isle of *France*, about eight Leagues from *Paris*, towards the North.

*Beaumont le Roger*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Rugle*, four Leagues from *Eureux* towards the West, and about six from *Roan* towards the South, there is another Town call'd *Beaumont*, also near the Sea Shoar, in the District belonging to *Coutance*, three Leagues West of *Chebourg*.

*Beaumont*, a Town of *Hainaut* in the *Netherlands*, Adorn'd with the Title of a Dukedom, to which belongs a Castle; it stands seven

Leagues from *Mons* to the South-East, and four from *Chimay* to the North, and about two from the *Sambre*.

*Beaumont le Vicomte*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Maine* which has the Honour to be a Dukedom; it lies in the middle between *Mayenne*, and *Alençon*, upon the River *Sarte*.

*Beaune*, a Town in *Burgundy* famous for the excellent Wines it yields.

*Beauvais*, *Cesaromagus*, a City of the Isle of *France*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*, the Bishop of this City is one of the twelve Peers of *France*, it is well fortified, and the Capital of a Diocese of the same name, and it stands upon the River *Terrain*, sixteen Leagues from *Paris*, towards the North, eighteen from *Abbeville*, and sixteen from *Roan* towards the East.

*Beauvois*, *Bilunnum*, is a Village in *Savoy*.

*Bechir*, *Ligir*, a River of *Boeotia*, now call'd by the Turks *Stramulipa*.

*Bechria*, the Lower *Egypt*.

*Becfangial*, *Bithynia*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*.

*Bed*, the Mountains of the Moon in *Aethiopia*.

*Bedalac*, *Lethes*, a River of *Andalusia*, commonly call'd *Guadalete*; it falls into the Ocean at *Cadix*.

*Bedford*, *Lactodurum*, or *Lactodorum*, is one of the most ancient Towns in *England*, as being mention'd by *Antoninus*. It stands on both sides of the River *Ouse*, which is here covered with a Stone Bridge. This Town is more to be commended

ded for its pleasant Situation and Antiquity, than for the Beauty or greatness of it, though it has five Churches. This Town as it is the Principal or County Town; so it sends two *Burgesses* to Parliament. The Honourable *William Russel*, and his Ancestors, have born the Title of Earls of *Bedford*, ever since the third Year of *Edward VI.*

*Bedfordshire*, is bounded on the East and South by *Cambridge-shire*, and *Hertford-shire*, on the West by *Buckingham-shire*, and on the North by *Northampton-shire*, and *Huntington-shire*. The River *Ouse* divides it into two parts, the North parts of it are the more fruitful, and better Wooded, the Southern parts though leaner, yet are they not altogether barren, but yield good crops of Barley. Sir *John Russel* Comptroller of the Household to *Henry VIII.* was created a Baron in 1538. and Earl of *Bedford*, by *Edward VI.* in 1548. Who's descendant *William* the Fifth Earl of this Family, now enjoys it.

*Befort*, a strong Town in *Alsatia*, in the Territory of *Suntgow*, four Leagues from *Pfirt* to the West, and about seven from *Basil* to the West also. This was yielded to the French by the Treaty of *Munster*: it was heretofore the head of an Earldom.

*Behemerland*, the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

*Behemerwald*, a part of the *Herzycynian* Forest lying in *Bohemia*.

*Bebenhausen*, a Town of *Schwaben*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*.

*Beja*, a City of *Portugal*, anciently call'd *Pax Julia*; it lies in

the Province of *Antretejoe Guadiana*, near the River *Odiarca* which falls into the *Guadiana*, it is well built, fortified, and has the Title of a *Dukedom*; it stands two Leagues from the *Guadiana*, towards the West, and thirteen from the Shoars of the Ocean, and nine from *Euora* to the South, and twenty from *Badajoz* to the North-West. It was call'd *Pacca* by the *Moors*.

*Bejar*, a Village of the Kingdom of New *Castile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Madera*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Murcia*, scarce two Leagues from *Alcaraz* to the East. This is most probably thought to be the *Roman Bigerra*.

*Bejar de Melena*, a ruin'd City of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.

*Bein Elnabarim*, The *Persian* Gulph.

*Beira*, a part of *Portugal*.

*Belay*, *Belica*, is a City that heretofore belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, but in the Year 1601. was taken from them by *Henry IV.* It is the Head of the Territory of *Beugey*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Besancon*; it stands upon a rising ground near the River *Rhofne*, not above twelve miles from *Lyons* toward the East, ten from *Grenoble* to the North, and twelve from *Geneva*.

*Belvais*, and *Belbes*, *Pelusium*, was a City seated upon the most Eastern Branch of the *Nile*, towards *Palestine*. Though this City is now intirely ruin'd, and another call'd *Damiata*, or *Damietta*, is sprung out of it, which I shall mention in its proper place, yet the state of the ancient Town ought her

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here to be described. This place is call'd in Scripture *S I N*, which as the *Greek* Name which it afterwards bore *Πηλυσιον*, signifies *Cloy*, or *Mire*, because it was seated in a deep miry Marsh upon the Nile. And it was for many Ages the Key of *Egypt*, that Country being of a very difficult Access on the side of *Syria*, and accordingly when *Cambyfes* invaded *Egypt*, *Polyænus* in his Seventh Book *de Stratag.* tells us, That *Cambyfes* vigorously attacked *Pelufium*, and the Egyptians as courageously defended it, *Στοχασίοντες τὴν Ἀγῶνιν ἐμβολὰς*, shutting up the Entrance of *Egypt* against him. And *Diodorus Siculus* tells us, the Kings of *Egypt* Fortified this Place on this account, with the utmost care and diligence. See *M. Bochart* in his *Geographia Sacra*, Lib. IV. Cap. 27. The *Grecian* Race of Kings, were no less careful of the keeping this Place, and after the *Romans* had it, they did not neglect it neither: *Ælius Hadrianus*, one of their Emperors, encompassed it with three Walls, and call'd it by his own name *Æliopolis*. In the times of Christianity, this City was the Seat of an Archbishop, under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. But when the *Arabians* and *Saracens* prevail'd upon it, they, as their Custom is, intirely ruin'd this Ancient and most Noble City, and built another on the opposite Shoar of the Nile, which they call'd *Damiata*. *Pelufium* stands one hundred and fifty miles from *Alexandria* to the East, and one hundred and twenty from *Memphis* or *Grand-Cairo*, to the North-East, and not far from the

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*Mediterranean* Sea. It lies in Long. 63. 20. and Lat. 31. 10.

*Beleguanza*, a Province of *Æthiopia*.

*Belcastro*, *Chonia*, a City of *Calabria*.

*Belenas*, a City of *Palestine*, call'd *Dan* in Ancient times.

*Beles*, *Subi*, a small River of *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea between *Barcelona* and *Tarragona* at the Town of *Siges*.

*Belforte*, there are three places thus call'd, one in *Narbone* in *France*, the Seat of the old *Vcontii*, upon the *Durance*, another in *Isiria*, and a third in *Calabria Ulterior*.

*Belgart*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, in the Territory of *Cassuben*, which lies between the *Baltick* Sea, and *Prusia* upon the River *Perfante*, two miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and three from *Colberg*, which belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

*Belgan*, a vast Mountain in *Tartary*, call'd *Imaus* by the *Latin* Geographers, which runs very near the whole length of *Asia*, from North to South. See *Imaus*.

*Belgiojosa*, a Village and Castle in the Dukedom of *Milan*, within five miles of *Pavia* near the *Po*, belonging to the Counts of *Barbiano*.

*Belgrade*, *Alba Græca*, call'd by the *Germans* *Griechisch Weissenburg*, by the *Italians* *Belgrado*, is a great and strong City belonging to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, seated upon the South side of the *Save*, where it falls into the *Danube*, in the Province of *Rascia*; this was a long time

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time the Bulwark of Christendom against the *Turks*, who lost several Armies before it. *Amurath* the Second, lost here a Victorious Army in the Year 1439. And when *Mahomet* the Second his Son, to revenge the Affront his Father had received here in the Year 1456. Besieged this City the second time, with an Army of 250000. men, the brave *Huniades* preserved the City, and ruin'd that vast Army by a stratagem; for he suffered a party of the *Turks* to enter the Town, and whilst they were Plundering the Houses, made a Sally upon the *Turks*, took their Cannon, and turned them upon themselves, in the Confusion destroying 40000. *Turks*, and possessing himself of their Cannon, Camp, Bagage and Amunition, so that the *Turks* were forced to an inglorious Flight. *Johannes Huniades* died the same year of the Plague. But in the Year 1521. *Solyman* the Magnificent, took it after a Siege of two Months, *Lewis* then King of *Hungary*, a Child of fifteen years of Age not regarding it, and all the other Christian Princes being engaged in mutual and destructive Wars. The *Turks* since they got *Buda*, have neglected the Fortifications of *Belgrade*, but the great Prosperity of the *German* Arms in the Years 1685, and 1686. have put them now upon the repair of its Walls and Out-Works, and the *Prime Visier*, has spent almost the whole Winter of the said last year in Fortifying and Victualling this Place. This City belongs properly to *Servia*, the *Despot* of which, Consigned it over to *Sigismund* King of *Hungary*, for

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Lands of a better Value. It is distant from *Vienna* one hundred and two *German* miles, twenty six days Journey from *Constantinople*. *Leo X.* made this a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari* in *Dalmatia*. It stands in Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 50.

*Beligrard*, *Hermonassa*, a Town or small City of *Bessarabia*, towards the Mouth of the River *Moncastro*, [ *Tyra* ] which by the *Moldavians* is call'd *Bialogrod*, and by the *Turks* *Beligrard*.

*Bella more*. The *White Sea*.

*Bellac*, a small City in the County of *La Marche* in *France*, upon the River *Unicou*, two Leagues from *Dorat* to the South, and seven from *Limoges* to the North.

*Belle*, a Town in *Flanders*, three Leagues from *Ipre*.

*Bellegarde*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Saone*, ( *Arar.* ) This City was once very well fortified; it stands five Leagues from *Challons* to the North, and not far from the Borders of this Dukedom.

*Belle-Isle*, *Calonassus*, an Island upon the Southern Coast of *Britany* in *France*, ten Leagues from *Vannes* to the West, and about eight from *Blavet*, and ten from *Croixel* to the South-West. It is six Leagues in length, and two in breadth, and is call'd by the *Dutch* *Boelin*.

*Belluno*, a City of the Marquise of *Trevigiana*, which is the chief, and gives Name to a small Territory, under the Dominion of the Commonwealth of *Venice*. It is little, but fair, and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. And

And it stands upon the River *Piave*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, thirteen Leagues from *Venice* to the South-East; the City of *Belluno* lies 15 Leagues from *Feltre* to the South-East.

*Belz*, a City of *Black Russia*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, five Leagues from the River *Bug*, between *Lemberg* and *Zamosky*. This City is small, and built all of Wood, but yet it is a Palatinate, and possess'd at present by a Person of great worth.

*Beltz*, or *Belts*, the Name of the *Baltick* Sea.

*Belvedere*, a Province in the *Morea*, heretofore call'd *Elis*, the Capital place is so call'd also; it lies in the Western part over against *Zant*. In Ancient time *Pausanias* saith, the Silks of this Country were finer and more esteem'd than those of *Fudea*. It is a pleasant Country, and has its Name from its beautiful Prospect. There is another place near *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, call'd now by the same Name, which was call'd by the Ancients *Euryalus*. As is also a part of the Popes Palace at *Rome*.

*Bemarin*, a Province in *Florida*.

*Bena*, a Kingdom in the Southern part of *Guinea* in *Africa*, with a small City of that Name, seated on the South side of the River *Forcados*; about twenty Leagues from the Ocean; in Lat. 3. d. Long.

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*Benamarim*, a Province in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

*Benavarri*, a Town in *Aragon* in *Spain*, to which belongs a Castle. It is seated in the Confines of *Catalonia* six Leagues distant from *Balbastro* to the East, this place is the Capital of the County of *Riba-*

*gorza*, a small ill Peopled place between the Rivers of *Cinca* and *Segre*.

*Benavente*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Extremadura*, one League from the *Tage* or *Tajo*, and four from *Scalabi*, and nine from *Lisbon*, supposed to be the ancient *Aritium*. There is another Town of the same name in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Esta*, which washeth the Walls of *Leon*; It lies in a Plain, and has a Castle, and is the Capital of the County of *Pimentel*, it lies seven Leagues from *Sentica* to the North, and about twelve from *Leon* to the South, and fifteen from *Palancia* to the West, perhaps this is the old *Vallata*, *Ferdinand* II. King of *Leon*, died in this Town in the Year 1118.

*Benda*, a City of *Albania* in *Macedonia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*, [*Dyrrachium*] It now lies in ruins, under the Slavery of the *Turks*, and the Bishop resides at *Mamoli*, yet from this place the adjacent Country is call'd *Benda*, under which Title is included also *Sermentica*, a small District which lies towards *Croia*, as I have heard (saith *M. Baudrand*) from the Archbishop of *Durazzo*.

*Bendarmassin*, a City and Kingdom in the Southern part of the Island of *Borneo* in the *East Indies*, about three Degrees from the Line on the West, of which the principal River of that Island, falls into the Sea.

*Benevento*, *Beneventum*, a City of the *Principatus Ulterior* in the King-

dom of *Naples*, which is an Archbishops See, belonging to the Pope, it stands upon the River *Sabato*, where it takes in the River *Tamora*: It was built by *Diomedes*, together with *Arpi*, a City of *Apulia*, and is call'd the Colony of *Concordia* by *Frontinus*. It lies twenty eight miles from *Capua* to the East, and also from *Salerno* to the North, and thirty two from *Naples* to the North-East. *Victor* III. and *Gregorius* VIII. Popes, were born here. And not far from it *Manfred* King of *Sicily* was slain, in the Year 1266. by *Charles* Duke of *Anjou*. This City was granted to *Leo* IX. by *Henry* IV. in Exchange for *Bamberg* in the Year 1053. when he came into *Italy* to be Crown'd. This City was one of the Eighteen Colonies which continued faithful to the *Romans* against *Hannibal*, it was ruin'd afterwards by *Totila*, and rebuilt by the *Lombards*, who made it a Dukedom. The *Saracens* became after this Masters of it from whom *Lewis* II. Emperor, took it in the Year 866. and granted it to *Aldegisus* in the Year 871. It is now annexed to the Papacy.

The Dukedom of *Benevento* was once a considerable part of the South of *Italy*, in the times of the *Lombards*, and of *Charles the Great*: this Dukedom was Instituted by *Autharius* King of the *Lombards*, and it ended in the Year 851. when the *Saracens* Conquered it. In 866. it was reconquered by the *Germans*, in 1053. it was granted to the Pope, but much restrained as to its Bounds, yet then it took in the greatest part of the *Principa-*

*tus Ulterior*. Since that, the *Spaniards* have restrain'd it; so that it extends not above three or four miles from the Walls of the City.

*Benfeild*, once a Wall'd Town, or City of *Alsatia*, but Dismantled by the Treaty of *Munster*, it is under the Dominion of the Bishop of *Strasburg*, from which it lies about three German miles towards the South upon the River *Ill*, about two miles from *Rhinaw* towards the North-West.

*Bengala*, is a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, on the River *Ganges*, under the Dominion of the great *Mogul* for many past Ages, but which had before Kings of its own. It is a very fruitful Country, and extends two hundred and twenty Leagues from East to West, and an hundred and twenty from North to South. It is bounded on the East by *India extra Gangem*, on the South by the Bay of *Bengala*, on the West and North, by the Territories of the *Mogul*. The City of *Bengala* lies in the bottom of the Bay, in the most North-eastern Angle of it, upon the River *Cosmita*. It is great, and drives a vast Trade with the *European* Nations.

*Benges*, A River which riseth in the Lower *Austria*, and entering the Lower *Hungary*, falls into the River *Rab*.

*Bengula*, a Country of the Lower *Aethiopia*.

*Benthem*, a Town and Castle in *Westphalia*, which stands upon the River *Vidrus*, near *Oldenzael*, and is the head of a small County in the West part of *Westphalia*, which is call'd



call'd in the German Tongue *Das Gzathzchaft von Benthem*, and it lies between the Bishoprick of *Munster* to the East, *Over-Iffel*, and the Territory of *Tuvent* to the West : and upon the North and South it is inclos'd by the River *Vechra*. The Castle or Town of *Benthem*, lies two miles from *Oldenzael*, a Town in the South-East Angle of the Province of *Over-Iffel*, ten from *Deventer* to the East.

*Bentivolio*, *Pons Poledranus*, is a Castle in the Dominions of the Church, in the Territory of *Bononia*, from which City it lies ten miles towards the North, in the Road to *Ferrara*; heretofore it was a Noble Pile, but now it is half ruin'd : this gave Name to the Family of the *Bentivolio's*, who for many years *Principatum Bononiae* seniore, were Princes of *Bononia*. And of later times this Family has afforded some excellent Persons.

*Bera*, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, commonly call'd *Vera*.

*Beraun*, a small Town in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Mies*. It is three German miles from *Prague* towards the West. It is call'd by the Germans *Bern*, in Latin it is written *Berauna* and *Verona*.

*Berbero*, *Arbū*, a River of *Perfa*, in the Province of *Send*, [*Sinda*] which Borders East upon *India propria*, and West upon *Macran*.

*Berekel*, *Velicer*, the same with the River *Aa*, in *Westphalia*.

*Berefterzko*, a Town in *Poland*, near which *Casimire* King of *Poland*, fought the Rebellious *Cof-*

*sacks* three days together, in the Year 1651. and slew above 20000. of them, by which Victory and Slaughter, he reduced them to the necessity of begging a Peace with great Humility.

*Berg*, or *Mons*, a City of *Hainault*.

*Bergamo*, *Bergomum*, a City of *Italy*, belonging to the *Venetians*, which was once a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*; Built with others by the *Orobii*. It is call'd by *Paulus Diaconus* *Pergamum*, and by the Writers of the middle Ages *Bergamum*. This City is placed on the side of a Mountain, the foot of which is covered by large Suburbs, it is Great and Populous, and lies between the River *Brembo*, which eight miles further falls into the *Adda*, which last falls into the *Po*, six miles above *Cremona*, on the West: and the *Serio*, which falls also in the *Adda*. It has a Castle call'd *Capella*, and it lies thirty miles from *Brixia*, towards *Milan* to the West, and the same distance from *Como* to the East, from this City the Family of the *Bergoma's* take their Name.

*Bergen*, *Bergos*, or *Berga*, a City of *Norway*, on the Northern Ocean, it is call'd by the Natives *Bacrn*, by the Germans *Berghen*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*: a celebrated Mart, has a large and safe Harbour, which is surrounded almost on all sides with high Mountains, and lies in a winding Bay, call'd *Felta fiorred*, twelve miles from the Ocean, it has a strong Castle call'd *Bergen-Hus*, and it lies in a small Territory call'd

call'd *Nord Horland*, it is Subject to the King of *Denmark*, as King of *Norway*, and it lies one hundred and twenty miles from *Wardhus*, the most Northern Point of *Norway*, sixty South from *Drontheim*, twenty three from *Linde Noes*, or the most Southern Point of *Norway*, and eighty from the nearest Coast of *Scotland*; and it is at this day without dispute, the best, and richest City of all *Norway*. But made more famous by the Valour of the English, who in 1665. entered this Port, and fell upon the Dutch East-India Fleet to their great damage, and had certainly destroy'd them all, if contrary winds had not given them time enough to draw their Cannon ashore to defend them with.

*Bergen op Zoom*, call'd by the French *Bergue sur le Zoom*, is a small, but a strong City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Schelde*. It was erected into a Dukedom in the Year 1533 and revolting with the *United Provinces*, was attempted without success by the Marquis *Spinula* in the Year 1622. So that it still belongs to the *Hollanders*. It stands seven Leagues from *Antwerp* towards the North, and five from *Breda* to the South-West.

*Bergen*, the chief Town of the Island of *Rugen*, on the Coast of *Pomerania* in the *Baltick* Sea, which has belonged to the *Swedes* ever since the Year 1630.

*Bergerac*, a City of *Perigord*, upon the River *Dordogne*; it stands five miles from *Perigueux* to the South, and about nine from *Sarlat*; this is still a rich and a fine City. It

stands seventeen Leagues East from *Burdeaux*.

*Bergue S. Vinoch*, a small City in *Flanders*, taken by the French in the Year 1667. It has various Names, and is sometimes call'd *Greenemberg*, or (*Green-wich*;) It lies twelve German miles East of *Gravelinge*, and fifteen West of *Nieuport*, and about six from *Dunkirk*. *Al. Winocksberg*.

*Berkshire*, *Bercheria*. Is separated on the North by the River *Isis* from *Oxfordshire*, and *Buckinghamshire*, on the South by the River *Kenet* from *Hantsire*, on the West it bordereth upon *Wiltshire*, and on the East upon *Surry*, it is generally fertil and rich, but especially the *Vale of White Horse*. The Right Honourable *Thomas Howard*, was created the first Earl of *Berkshire* by *Charles I.* in the Year 1625. He was second Coronation Earl, as well as second Son to *Thomas Earl of Suffolk*, in which Family it still is; the present Earl being the fourth in the Succession.

*Berlin*, *Berolinum*, or *Berlinum*. Is one of the Noblest Cities in *Germany*. It belongs to the upper *Saxony*, and stands in the middle Marquesat of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Sprew*, which a little further to the North falls into the *Hamel*. This City stands in a Marsh, and is very strongly fortified, being the Capital of that Marquesat, and the residence of the Marquisses of *Brandenburgh*; it is divided by the River *Sprew* into two parts, that on the East side, is call'd *Berlin*, that on the West, is call'd *Cohn*, or the Colony. It stands seventeen German miles

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miles from *Magdeburg* to the South-East, eleven from *Frankfort*, twelve from *Wittenberg* towards the North, seventeen from *Stetin* to South-West, and seventy from *Warsaw* to the West. It was built by *Albertus Ursus* Prince of *Anhalt*, in the Year 1142.

*Bermudas*, or the *Summer Islands*, are a knot of Islands on the Coast of *Florida* (supposed to be 400. in number) they lie 1600. Leagues from *England*, 1000. from *Madera*, 400. from *Hispaniola*, and 300. from *Carolina*, which is the nearest Continent. They were accidentally discovered by *John Bermudaz* a *Spaniard*, about the Year 1522. Sir *George Summers* an *English* man, being in the Year 1609. sent by the Lord *de la Ware* to *Virginia*, stumbled again upon them, and suffered Shipwreck here, who was so taken with the verdure, plenty and delightfulness of them, that he neglected his return for *England*, and with the Assistance of Sir *Thomas Gates*, settled a Plantation here in the Year 1612. and in the Year 1616. Captain *Tucker* was sent after the first Adventurers with 500. men, who established themselves so well, and fortified the Accesses so, that it is now thought impregnable. It is one of the most healthful places in the World, none dying here of almost any other distemper but old Age, fruitful to a wonder, abounding in all things needful for the life of Man, but fresh Water, which is gotten with some difficulty from their Wells and Cisterns, for they have neither Springs nor Rivers. This Colony fill'd so fast, that in 1623. there were said

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to be 3000. *English* Inhabitants. They have their Name from the first discoverer.

*Bermet*, a City of the hither *East Indies*, supposed by *Castaldus*, to be the *Barbari* of *Arrian*.

*Bern*, *Berna*, is a great and well built City of *Switzerland*, which has its Name from that Animal which is call'd a *Bear*. It was built by *Bertoldus* Duke of *Zeringhen* in the Year 1191. It stands upon the River *Aar*, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldhust*, a Town of *Schwaben*; between *Seleurre* to the North, and *Freiburg* to the South. It is the chief City of the Canton of *Bern*, which is one of the largest Cantons, and was added to the rest in the Year 1353. To look a little back into the ancient History of this City; it obtain'd the right of an Incorporated City from the Emperors *Henry IV.* and *Philip II.* Confirm'd by *Frederick II.* It continued under the Empire till 1228. and then put themselves under the Protection of the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1241. this City had an unfortunate War with *Gothofredus* Duke of *Habsburg*, whereupon in 1243. they made a League with *Freiburg*, as they did also for ten years with *Wallisserlandt*, in the Year 1251. In the Year 1287. this City was besieged by the Emperor *Rodolphus* of *Habsburg*. They suffered much also from *Albertus*, who had a set Battel with them near their Walls in 1291. wherein they lost many men. but they had better success against the Earl of *Savoy* the same year. In 1346. they renewed their League with *Freiburg*, after which followed the perpetual League in 1353. by

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by which it obtain'd the second place amongst the Cantons. In 1528. this City imbraced the Reformation, and thereupon pass'd a Law against mercenary Service in foreign Wars, since which time, they have persisted in the Reformation. It stands about thirteen miles from *Basil* to the South, four from *Freiburg* to the North, and about twenty from *Geneva* to the North-East.

*Bernbourg*, a small City in *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony*, in the Principality of *Anhalt*, upon the River *Saalder*, [ *Sala* ] four German miles from *Magdebourg* towards the South, and as many from *Desfaw* to the West. It stands also twenty miles from *Berlin* to the South-West.

*Bernich*, *Berenice*, a City of *Africa*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, mention'd by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*, but call'd *Hesperia* by *Mela*; one of the Five Cities in *Pentapolis*, it lies between the Promontory *Borcum*, now *il Capo di Teiones*, upon the greater *Syrus*, and the City of *Arfinos* to the East, from which it lies distant fifty miles. It had its ancient Name from *Berenice* the Queen of *Ptolemy*, the Third King of *Egypt*, as *Solinus* saith.

*Berry*, *Bituriges*, is a Dukedom in *France*, which is bounded on the North by *Sologne*, on the East by *Nivernois* and *Bourbone*, on the West by *Poitou*, and part of *Tourein*, and on the South by *Limosin*. The principal City of this Province is *Bourges*; and it is divided into two parts by the River *Chur*. It is a rich, fruitful and populous Province.

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*S. Bertrand de Cominges*. *Convene*, seu *Lugdunum Convenarium*, a City of *France*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, upon the River *Garonne* in the Earldom of *Cominge*, which was destroy'd by the *Francks* under King *Guntchramnus*, in the Year 584. but rebuilt by *S. Bertrand*, in the Year 1100 and from him in after-times it had its present Name. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Auch*, and lies sixteen miles from *Echausse en Cominges*, twenty five Leagues from *Thoulouse* to the South, and fifty five from *Bourdeaux* to the South-West.

*Berwick*, is a Town in *North-Humberland*, situated upon the North side of the River *Twede*, which is the most Northern Town in the Kingdom of *England*, and (saith *Camden*) the strongest hold in all *Britain*. It stands upon a Promontory which runs out into the Sea, so that it is almost totally compass'd with the Sea and River. It was delivered up to *Henry II.* by *William* King of *Scotland*, as a Pledge for his Ransom, being then a Prisoner in *England*: restored again by King *John* upon repayment of the money. *Edward I.* in the Year 1297. retook it. After this it was won and lost divers times, till in the Reign of *Edw. IV.* Sir *Thomas Stanley* took it from the *Scots* the last time. After which, the *English* Princes took special care to fortifie it, but especially Queen *Elizabeth*, who Wall'd it again within the old Wall, and added Out-works after the newer Modes, by which it was made incredibly strong. *Henry II.* built the

Castle, and other Princes the outward Wall, so that all its Works are owing to the *English*. After a long Peace, in 1639. this Town saw the *English* and *Scotch* Encamped under her Walls again in opposition, and a Peace was concluded there June 17. But tho the *Scots* entered *England* again in 1640. and took *Newcastle*, yet they durst not attempt this strong place, but however, I find before the end of the War, they were possess'd of it, and quitted it Feb. 17. 1646. March 12. 1686. His Majesty *James II.* created Mr. *James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, Duke of *Berwick*. This Town lies in Long. 21. d. 43. m. Lat. 55. 48. and it sends two Burgesses to the *English* Parliament.

*Besagno, Feritor*, a small River which riseth out of the *Apennine* Hills, and falls by the Walls of *Genoua*, into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

*Besançon, Bisontio, Vesontio*, a City of *Burgundy* in *France*, which is an Archbishops See, upon the River *Doux*, [ *Dubis* ]; it is an University, and has a Castle built of later times. It was taken by the *Spaniard* in 1654. Retaken by the *French* in 1668. and in 1674. and finally left to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678. It was once an Imperial Free City, made so by *Henry I.* in 1651. It was exempted from the Empire, and granted to the *Spaniards*. The Court of Parliament for the Duchy of *Burgundy* sits here: it stands fifteen Leagues from *Mombelliard* to the North-West, twenty from *Dijon* to the North-East. *Joannes Chi-*

*fletius* wrote a particular Description and History of this City.

*Besbre, Besbria*, a small River in the Dukedom of *Bourbone*, which washeth the principal City, and then falls into the *Loire*.

*Besécath*, one of the Names of *Africa*.

*Beses, Besos, Bætulo*, a small River of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Badelona* and *Barcelona*. There stands a small Town called *Beson* by it, once *Betulo* from it.

*Besiers, Bliteræ, Buteræ*, a City in *Languedoc* in *France*, upon the River *Ôrbe*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; it is a fine and well built place, and stands not above two Leagues from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, eleven from *Mompellier* to the West, and three from *Pezenas*.

*Bessarabia*, is a small Territory which lies between *Podolia* to the North, and *Moldavia* to the West, the *Danube* to the South, and the *Black Sea* to the East. This Province was formerly a part of *Moldavia*, but in the Year 1485. *Bajazet II.* Conquered it, and annexed it to his Empire, under which it has been ever since; the chief Town of it is *Moncastrum*, a very strong Town taken by the *Turks* then also.

*Besterçe, or Bestricze, Bistricia*, a City of *Transylvania*. It stands in a very large Plain, upon a River of the same Name, which two miles further takes in the *Said*. It stands five *German* miles North-East from *Burgles*, and fifteen from *Weissen-*

*Weissenburg* to the North-West. It is little and ill built.

*Beta*, a River of *South America*, in the Country of *Paria*, which falls into the River *Orenock*.

*Betanzos, Flavium Brigantium*, a small City in *Gallicia* in *Spain*, seated upon the North side of the River *Mandou*, eleven miles from *Mondonnedo* to the East, nine Leagues from the Cape de *Ortegál* (the most Northern Point of *Gallicia*) and nine Leagues from *S. Jago di Compostella* to the North.

*Betente*, an Island near *Naples*, call'd by the Ancients *Parthenope*.

*Bethune*, a strong well fortified Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Biette*, eight Leagues from *Arras* [ *Atrebatum* ] toward the North, and five from *Aire*. It has been under the *French* ever since the Year 1645. when it was taken by them; this Town is rais'd to the Honour of a Marquisate.

*Beverly*, a Town in the East Riding of *York-shire*, seated upon the West side of the River *Hull*, about a mile from it, about five miles North of *Hull*. *Cambden* supposeth it to be the old *Petvaria Parisiorum*, though there be no signs of a great Antiquity now to be found. One *John*, surnamed *de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*, a pious and a Learned man in the esteem of *Bede*, in his old Age resign'd his Bishoprick, and retired hither, and in holy Meditations here died in the Year 721. For the sake of this Holy Person, the *Saxon* Kings gave great Privileges to this place, and *Athelstan* one of them, gave them a Grant in these Words, *We free make I thee, as heart*

may think or Eye may see. They had also a Sanctuary endowed with the largest Privileges; so that the Town grew great, rich, and populous; and they made a Channel from their Town to the River *Hull*, capable of carrying Boats and Barges; they were governed at first by Wardens, but Queen *Elizabeth* made it a Major Town. This place sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

*Bialogrod, Arvii, Hermonassa*, the principal Town of *Bessarabia*, seated upon the Shoars of the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*, thirty miles from the North outlet of the River *Danube*, this place is call'd *Moncastrum*, by the later *Latin* Writers, *Bialogrod*, by the *Moldavians*, and *Beligrad* by the *Turks*, under whom it is, being taken by *Bajazet II.* in the Year 1485. It lies sixty *German* miles from *Adrianople*, and sixty three from *Constantinople* to the North.

*Biaur, Biaurus*, a River in *Revergne* in *France*.

*Bibrach, Bibacum, Bibracum*, a City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, seated upon a small River which a very little further falls into the *Riss*, which last falls into the *Danube*, two *German* miles above *Ulm*; this City stands about five *German* miles from *Ulm* to the North-West. This is an Imperial City, and takes its Name from a *Castor* or *Beaver*. Under *Pepin* King of *France*, about the Year 751. it was a Village, but *Frederick II.* wall'd it. This City for some signal Services perform'd under *Maximilian I.* had the publick Arms of it chang'd from a Crowned *Castor*

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or Beaver, to a Crowned Lion: it obtain'd also from *Maximilian II.* the right of Sealing with Red Wax. It lies in Long. 31. 51. Lat. 48. 00. It is written sometimes *Biberach*.

*Bidassoa*, *Bidasso*, and *Vidasso*, a small River which riseth out of the *Pyrenean Hills*, in the Confines of *Navarr*, seven miles from *S. John's*, and presently crossing the *Pyrenean Mountains*, it runs between the Territories of *Labourd* in *France*, and *Guspuscoa* in *Spain*, and falls into the *Cantabrian Ocean* at *Fontarabia*, where it divides *France* from *Spain*. It is famous for the *Pyrenean Treaty* here made in an Island of this River, between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, *Novemb. 7. 1659.* And also for an Interview between these two Princes in the Year 1660. in the same Island.

*Bidlyn*, the present Name of *Indus*, one of the most famous Rivers of the *East-Indies*.

*Bidumi*, *Idumaa*, a part of *Palestine*.

*Bielsko*, *Bielca*, a City in the Province of *Podlaske* in *Poland*, it lies between *Grodno* to the South, and *Bressici* to the North. It is fourteen great miles from *Grodno*, and thirty from *Vilna* to the South, and twenty nine from *Warsaw* to the East. This Place was by Treaty surrendered to the *Moscovites* in the Year 1634. together with *Smolensko* and *Novograd*, and other strong places, and the Territories belonging to them.

*Biela Osero*, a Province of *Moscovy*, which is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom; it lies be-

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tween the Province of *Wologda* to the East and North, and that of *Novigrod* (which is also a Dukedom) to the South and West. The chief City of it is *Biela*, seated upon a River of the same Name. It stands almost in the middle between *Novigrod* to the East, and *Wologda* to the West; and is about sixty two German miles North-West of *Moscow*, the Capital of this Kingdom. This City is written sometimes *Bela*.

*Bielba*, a City of *Muscovy*, towards the Confines of *Lithuania*, which stands about thirty German miles North of *Smolensko*, and fifty nine North-West from *Moscow*, there is a Province annexed to this City call'd *Bielki*. This City is written also *Bielba*.

*Biemme*, *Bienna*, call'd by the Germans *Biel*, is a small City in *Switzerland*, seated upon a Lake of the same name, between *Neuschastel* to the South, and *Solothurn* or *Soleurre* to the East; it is under the Bishop of *Basil*, but from the Year 1547. it has been in the League with the Cantons, and so is in a manner almost free. It was once also an Imperial City, though it is now no part of the Empire.

*Biescid*, a part of the *Carpathian Mountains*.

*Bievre*, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which after a short course, falls into the *Seyne* a little above *Paris*.

*Bigorre*, *Bigerrones*, *Bigerrensis Comitatus*, a Province or County of *France*, so call'd from the principal Town. It lies in length ten Leagues, and in breadth three. It is bounded on the West with

*Bearn*,

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*Bearn*, on the East with *Tholouse*, on the North with *Armagnac* and *Estrac*, and on the South with the *Pyrenean Hills*. This was once an Earldom of a larger extent, as *Peter de Marca* saith in his History of *Bern*.

*Biguba*, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

*Bilbao*, the chief City of *Biscay* in *Spain*, call'd by the Romans *Flaviobriga*; it is seated upon the River *Nervio*, two Leagues from the *Cantabrian Ocean*; it is a large, beautiful well Traded City, and stands from *S. Andree* 13 miles to the North-East, and twenty four from *Bayonne* to the South. *Joannes Mariana* is of opinion, that *Bilbao* is of a later Origine, and saith it was built by *Didacus Lupus de Haro*, Lord of *Biscay*, in the Year 1298. which is true, but then it stands in the same place; the old Name of *Flaviobriga* was given this Place in honour of *Vespasian*. The City stands in a Plain, in a wet ground, upon a small River, and is incompass'd with very high Hills.

*Biledulgerid*, a City and Province in *Africa*. This Country lies a great length from the East to the West, but it is not of equal breadth. It is bounded on the North by *Barbary*, on the East by *Egypt*, on the South by *Zahara*, or the *Desert*, and on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean*. This is a vast, but barren Country, nor has it any Cities of great Note in it.

*Bimini*, a small Island East of *Florida* in *America*.

*Binche*, a Town in *Hainaut*, near the River *Haisne*; it stands three Leagues from *Mons* to the East-

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ward, and four from *Maubeuge* to the North; this Town is now decaying; it was taken by the *French* in 1667. and restored back to the *Spaniards* in 1678. by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

*Bingen*, is a fine Town belonging to the Elector of *Mayence*, upon the River *Rhine*, where it entertains the River *Nar*, which here is covered with a stone Bridge; it was once a Free Imperial City, but now it is exempted from the Empire. It has a Castle seated on a Hill, and it stands four German miles from *Mayence* towards the West, and two from *Greitznack* to the North: near this place in an Island in the *Rhine*, is a Castle call'd *Mauszthurn*, wherein the Report goes *Hatto* the second Archbishop of *Mayence* was eaten alive by *Rats*; it is now almost wholly ruin'd.

*Bindimir*, *Bagrada*, a River of *Persia*, which riseth in the Deserts of *Carmania*, about twenty German miles South of *Hissaban*, and watering the Province of *Fars*, it washeth *Astachar*, after which having received another small River from the West, it falls into the *Persian Gulph*, twenty five German miles West of *Ormuz*.

*Biolizero*, a Fortress built in a Lake, where the Duke of *Moscovy* keeps his treasures.

*Biorneburg*, a small City belonging to the *Swedes* in North *Finland*, where the River (*Cumus*) *Rautow*, falls into the Bay of *Borner* in almost sixty two Latitude, it is a poor place, and consists of a few Houses.

*Biobio*, a River of South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Chili*; it

springeth from the *Andes*, and running Westward, it falls into the *Pacifick Ocean*, near *S Conception* a City of *Chili*, and the Island of *Aviquirina*.

*Bir*, *Birtha*, a small but Ancient City of *Arabia deserta*, upon the *Euphrates*, one hundred and thirty miles East of *Aleppo*, it lies in the Confines of *Mesopotamia*, ten German miles West of *Urpha*. This is the usual place of Embarking upon the *Euphrates* for *Bagdet*. This City is under the *Turks*.

*Birs*, and *Biersick*, are two small Rivers in the Canton of *Basil*.

*Bisaccia*, a small City in the *Principat*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the *Apennine*, three Leagues from *Cedogna*, and seven from *Monte-Verde*. It consisteth of a very small number of Inhabitants, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Conza*.

*Biscay*, *Cantabria*, call'd by the Spaniards *Vizcaya*, by the French *Biscay*; it hath on the North-West the *Cantabrian Ocean*, or the Bay of *Biscay*; on the East, the Kingdom of *Navarr*, on the South the Kingdom of *Castile*, and on the West *Asturia*. It has the Title of a Principality, because heretofore it had Princes of its own, of the Family *de Haro*, the last of which dying in the Siege of *Algezira*, this Principality fell to John King of *Castile*, and from thenceforward it became a part of that Kingdom. It is about twenty six Spanish Leagues from East to West, but it is not so broad. *Bilbao* is its principal City, it is a fruitful and a populous Country, and full of Sea Ports. This Name is

also given to a part of *New Spain* in *America*. Men have ever loved to carry the Names of their Countries with them, as if the giving the same Name to their new Plantations, were able to give them the Consolation of being at home at the greatest distance.

*Biserta Uica*, a City of *Africa*. Immortally honoured by giving a Surname to *Cato Ulicensis*.

*Bisignano*, *Besidia*, a little City in the hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rossano*, but exempted from his Jurisdiction; it is also honoured with the Title of a Principality, which belongeth to the Family of *San Severini*; it is seated on a Hill, and has a strong Castle, upon the River (*Cotilum*) *Cochilo*, which a little further falls into the River *Crate*, it is fifteen miles distant from *Rossano* toward the West, and nineteen from *Cosenza* to the North. It is a fine City of about two miles compass, surrounded with high Hills. It is call'd *Urbs Brutiorum* by *Livy*.

*Bisnagar*, The Kingdom that bears this Name, is a considerable Country in the *East Indies*; it is bounded on the North with the Kingdoms of *Decan* and *Cuncam*, on the East, with the Gulph of *Bengala*, on the West with the *Indian Sea*, and on the South with the Kingdom of *Malabar*, and that of *Singaga*; it is sometimes also call'd the Kingdom of *Narsinga*. This Kingdom is subject to a Prince of its own, but then it is also divided into several petty Kingdoms, which have Princes that are Tributary Homagers to the King of *Narsinga*. The City

City that gives Name to this vast Kingdom, lies almost exactly in 15 d. of Northern Lat. and 107. of Long. on the Eastern side of a long chain of Mountains, that divide this vast Promontory from North to South. It lies forty five Leagues West from the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*, and thirty five from *Narsinga* to the West.

*Bisnighe*, *Hesperium Cornu*, commonly call'd *Capo-verde*, is a Promontory in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, upon the Western Shoar, in 14. deg. of Northern Lat.

*Birche*, a County in *Lorrain* upon the Frontiers of *Germany*.

*Bitz*, one of the Kingdoms of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

*Bisonto*, *Butuntum*, a City of the Territory *di Bari* in *Apulia* in *Italy*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. It stands five miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea* towards the South, and eight from *Bari* to the West, it lies in a very fruitful Plain, and is in pretty good esteem, and indifferently well Peopled.

*Bevar*, a Town of *Hungary*, upon the *Saue*.

*Bivoras*, *Salsum*, a River of *Andalusia*.

*Black Sea*. See *Euxine Sea*.

*Bleking*, a Province in *Sweden*, yielded to them by the *Danes* in 1658.

*Bisfin*, *Bisfinum*, a Town in *Silezia*, where *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, besieged and took *Maximilian* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and his Competitor in the Kingdom of *Poland*, his Prisoner in the Year 1578. and after upon the Intercession of *Rudolphus II.* and his re-

nouncing his Pretence to *Poland*, released him.

*Birburg*, a small Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon South side of the River *Blithe*, which a little further falls into the *Southwold Bay*. In this Town *Anna* a Christian King of the *East-Angles*, lies buried, who was slain by *Penda* King of *Mercia*, in a set Battel together with *Fermius* his eldest Son, in the Year 654. *Henry I.* King of *England*, founded afterwards a Priory for *Black Canons*. But that being once demolished, the Town fell to ruin, and is now a very small place.

*Bloss*, *Blese*, a great Town in *France*, and the Capital of a County call'd *Le Bloss*; it is well built and populous, and stands upon the *Loire*, which is here passable by a Bridge of stone; it has also a Castle lately repaired by *Gaston*, Duke of *Orleans*. The Kings of *France* have frequently retired hither to enjoy themselves, by reason of the pleasantness of the situation of it, and the Magnificence and elegance of the Buildings. *Louis XII.* was born here in the Year 1461. *Ann* his Queen also died here in the Year 1514. and *Claude* the Queen of *France* I. in the Year 1524. and *Catherine de Medices*, the Relict of *Henry II.* in 1589. Here was also that famous Assembly at that time of the States of *France*, in which, by the order of *Henry II.* *Hen. Duke of Guise* was Assassinated together with his Brother, which caused the Murdering that Prince soon after by *James Clement*, a *Dominican Monk* in revenge of it. This place lies between *Tours* and *Orleans*, eleven Leagues



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Leagues from the latter, thirty six Leagues from *Paris* to the South-West. The County *de le Blois* is bounded on the East by the Dukedom of *Orleans*, on the West by *Tours*, on the South by *Berry*, and on the North by *Beauſſe*.

*Blonicz*, *Blonicum*, a City or very great Town of the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Conſines of the Province of *Mazowski*, ſeven *Polish* miles from *Warsaw* towards the West, it is a large Town but built all of Timber.

*Bocchara*, a River of *Bactria*.

*Bochir*, *Canopus*, a City of *Egypt* upon the Western Branch of the *Nile*, where *Claudian* the Poet was born; it ſtands twenty five miles Eaſt of *Alexandria*.

*Bochar*, or *Buchar*, an ancient and a ſtately City of *Asia*, in the Province of *Mawaralnabrah* call'd by the *Romans* *Trans-Oxiana Regio*, it lies more Weſt than *Blako*, a days Journey beyond the River *Oxus*; this City lies one hundred and twenty miles South of *Samarchand*, and was the Birth place of *Avicenna* the famous *Arabian* Phyſician and Philoſopher, who flouriſhed in *Spain*, in the Tenth Century. He is ſaid to have been the firſt that ſetled the true method of Phyſick, which Art he illuſtrated by many Books publiſhed by him; he was born in the Year 992. and died in the Year 1050.

*Bodrogh*, a City of the Upper *Hungary* on the River *Danube*, which was heretofore the Capital of an Earldom, which lies between the *Tibiſcus* and the *Danube*. This place lies ſeven *German* miles South of *Segedin*, ſixteen Eaſt of *Buda*,

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and about four miles North of *Effeck*; it is now in the hands of the Emperor by the Conqueſt of *Buda* and *Segedin* in the Year 1686.

*Bodrog*, a River of the Upper *Hungary*, which riſeth in the *Carpathian* Hills, and falls into the *Tibiſcus* at *Tokay*.

*Bogazin*, the Streight between *Conſtantinople* and *Asia*, anciently call'd *Bosporus Thracicus*.

*Bogdiana*, the ſame with *Moldavia*.

*Bohemia*, is a great Kingdom in *Germany*, belonging to the Houſe of *Austria*; which though it is almoſt incompaſſ'd by the *German* Territories, yet is properly no part of *Germany*. It has a diſtinct and different Language, and has been a ſeparate Kingdom ever ſince the Year 1086. It is bounded on the North and Weſt by the Dukedom of *Saxony*, on the Eaſt by *Hungary*, and on the South by *Bavaria*, and *Austria*. This Kingdom maintain'd great Wars with the *Caroline* Race of Kings, till about the Year 894. *Borziwoius* Duke of *Moravia*, becoming Prince alſo of *Bohemia*, procur'd their embracing the Chriſtian Faith univerſally. When in the Year 1196. *Petrus Capuanus*, one of the Cardinals of *Rome*, would have brought in Celibacy amongſt their Clergy, he met with great oppoſition, and ran the hazard of being ſlain by the *Bohemian* Priests. They received the *Waldenſes*, who fled hither about the Year 1230. *John Huſs*, and *Ferome* of *Prague* about the Year 1414. had great ſucceſs in their Preaching, and *George Podiebach* King of *Bohemia*, became his Convert. In 1454. there

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there was another Acceſſion of the *Waldenſes*, inſomuch, that in 1467. there was two hundred Churches of this perſuaſion in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*. In the Year 1536. they imbraced *Luthers* Reformation, 1564. they obtain'd from *Maximilian* that Liberty which *Ferdinand* the Firſt had deny'd them, which laſted but one year. In 1575. they obtain'd their liberty again, which was confirm'd in the Year 1611. by *Rodolphus* II. *Matthias* the next Emperor not maintaining theſe Grants, they choſe *Frederick* Elector Palatine King of *Bohemia*, and Crown'd him at *Prague* in 1619. This cauſed a War with the Houſe of *Austria*, the Elector being ejected by force of Arms in the Year 1620. for thirty years following *Germany* became an *Acheldama*, a Field of Blood, and the Reformation was ruin'd by an Edict made in 1630. And the Houſe of *Austria* in *Germany* was in almoſt equal danger. *Albertus* Duke of *Austria* obtained this Crown by Election in the Year 1437. and in the Year 1526. *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, was freely Elected after the former Branch had been diſcontinued, ſince which time there has been no interruption, but that unfortunate one made by *Frederick* Elector Palatine, ſo that it is become by the ſtrength of the Houſe of *Austria*, and the weakneſs of the *Bohemians*, an Hereditary Kingdom to the Houſe of *Austria*. The King of *Bohemia* is one of the Electors of the Emperor of *Germany*, though it be no part of the Empire.

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*Boiana*, a River that divides *Dalmatia* from *Macedonia*; this River is commonly call'd *il Drino*, and in its proper place I ſhall ſpeak more of it.

*Boiano*, a Colony and City of the *Samnites*, in the County of *Moliſe* upon the River *Biſferno*, which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea: it ſtands at the foot of the *Apeninine* in the Borders of *Campania*, eighteen miles from *Trivento* towards the North, and twenty two from *Capua* towards the Eaſt; and tho it is a Biſhops See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Benevento*, yet it is little, and ill built, and inhabited.

*Boleſlaw*, *Boleſlavia*, a ſmall City in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Gizera*, which falls into the River *Albus*; This City ſtands eight miles from *Prague* towards the North-Eaſt. There is another call'd *Stung-Bunczel*, which ſtands within two miles of *Prague*, where the *Gizera* falls into *Albus*, which laſt was built in the Year 935.

*Bolli*, *Paphlagonia*, a Province of the leſſer *Asia*.

*Bologne à la mer*, *Gefforiacum*, a City of *Picardy* a Province of *France*; it is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Rhemes*, and ſtands upon the River [*Liſana*] *Lenart*, which there falling into the *Britiſh* Sea, on the South of this City makes a convenient Haven. This City is diſtant from *Calis* about ſeven Leagues to the South, and five from *Eſtaples* to the North. It gives Name to a ſmall County which from it is call'd *le Boulenois*. The Town is divided into two parts; the Upper and the Lower, both which are well fortified.

fixed. This place seems to have been the usual place of passing into *Britain* during the *Roman Empire*, and both *Claudius* and *Caligula* came to it on that account, and *Pliny* saith, *it was the shortest and the most convenient Passage*. It began to be call'd *Bononia* about the times of *Constantin* the Great, who took it, in his Passage to his Father then dying at *York*. *Henry VII.* of *England*, in the Year 1487. reduced this City to a very low condition, when he entered *France* for the Protection of the Duchy of *Brittain*, but then *Charles VIII.* of *France* bought his Peace, and preserved it. His Son *Henry VIII.* took it afterwards in the Year 1544. and kept it all his life; but *Edward VI.* in the disorders of his Minority, sold or surrendered it to the *French* again for a much less sum of Money than it cost the Crown of *England* to gain it. The Bishops See was translated hither from *Tournay* when the *English* took that City. It lies in Long. 22. 42. Lat. 50. 30.

*Le Boulenois*, or the County belonging to *Bologne*, lies in the North part of the Province of *Picardy*; it is bounded on the West by the *British Sea*, on the North by the County of *Guisnes*, on the East by *Artois*, and on the South by the County of *Ponthieu*, from which last it is separated by the River *Canche*. This County was once an Earldom of it self, during which time it gave one King to *England*, and another to *Jerusalem*. *Godfrey III.* was the latter, and King *Stephen* of *England* was the other; it continued so till *Bertrand de la*

*Tour* the last Earl of it, in the Year 1477. sold it to *Lewis* the XI. of *France*, who with mighty Ceremony did homage for it to the Virgin *Mary*, and made her some promises, which his Successors never thought of keeping, as may be seen in *Dr. Heylin's Cosmography*.

*Bombon*, a Province of *Peru*, in the *West-Indies*.

*Bommel*, *Bommelia*, an Island beautified with a fair Town in the Dutchy of *Guelderland*. The Town stands upon the River *Maes*, two German miles from *Boisleduc* towards *Utrecht*, from which it is distant about five miles to the South. This Town belongs properly as a Fee to the Dutchy of *Brabant*, in the Confines of which it is, but it is under the *United Provinces*. In the Year 1672. it was taken by the *French*, and deserted the next year after they had dismantled it: the Island in which it stands is about thirteen miles in length, and lies between the *Waal* to the North, and the *Maes* to the South.

*Bon*, *Bonna*, is one of the principal Cities of the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, and the usual Seat of that Elector; it stands upon the *Rhine* four German miles above *Cologne*. It was first a *Roman* Colony, and call'd *Colonia Julia Bonna*, and it is frequently mention'd in the ancient Historians on that account: in the middle Ages it was a Free Imperial City. *Frederick* of *Austria* was here Elected and Crown'd in the Year 1314. against *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In the Year 942. here was a Synod held; in the Year 1673. the present Prince of *Orange* took it from

from the *French* who had surprized it the year before, and restored it to the Empire; it has for a long time been exempted from the Empire, and possessed by the Electors of *Cologne*, who now have it. This Town lies in Long. 28. 40. Lat. 50. 42.

*Bonaire*, an Island in the Southern *America*, one of the *Leeward Islands*, which has its Name from the goodness of the Air. This Island was taken from the *Dutch* by the *Buccaniers* in the Year 1686. It lies on the Eastern Shoar of *America*, in 12. d. of Lat.

*Boni*, a Town upon the *Loir* between *Nevers* and *Orleans*, the ancient residence of the Knights of *S. Lazarus*, an Order now abolished in *France*, and Incorporated with that of *S. Maurice* in *Savoy*.

*Bonifacio*, a City in the Island of *Corfica*, which has a Port belonging to it.

*Bononia*, is a City of *Romandia* in *Italy*, an Archbishops See, Pope *Gregory XIII.* in 1582. Erected here an University of great fame. It has been under the Popes ever since *Julius II.* who extorted it from the *Bentivoglio's*, it is a beautiful and a populous City, and is thought one of the principal Cities of *Italy*. It lies twenty five miles from *Ferrara* towards the South, ninety two from *Venice*, fifty four from *Florence*, and one hundred ninety two from *Rome* to the North. *Honorius II.* *Lucius II.* *Gregory XIII.* *Innocent IX.* and *Gregory XV.* were all born here, and *Alexander V.* died here. *Lewis* the Son of *Lotharius*, deprived this City of its Walls in 844. This Ci-

ty chose the *Bentivoglio's* for their Princes in 1308. who were Conquered by *John Galeacio* in 1380. Here was a Council held in 1316. and the Council of *Trent* was removed hither in 1547. It lies in Long. 33. 35. Lat. 44. 15.

*Borchelm*, a Fortrefs in the Island of *Oceland*, near *Gothia* in the *Baltick Sea*. It lies not above two miles from *Calmar* East, in Lat. 56. 50. and Long. 34. 17.

*Borja*, *Belsinum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*, eleven miles from *Zaragoza* to the East.

*Boriquen*, one of the greatest Islands upon the Western Coast of *America*; it is one of the *Leeward Islands*.

*Borysthenes*, now call'd the *Nieper*, is a River of *Russia*, which falls into the *Euxine Sea*.

*Borneo*, is one of the greatest Islands in the *East Indies*; it lies between *Sumatra* to the West, and *Java* to the South, and *Celebes* to the East, and the *Philippine* Islands to the North. It is of a round shape, and the *Line* cuts the Southern part of it. It is reported to be Eighteen hundred miles in compass, and to contain several Kingdoms, but the truth is, the Eastern parts of this Island were never well discovered by the *Europeans* yet. *Bornio* the principal City, lies on the North-Western Shoar in a Bay. It is a rich, populous place, and well Traded, and is built in a low ground, not much unlike *Venice*, and it has belonging to it a capacious Haven.

*Bornholm*, *Boringia*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, taken by the *Swedes*

*Swedes* in 1644. from the *Danes*, but restored again in consideration of an Equivalent of Royal *Demeans* in *Schonen*. This Island affords excellent Pasturage, and plenty of Cattel. It lies towards the furthest parts of *Bleking*, and has a goodly Town call'd *Nex*, and a Castle nam'd *Sandhamer*.

*Bosleduc*, *Boscum Ducis*, now call'd by the *French* *Bolduc*, and by the *Flandrians* *S. Shertogenbosch*; is a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mechlen*, seated upon the River *Disa*, *Dio*; which a little further to the North falls into the *Maze*. It is a large new City, built in a Marsh, very well fortified, and only one League from the *Maze*. It stands twelve Leagues from *Antwerp* to the South-East, and fourteen from *Lovain* to the North; it was taken by the *Dutch* in 1629. who are still possessed of it.

*Bosnia*, call'd by the *French* *Bojsen*, by the *Germans* *Wossen*, is a Province of *Europe*, which is bounded on the North by *Slavonia*, on the West by *Croatia*, on the East by *Servia*, and on the South by *Daimatia*; it takes its Name from the River *Bosna*, which falls into the *Save*. It had Kings of its own from the Year 1357. till the Year 1465. having been before a part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. The *Turks* under *Mahomet* the Second Conquered it in 1465. and are still possessed of it.

*Bosion*, a Corporation in *Lincolnshire*, seated on both sides of the River *Witham*, which is covered by a Timber Bridge; the Town

stands within three miles of the Sea, and has a very convenient Haven, which in Mr. *Camdens* time was well Traded; this Town sends two Burgesses to Parliament: and there is another place in *New England* of the same Name.

*Bosworth*, an ancient Market Town in the County of *Leicestershire*, seated upon the River *Sence*, which a little further falls into the *Anker* at *Atherston*, which last falls into the *Tame* at *Tamworth*, near the North-west corner of this County, where it joins with *Staffordshire*. Near this place *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* Aug. 22. 1485. overthrew and in Battel slew *Richard* the Third, and put an end to those long and bloody Wars between the House of *Lancaster* and *York*. And March 12. 1686. *James* II. did this Town another Honour by Constituting Mr. *James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, amongst many other greater Honours, *Baron* of *Bosworth*.

*Bothnia*, a Province of *Sweden* upon the *Baltick* Sea, which gives name to the *Botner* Sea, or that branch of the *Baltick* which lies most West, between which and *Lapland* this Province lies.

*Bovines*, *Boviniacum*, a small Town upon the River *Maze* in the County of *Namur*, which was made famous by a bloody Battel given here by *Philip* the August King of *France*, to *Ferdinand* Earl of *Flanders*, who was here taken Prisoner. This Town lies four Leagues from *Namur* to the South.

*Bovino*, *Bovinum*, is a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the

the *Capitanata*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benvento*; it stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, near the River *Cervaro*, six Leagues from *Troja* to the South, and twelve from *Ariano* to the South-East.

*Bouillon*, *Bullonium*, a small Town and Cattle in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, which lies four Leagues from *Majers* to the North, and ten from *Namur*, and fourteen from *Metz*. This is the Capital of an ancient Dukedom, which lies between the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* to the West, and *Champagne* to the South. This Dukedom was morg'd to *Orbert* Bishop of *Liege*, in the Year 1096. by *Godfrey* then Duke of it, after King of *Jerusalem*, and ever since the Bishops of this Diocess have claim'd a right to it. But by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679. it was agreed, that the Dukes of *Bovillon* who are in possession of it, should peaceably enjoy the same, all Differences being referr'd to honorary Arbitrators, and that the Bishops should in the mean time use no force against the said Dukes, and so it remains to this day in their Possession.

*Bourbone*, *Borbonium*, is a small City of *France*, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Bourbone*; which is bounded on the North with the Province of *Niverne*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, on the West with the Province of *Berry* and *Marche*, and on the South with *Auvergne*. The River *Allier* (*Ellaver*) cuts this Dukedom into two parts; and it lies in length from the North East to the South-

West, twenty eight Leagues between the Rivers of *Loire*, and *Cher*. *Robert* the Fourth, Son of *Lewis* the Ninth, King of *France*, had this Dutchy in Marriage with *Agnes* of *Bourbone*, whose descent after 300. years in the Person of *Henry* the Fourth, came to the Crown of *France* in the Year 1590. and his Grandchild *Lewis* the Fourteenth now enjoys that Throne. The principal City call'd *Bourbone l' Archambault*, lies four Leagues from *Moulins*, fifty six from *Paris* to the South, and thirty two from *Dijon* to the South-West.

*Burbourg*, *Burburgus*, a Town in the East of *Flanders*, not above one mile from *Graveling*, which was taken by the *French* in 1657. and has remained ever since in their hands.

*Bourdeaux*, [*Burdegala*,] the Capital of the Province of *Guienne*, and an Archbishops See, the seat of one of the Parliaments of *France*, rich, well built, and populous. It has a noble Haven at the Mouth of the River *Garonne*, much frequented by the *Dutch* and *English*, and all other Northern Nations for Wine, Salt, &c. So that this City is deservedly accounted one of the best in *France*. It is also built in a very fruitful Soil, and rarely improv'd by Art and Industry. This City gave birth to *Ausonius* the Poet, and to *Richard* II. King of *England*. It has also a very strong Cattle call'd *le Chateau Trompette*: and it was an University in the times of the *Romans*, which Honour has been reconferr'd upon it by *Charles* VII. *Eugenis*

*genius* IV. and *Lewis* II. since which times it has produced many very Learned men. It was first built by the *Galls*, improved by the *Romans*; made the Capital of a Kingdom by the *Goths*. After which it fell into the hands of lesser Lords, with the Title of Counts or Earls after the times of *Charles* the Great. It was united with the Dukedom of *Guienne* in the times of *Charles* the Bald: *Alenora* the Daughter and Heir of *Lewis* VII. of that House, was Married first to the King of *France*, and after to *Henry* the first of *England*, by whom this Dukedom was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and continued so till it was wrested from them by *Charles* VII. of *France*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. The *French* had indeed usurped it before upon King *John*, but the *English* were not without hopes of recovering it till this last mentioned time. It has given the Kings of *France* some disturbances under the Reigns of *Lewis* IX. and XIV. but is now finally brought under, having in 1650. been reduced by force of Arms, and a Siege. There has been many National Councils held here, and some Provincial Synods, it stands about twelve Leagues from the shoars of the Ocean upon the South side of the *Garonne*, in the most Southern part of *France*, in Long. 20. 10. and Lat. 44. 50.

*Bourgen Bresse*, *Forum Sebustianorum*, *Tammum*, *Biogus*, is a City in the County of *Bresse* in *France*, upon the River *Rejonisse*, five Leagues distant from *Majcon* to the East, and nine from *Lyons*

to the North: It has been under the Crown of *France* ever since the year 1601. when this whole County, which before pertained to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, was taken in. It had a strong Citadel erected in 1569. which was demolished in 1611. The City is seated in *Marthes*, and is called by some, by mistake, *Tamus*; it was adorned with a Bishops See by Pope *Leo* X. in 1521. but this See was suppressed again by Pope *Paul* III.

*Bourg sur Mer*, is a Town in *Guienne*, built upon the mouth of the *Dordogne*, [*Duranum*] where it unites with the *Garone*, which heretofore was well fortified; it stands five Leagues from *Bordeaux* towards the North.

*Le Bourg de Viviers*, or the *Bourg de S. Andeol*, *Burgus S. Andeoli*; is the most populous Town in the County of *Viviers*, seated in a Plain upon the River *Rhofne*, twenty five Leagues lower than *Lions*; it was anciently called *de Gentibus*. Here *St. Andeolus*, a Subdeacon, suffered Martyrdom, under *Severus* the Emperor, and from him the Town has its name, as appears by the Registers of this Church.

*Bourges*, *Biturica*, *Biturix*, *Biturgium*, & *Avaricum*; is a very great City, and an Archbishops See, the Head of the County of *Berry*; seated as it were in the center of *France* upon the River *Eure*, which falls into the *Seine* above *Roan*. It has a noble Cathedral, and an University, it lyes seven Leagues from *la Charite* to the West, six from *Issoudun*, twenty two from *Orleans* to the North, and

and as many from *Moulins* to the South. *Lewis* XI. King of *France* was born here.

*Bourgogne* or *Burgundy*, *Burgundia*; is a very large Province in *France*, which is divided into two parts, the one of which is called the Dukedom, and the other the County of *Burgundy*. The Dukedom of *Burgundy* hath on the East the *Franche* County, and *Savoy*, on the West *Bourbonnois*, on the North *Champagne*, and on the South *la Bresse*, *Lionois*, and some part of *Baujolois*. A Country not fruitful in any thing but Wines and fine Rivers. This Dukedom was seized by *Lewis* II. upon pretence of want of Heirs Males, upon the slaughter of *Charles* the hardy, by the *Switzers*, in the year 1467. and ever since it has been in the Crown of *France*. The County of *Burgundy* hath on the East the Mountain *Jour*, which parts it from *Switzerland*, on the West the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, from which it is divided by the *Soasne* on the North, and a branch of the Mountain *Vauge*, which divideth it from *la Bresse*, it is reckoned to be ninety Miles in length, and about sixty in breadth. The Country is for the most part Mountainous, but fruitful of Wines, and intermixed with pleasing Valleys. The principal City of it, is *Besanson*. The old Inhabitants were the *Sequani*, a Potent Nation. In the year 1674. This County was taken from the *Spaniards* by the present King of *France*; and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* confirmed to him.

*Boutonne*, *Vulturna*, a River in

*France*, arising in *Poitou*, and flowing through *Saintonge*, where dividing the Town of *St. Jean d'Angely*, it ends in the River *Charente*, which conveys it into the Ocean two Leagues from *Brouage* to the North, right over against the Island of *Oleron*.

*Bozagar*, *Exopolis*, a City of *Tartary* in *Asia*, a little more East than the outlets of the River *Tanais*.

*Bozolo*, a Principality belonging to the Duke of *Mantua*.

*Brabant*, *Brabantia*, *Ambavari*, *populi*, is one of the most considerable Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*; it is bounded on the East with *Luyckland*, or the Bishoprick of *Liege*, on the West with the River *Scheld*, and a part of *Flanders*, on the North with the *Maes*, which parts it from *Holland* and *Guelderland*, and on the South with *Hainault*, *Namur*, and a part of *Luyckland*. This Country is generally fruitful, and the Air good, it is twenty two German Miles long, and twenty broad, and in these narrow limits it had twenty six walled Towns and Cities. This Country was governed by Dukes of its own, from the year 1004. till the year 1430. when it fell to *Philip* II. Duke of *Burgundy*, by whose Grand-child, *Margaret*, Married to *Maximilian* Emperor of *Germany*, it fell to *Charles* V. King of *Spain*, and in that Houle it remains to this day.

*Bracciano*, *Arcennum*, *Bracennum*, *Brygianum*, *Sabata*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Church, upon the Lake of *Sabato*;

honoured with the Title of a Dukedom: now in the possession of the ancient Family of the *Ursini*. It is a small but fine City, and stands about twenty Miles from *Rome* to the West, and within twelve Miles of the Sea.

*Bradane*, *Brada*, a River in the *Basilicata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which ariseth from the *Apennine*, and falls into the Gulph of *Tarento*, eighteen Miles from *Tarento* to the West.

*Braga*, *Augusta Bracarum*, *Bracara*, *Bracara*, a City and Archbishoprick of *Portugal*, called *Bragues* by the *French*, in the Province of *Antredoureo Minho*; it stands upon the South side of the River *Morillo*, four Leagues from the Ocean, eight Miles from *Porto* to the North, and almost fifty from *Lisbon* to the same quarter. The Archbishop of this City pretends no less, than the Archbishop of *Toledo*, to the Primacy of all *Spain*. This was the Seat of the Kings of the *Sueves* for an hundred and seventy years, and is now of great Circumference, but not equally populous.

*Braganza*, *Brigantia*, *Calio-brigia*, *Tuntobriga*, is a City in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom: it lies in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Leon* and *Portugal*, in the Province of *Sera de Rebodas*; it stands seven Miles from *Miranda* to the North, and twenty five from *Braga* to the East. *John* Duke of *Braganza*, being descended from the Kings of *Portugal*, in the year 1640. recovered that Kingdom out of the

hands of the *Spaniards*, and his Son now enjoys it.

*Brandenburg*, *Brandenburgum*, *Brennburgum*, is a very ancient City in the upper *Saxony* in *Germany*: it stands in the middle March upon the North side of the River *Havel*, which falls into the *Albis*, ten Miles from *Meydburg* to the North-East, seven from *Havelberg* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Berlin* to the South-West. This is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Meydburg*: this See was erected by *Otho* the Great, Emperor of *Germany*, in the year 946. This City imbraced the *Augustane* Confession in the year 1563. it lies in Long. 35. 00. and Lat. 52. 39.

The Marquissate of *Brandenburg* is bounded on the East by the Kingdom of *Poland*, on the West with the Dukedom of *Saxony*, on the North with *Pomerania*, and part of *Mecklenburg*, and on the South with *Misnia*, *Lusatia*, and *Silesia*. It containeth in length from East to West sixty *German* Miles, or two hundred and forty *Italian* Miles, and is of a proportionable breadth: In it there are fifty five Cities and walled Towns: But it is neither very populous, nor very fruitful, except in Corn. The Prince is a *Calvinist*, and all his subjects *Lutherans*. This Prince is one of the Electors, created in the year 1415. by *Sigismund* the Emperor.

*Brandon*, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, seated upon the lesser *Ouse*, five Miles West of *Thetford*, and ten North of *Bury*. *Charles Gerard*, Earl of *Macclesfield*

field in *Cheshire*, was created Viscount of this place July 23. 1679. by *Charles II.*

*Brasil*, *Brasilia*, is a vast Country of the Southern *America*, it is bounded on the East with the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the West with some undiscovered Countries, lying between it and the *Andes*, on the North with *Guiana*, and on the South with *Paraguay*; it reacheth from 29. to 39. deg. of Southern Latitude, and it is five hundred Miles in breadth. It is under the Dominion of the *Portugueses*, ever since the year 1503. though the *Spaniards* claim it.

*Brecknock*, *Brechinia*, is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*: on the East it is bounded with *Herefordshire*, on the South with *Monmouth* and *Glamorganshires*, on the West with *Caermarthenshire*, and on the North with *Radnorshire*. The chief Town is *Brecknock*, seated upon the North side of the *Usk*, where the River *Honthy* or *Hodney* from the North, and two other small Brooks from the South augment its Streams: it stands twelve Miles West of *Abergevenny*. This County is thick set with high Mountains, but fruitful Valleys lye between them. *Bernard Newmarch*, who Conquered this small Shire, built at *Brecknock* a Castle, which the *Bobuns* afterwards repaired. The most Loyal and Noble *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond*, was Created Earl of *Brecknock*, July 20. 1660. by *Charles II.*

*Breda*, [*Breda*,] a City in the United Provinces, in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Mer-*

*ca*, *Merck*, under the Dominion of the Prince of *Orange*. It is a little but a strong place, and the Capital of a small Barony. It was taken from the *Spaniards* in the year 1637. and though it has been twice besieged by them, yet they never could retake it. At this place His late Majesty *Charles II.* continued some time in the year 1660. and received the welcome news of his Restitution. And in the year 1667. after a bloody War of three years continuance, here was a Peace concluded between the *English* and *Dutch*. This place lies eight Leagues from *Antwerp* to the North.

*Bremen*, *Brema*, is a very potent City, in the lower Circle of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, made more renowned by an Archbishops See, in stead of *Hamburg*. It stands upon the River *Weser*, [*Wisingis*;] and it is a free Town and under no Prince, with a small Territory about it, called *Stift van Bremen*. Though the *Swedes* have many pretences upon this Place, on the account of the Dukedom of *Bremen*, yet they still maintain their Freedom. The Archbishops of this See have imbraced the *Augustane* Confession ever since the year 1585. This City was declared an Imperial Free City by *Ferdinando III.* Anno 1646. It stands twelve *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the South West, seventeen from *Embsen* to the North East, in Long. 40. 17. and Lat. 53. 25. This City was first walled in 1309. The Archbishop never had any Sovereignty here. This Town was besieged by the *Swedes* in 1666.



forty six days, and at last rescued by the interposition of the German Princes. The Dukedom of *Bremen*, which belonged heretofore to the Archbishop, was in the year 1648. yielded to the *Swedes*. It has the River *Albis* or the *Elb*, to the North, the *Weser* to the South, the Dukedom of *Lunenburg* to the East, and on the West the Dukedom of *Oldenburg*.

*Bremgarten*, *Bremcartum*, a Bailiwick in *Switzerland*, belonging to eight of the ancient Cantons.

*Brenta*, *Brentesia*, a River in the Dominion of the States of *Venice* in *Italy*.

*Brescia*, *Brixia*, called by the *French* *Bresse*, by the *Spaniards* *Brexia*, is a City in the *Venetian* Territories in *Italy*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, the Capital of the County of *Bresciano*, a large well Fortified place, and has a very strong Castle upon a near Hill; it lies between the Rivers of *Gorza*, and *Mela*, in a Plain fifteen Miles from the Lake of *Benaco* to the West, and a little more from that of *Sebino* to the East, thirty from *Mantua* to the West, and fifty from *Milan* to the South East. This City was built by the *Senones*, and was once under the Dukes of *Milan*, before it fell into the hands of the *Venetians*.

The County of *Brescio*, has *Verona* to the East, *Bergamo* to the West, *Cremona* to the South, and the *Valtolina*, and the County of *Tirol*, to the North; it is a great and a fruitful County.

*Breslaw*, *Budorgis*, *Uratistavia* *Budorigum*, called by the *Poles*, *Wroclaw*, is the Capital City of *Silesia*, and of the Dukedom of *Breslaw*. A Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gnisen* in *Poland*: It is great and well built, and was once a Free and Imperial City, but it was afterwards exempted from the Empire, and is now a kind of Free-State: it stands on the River *Oder*, towards the Confines of *Poland*. This City was made a Bishops See in the year 1033. About the year 1000. it was built by *Miceslaus* Duke of *Poland*, the Cathedral Church was built by *Casimirus* King of *Poland*, in 1041. Near this place *Boleslaw*, King of *Poland*, was overthrown by *Henry V.* and forced to take an Oath of Allegiance. This City lies thirty five Miles from *Cracow*, and forty from *Berlin*.

*Bresle*, a small River near *Calis* in *France*.

*Bresne*, a small River in *Tours* in *France*.

*Bresse*, *Bressia*, *Sebusiani Populi*, is a Province of *France*, bounded on the East by *Savoy*, on the West with *Licnois*, on the North with *Charolois*, in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and some part of the *Franche* County, and on the South with *Dauphiné*. It is a pleasant fruitful Country, and lies between the *Soasne*, and the *Rhone*. *Bellay* and *Bourg*, are its chief Towns. It belonged from the year 1285. to the Dukes of *Savoy*, till 1600. when it was surrendered to *Henry IV.* of *France*, in lieu of *Saluzzes*, a Marquisate in *Italy*.

*Brest*,

*Brest*, *Brivates*, a Sea Port in the Dukedom of *Bretagne* in *France*, which as *Scaliger* saith, was call'd *Gesocribate* by *Ptolomy*. It lies on the most Western Coast of *Bretagne*, about fifty Leagues from *Nantes* to the North-West, and the same distance from the Island of *Garnsey* to the South-West.

*Brescici*, *Bressicia*, call'd by the *French* *Brescie*; is a small City in *Lithuania*, the Capital of a *Palatinate* of the same Name: it lies between *Lithuania*, *Russia*, and *Polarbia*.

*Bresuire*, a small City in *France* in *Poitou*; it lies three Leagues from *Parthenay*, and as many from *Thuray*.

*Bretagne*, *Aremorica*, *Britannia Minor*, is a Province of *France*, which is bounded on the East with *Normandy*, and the County of *Maine*, on all other sides with the *English* Seas; upon the South side it has the *Loire*, which divides it from *Anjou*, but yet the County of *Raiz* which belongs to *Bretagne*, lies on the South side of that River, between it and *Poitou*. The *Britains* were first brought hither by *Maximus*, in the Year 389. To which a great Accession was made by the driving out the *Britains* by the *Saxons*. They erected a Kingdom here in 485. (I suppose after the coming of the second *Saxon* Colonies) which lasted till 874. when a lesser Title was taken up with the same power, which continued till 1498. under twenty eight Dukes, when *Lewis XII.* Married *Anne* the Daughter of *François II.* the last Duke of *Bretagne*, who in the Year

1484. had been Married to *Charles VIII.* King of *France* before. *François I.* of *France* succeeded in the Right of *Claude* his Wife, whose Issue failing, the Right fell to the Duke of *Savoy*, but the *French* kept the Possession.

*Brianzon*, a City in the *Dalphinat*, supposed to be one of the highest in the World.

*Briare*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Orleans*, upon the River *Loyre*, where the Channel is cut for Communication of the *Loyre* and the River *Seine*.

*Bricquia*, a Province in the *Lesser Asia*, formerly call'd *Lycia*.

*Bridlington*, a small Town in the County of *York*, where *Mary* Queen of *England* Landing from *Holland*, February 22. 1642. She was most barbarously treated by four Parliament Ships, which a great while plaid with their Cannon on the Town, and especially on that House in which the Queen was entertain'd.

*Bridge-Water*, a small Corporation in *Somersetshire*, seated upon the South side of the River *Parret*, which about five miles further falls into the *Irish* Sea, thirteen miles from *Wells* to the West, and twenty three from *Bristol* to the South-West. It is a great and a populous Town as *Mr. Camden* saith, but it suffered very much in the Rebellion under *Charles I.* being taken by the *Scots*, July 23. 1645. And on Sunday, July 5. 1685. the late Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to *Charles II.* of ever blessed Memory, was intirely defeated, being then in Rebellion against His present Majesty *James*

II. upon a Moor near this place, 2000. of his Army being kill'd, though he had above double the number of His Majesties Forces, and the advantage of a surprize by Night. both which were over-ruled by the Providence of God, and the courage of the Earl of *Feversham*, who the same day marched to *Bridge-Water*, the Rebels having before his coming deserted it; and dispersed themselves. The greatest Honour this Town has, is to give the Title of an Earl to the Right Honourable *John Egerton*, whose Father was created Earl of *Bridge-Water* May 17. 1617. in the 15. year of *James I.* being the Son and Heir of *Thomas Egerton* Lord Chancellor of *England*, who was created Baron of *Ellesmere* in 1603. and Viscount *Brackley* in 1616.

*Brin*, *Eburum*, *Arjicua*, *Brinum*, *Brina*, a City of *Moravia*, seated upon the River *Zwitta*, where it falls into that of *Swaria*; seven German miles South of *Olmütz*, and eight from *Retz* in *Austria* to the North-East. This was the only place which in 1645. and 1646. held out for the Emperor against the *Swedes* in all *Moravia*, when being besieged it broke the *Swedish* Army, and forced them to rise. This City is call'd by some *Bruna*, it is written *Brenne* also.

*Brindisi*, *Brundisium*, is an Archiepiscopal City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which has a strong Castle, and a safe Harbour at the mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*; it stands thirty six miles from *Tarento* to the East, and sixty four from *Bari* to the South.

*Brisach*, *Brisacus Mons*, a City

with a very strong Castle in the Territory of *Brisgow* in *Alsatia*, with a Stone Bridge upon the *Rhine*. It stands six German miles from *Basil* to the North, and seven from *Strasburg*, and two from *Calmar*. It was a Free Imperial City till the Year 1330. when it was Exempted, and given to the House of *Austria*, and in 1638. it was taken by the *French*, who are still in possession of it, their Title being Confirm'd by the Treaty of *Westphalia* or *Munster*.

*Brisgow*, *Brisgovia*, is a Province of *Germany* lying on the East of the *Rhine*, and the West of *Wirttemberg*, and on the South closed with the Canton of *Basil*. The principal place is *Friburg*, lying on the *Frieffe*, and other streams descending from the Mountains of *Swartzenwald*, under which it lyeth. This Province is in part under the House of *Austria*, and in part under the *French*; *Brisach* (which was once its Capital) being under the latter; but the greatest part is under the former.

*Bristol*, *Bristoliun*, *Venta Belgarum*, *Venta Silurum*, is a noble City in the County of *Somerset*, seated upon the River *Avon*, which runs through the midst of it, and so part of it stands in *Glostershire*, but then it is a County of it self, and belongs to neither of them. It is a neat, strong, clean, populous, rich, well traded City; and next to *London* and *York*, the Third place in *England*; the Inhabitants of this City Trading into all parts of *America*, and most other parts of the World. This City is no where named before the Year 1063. *Robert*

*Bert* Bishop of *Constance*, a Seditious man first Wall'd it in the Reign of *William Rufus*, against that King. It has a Stone Bridge, with Houses built on both sides of it over the River. It has also a Castle, in which King *Stephen* was kept a Prisoner some time, after he had in vain besieged it. This is a Bishops See, founded by *Henry VIII.* and Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This place in the beginning of the late Rebellions against *Charles I.* took part with the Parliament, and was on that account besieged by Prince *Rupert* July 24. 1643. who took it in two days, under whom it continued till September 10. 1645. when it was again surrendered to *Fairfax* the Parliaments General. In the last Rebellion it was preserved from falling into the hands of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Vigilance of the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was Lord Lieutenant of this City, and its County.

*Britain*. See *England*.

*Brixen*, *Brixinio*, is an Episcopal City in the County of *Tirol*, in *Germany*, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. This was heretofore a Free Imperial City; but it is now Exempted. It lies at the foot of the Mountain *Bruneck*, upon the River *Eysach*, where it receives another River call'd the *Rienz*, not far from *Siben*, a ruin'd City out of which it sprang. It lies not above two miles from the Confines of the Dominions of the State of *Venice*, and thirteen from *Trent*.

*Brocalo*, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

*Brockersberg*, a Mountain between *Thuringen*, and *Franconia*.

*Brockmerlandt*, a Territory in *Friseland*.

*Brouage*, one of the fairest and strongest Forts in all *France*, in *Xaintonge*, not far from *Burdeaux*.

*Bruca*, *Pantagia*, a River of *Sicily*.

*Brucomat*, *Brucomagus*, a Town in *Alsatia*.

*Bruges*, *Bruga*, a City in *Flanders*, call'd by the *Dutch* *Wugg*, which was made a Bishops See by *Paul IV.* under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*; it is a large, beautiful, well Traded Town, and has its Name from the multitude of Bridges in it; it being seated on a knot of Dikes eight miles from *Gant* to the West, and three from *Ostend* to the East. This is under the *Spaniards*, and is one of the best they have left, being four miles in Circuit, wonderfully well Peopled, and once exceeding rich.

*Brugneto*, *Brunetum*, a City in the State of *Genoua*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Genoua*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, fifty miles from *Genoua* to the East, it is of little compass, thinly inhabited, and ill built.

*Bruno*, *Prili*, a Lake and small River in the Territories belonging to *Siena*, once a Commonwealth in *Italy*, now a part of the Dukedom of *Florence*; it lies eight miles from the City of *Grosseto* to the South-West.

*Brunsborg*, *Brunsborga*, is a Regal City belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland* in *Prussia*, but some years since mortgaged to the Duke of *Branden-*

*denburg* : seated upon the great Bay call'd *Frissh Haff*, on the West side of the River *Passerg*, eight miles from *Magenberg* to the East; and the same distance from *Köningsperg* to the West, and about one mile from the Shoar.

*Brunswick, Brunopis*, is a City and Dukedom in Germany, the Dukedom is a part of the Dukedom of *Saxony*, and it is bounded on the East with the Earldom of *Mansfield*, on the West with *Westphalia*, on the North with *Lunenburg*, and on the South with *Halsia*. This Dukedom takes its Name from *Brunswick*, the principal City in it, which lies upon the River *Onacra*, and was a Free Imperial City, or *Hanse Town*, and the Metropolis of the ancient *Saxony*. It is a rich, strong, populous City, or rather five Cities under one Law, and within one Wall, which is eight *English* miles in compass: it was built by *Bruno* Duke of *Saxony*, in the Year 861. and from him it had its Name. It fell into the hands of the Duke in the Year 1671. and is now under their Dominion; it has a Castle lately built, and well fortified, since which time it is much decayed. This City embraced the Reformation in the Year 1522. and Professeth the *Augustan* Confession, as all the rest of that Dukedom doth. It lies twenty miles from *Hamburg* to the North, and thirteen from *Meydenburg* to the West.

*Brussel, Bruxella*, the chief City and Seat of the ancient Dukes of *Brabant*, and after that of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, as it is at this day the residence of the *Spanish*

Governour of *Flanders*: It is seated upon the *Sinne*, and other Springs and Rivers, which makes it sweet one of the sweetest Situations in *Europe*; it lies eight Leagues from *Antwerp* to the South, and four from *Lovaine*, being seated partly in a Plain, and partly on a Hill. In Long. 25. 6. and Lat. 50. 50. There is another small City of the same name in Germany, in the Bishoprick of *Spire*.

*Buckinghamshire, Buckinghamia*, is divided on the South from *Berkshire* by *Thamis*, on the North it hath *Northamptonshire*, and *Bedfordshire*, on the West it hath *Oxfordshire*, and on the East *Hertfordshire*, and *Middlesex*; this County is very fruitful, and chiefly employed in Grazing: The first Earl of this County was *Walter Giffard*, a great man amongst the Normans, whose Son *Walter* died in 1164. in the Year 1377. *Richard II.* conferred this Title upon his Uncle *Thomas of Woodstock, Humfry* Earl of *Stafford*, was the first created Duke of *Buckingham* in the Year 1444. *Edward* the last of this Race was beheaded in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1521. After which this Title lay vacant till the Year 1623. when *James I.* created *George* Viscount *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*; in the Year 1628. His Son *George* succeeded him, who died April 16. 1637. without Issue, and the Title is again fallen void.

On the North of the River *Ouse*, in the North West part of the County stands the Town of *Buckingham*, which gives Name to the whole County. It was Wall'd before

fore the Conquest in the Year 915. by *Edward* the Elder, to secure it against the *Danes*, in aftertimes there was a Castle built here, which is now intirely ruin'd; the Town stands upon a low ground, very commodious for Mills, and incircled by the River on all sides but the North. And it is a Corporation, and sends two Burgeses to the Parliament.

*Buda, Buda Heraclia, Aquinum*, is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. It is call'd by the *Turks* *Budun*, by the *Germans* *Offen*, by the *French* *Budy*, and by the *Italians* *Buda*. It was heretofore a very great and rich City, till it fell into the hands of the *Turks*, who ruin'd most of its stately Houses and Palaces; it lies on the West side of the *Danube*, over against *Pest*, which is joyn'd to it by a Bridge of Boats. And is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower, between which there is the distance of a mile, the Lower Town is weak, but the Upper Town is by Nature one of the strongest Forts in the World, and has a very strong Castle on the West side: it is said to be built by one *Buda*, the Brother of *Attila* King of the *Huns*, and from him to have its Name. It was much however improved by *Sigismund* King of *Hungary*, and Adorn'd with many stately buildings, and amongst the rest with a Castle, where at first the Kings, and afterwards the *Turkish* *Vsliers* resided; which was so strong, that it was thought Impregnable. The Successors of this Prince Augmented this City, and strengthened it with new For-

tifications, till *Solyman II.* Emperor of the *Turks* took it first in the Year 1526. but *Ferdinand* the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, retook it the next Year after. In 1529. *Solyman* retook it again, after the Garrison had stood eleven Assaults, and restored it to the *Weywood* of *Transylvania*, who had lost it before. *Ferdinando* in 1540. or 1641. attacked this strong City again when *Solyman* coming the third time to Relieve it, raised the Siege, and made himself Master of the place by a stratagem and surprize. In 1598. *Matthias* the Arch-Duke again besieged it, and after in 1601. it was again attempted but with no success. In 1684. the Duke of *Lorrain* sat before it from July 14. to November 1. and then was forced to rise and leave it; but then this brave General in the Year 1686. reinvested it June 15. and after a bloody defence made by the Governour, took it by storm September 2. following. The *Turks* abandon'd the Lower Town at the first, but defended the Upper Town and the Castle, with the utmost bravery and resolution, till at last, the Valour of the Christians by the blessing of God prevail'd over the *Turkish* obstinacy, though the Grand *Vslier* stood and looked on with an Army of 50000. men, and was no way able to help them. In the Lower Town there is a Hot and a Cold Bath, both adorn'd very much by the *Turks*, who are great lovers of Baths. This Town lies forty nine German miles from *Belgrade* to the North, fifty-four from *Vienna* to the South. Long. 42. 15. Lat. 47. 7. *Budoa*,

*Budoa, Butua*, a City of *Dalmatia*, upon the shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari*. It is well Fortified, and is under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, but it is small, and has been severely handled by the *Turks*. In 1667. it was almost ruined by an Earthquake. This City lies ten Miles from *Antivary* to the West, between the Gulph of *Cattaro*, and that of *Lodrin*, in Long. 43. 30. Lat. 42. 23.

*Bugen*, a City of *Japan*.

*Buhiera, Arapotes, Maria, Marcotis*, a Lake in *Egypt*.

*Buenos Aytes*, a Town upon the River *Plata*, in the *West Indies*, whither the King of *Spain* was persuaded to bring his Silver from *Potosi*, but found it not convenient, by reason of the Vicinity of the *Portugals* in *Brasil*.

*Bulgaria, pars Masiae inferioris*, is a Country which is bounded on the East with the *Euxine* Sea, on the West with *Servia*, on the North with the *Danube*, by which it is parted from *Moldavia*, and *Walachia*, and on the South with *Thrace*. It has this name from the *Bulgars*, a *Scythian* People, who in the year 566. possessed themselves of it. This Nation first received the Christian Faith about the year 700. but were not totally gained over to Christianity till about 860. Since which time they have been subject to the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. This People were first under Kings of their own, till 1310. when they were Conquered by *Charles* King of *Hungary*, having

been before extremely weakned by their Wars against the Eastern Emperors. They were finally subjugated by *Amurath* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, about the year 1427. ever since which time they have been subject to that Empire. The Country for the most part is full of sharp rugged Hills, branches of the great Mountain *Hæmus*, which divides it from *Thrace*: so that it is the most unpleasant and worst peopled part of *Dacia*, and the People are accordingly patient of all Toil and Labour, and brutishly Valiant.

*Burglave*, is an ancient Diocesis in the North *Jutland*, where now is the Diocesis of *Alborch*, called by the Latin Writers *Alburgenfis*.

*Burgos, Masburgi, Bravum, Burgi*, called by the *French Bourgues*, is the Capital of old *Castile*. It was a Regal City, and grew up out of the ruins of *Occa*. It was made an Archbishops See by *Gregory XIII.* in 1571. having been made a Bishops See, in 1075. It stands on the North side of the River *Arlanzon*, which falls into the *Duero*, below *Valladolid*, amongst the Mountains upon the descent of an Hill, and declines it self also apace, being Inhabited by but a few people. It was anciently called *Bravum*, and *Masburgi*. It stands thirty seven *Spanish* Miles North of *Madrid*, and the like distance from *Salamanca* to the North-East, it lies in Long. 16. 32. and Lat. 43. 10.

*Bursa, Prusa*, called by the *Turks* *Bruse*, by the *Italians* *Bursa*, and *Bourse*, by the *French* *Brusse*,

is a City of the lesser *Asia*, in the Province of *Chiuale*, anciently *Bithynia*. It was built by *Prusias*, a King of *Bithynia*, in the year of the World 3179. and gave name to that part of that Kingdom in which it stood. It was taken by *Orchanes* the *Turk*, in the year 1325. after which it was the Seat of their Empire; till they took *Adrianople*, and removed it thither in the year 1402. It was in ancient time a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Nicomedia*; but afterwards it became a Metropolitan See it self. It is two Miles in length, well built and peopled, and one of the richest Cities in *Asia*, and to this day ennobled with the Sepulture of the Princes of the *Ottoman* Race, except the Emperors themselves. It stands five Miles from the *Propontis*, thirty East from *Constantinople*, forty North-East from *Smyrna* in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 41. 49.

*Bury Saint Edmonds, Villa Regia, Villa Faustini*, is a delicate sweet Town in the County of *Suffolk*, seated upon the River *Lark*, (as may seem by the Town of *Larkford*, a little more North,) which falls into the great *Ouse*, between *Ely* and *Little-Port*. *Segebert*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, founded here a Church in the beginning of Christianity, and called it the *Royal Town*; but after that Prince was brought hither from *Hoxon* in the same County, it was called *St. Edmonds Bury*. King *Canutus* the *Dane*, to expiate the sin of his Father *Sueno*, who had murdered this Prince, built here a new Church, and an Abbey, and brought in *Black*

Monks, about the year 1020, to whom he gave the Town of *Bury*, and many Noble Mannors thereabout, so that at the suppression it was valued at 2336 *l.* the year, a vast Revenue then. They governed the Town there by a *Seneschal* or *Steward*, and when it was allowed to be a Corporation, the Alderman was not permitted to exercise any Authority till he had taken his Oath of Obedience to the Abbot. Afterwards *Herveie*, the Sacrist, compassed the Town with a Wall, whereof there remain still some few Relicks, and Abbot *Newport* walled the Abbey, and the Pope granted it great immunities. *Edward VI.* founded here a Grammar School. And *Charles I.* of Pious memory, Created *Henry Fermin* Baron of *St. Edmonds Bury*, Sept. 8. 1643. The delightfulness of its situation, and the goodness of its Air, have ever procured it the residence of a great many of the Gentry, who living here enrich the Inhabitants, and support the Town, which would otherwise fall into decay.

*Busseth, Bostra*, a City of *Arabia* the *Stony*, the Native place of *Philip*, Emperor of the *Romans*, and called from him *Philippopolis*. It is a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being taken out of the Patriarchat of *Antioch*, and it lies sixty Miles East from the Sea of *Tiberias*, in Long. 69. 45. Lat. 31. 30. This place is called in some moneys of the Emperor's *Severus*, and his Mother *Mamea*, *Colonia Alexandrina*; it is now under the *Turks*.

*Butrimo*,

## C A

*Butrino*, a place upon the Confines of *Epirus*, belonging to the *Venetians*.

*Butua*, a City of the lower *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, under the Empire of *Monotapia*, the Head of a Kingdom of the same name, towards the River *Zambre*.

*Buyil Mancy*, a River of *Æthiopia*.

*Buzanich*, *Pausinus*, a River of *Dalmatia*.

*Bychow*, *Bychovia*, a Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, upon the *Borysthenes*, between *Mobilow* and *Robuczow*, two Cities, which was ill handled by the *Moscovites*, some few years since.

## C A

**C***Abe*, or *Cheyles*, or *Queiles*, *Chalybs*, a River of *Spain*, rising in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, which waters *Taracona*, and falls into the *Ebro*. The waters of this River have been ever famous for the tempering of Steel.

*Cabo d'Istria*, a City of *Istria* in *Italy*, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, seated upon the *Adriatick* Gulph; heretofore called *Iustinopolis*, which name it took from *Iustinian* the Emperor, who rebuilt it. This is the Capital of *Istria*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Aquileia*. It is a small place, and seated in an Island three Bow shoots from the Continent, to which yet there is a passage by Bridges, some of which may be drawn up as occasion serves,

## C A

and in the midst of it is an ancient Castle. It lies thirty *Italian* Miles from *Aquileia* to the South-East, and seventy five from *Venice* to the East, Long. 36. 26. Lat. 45. 31.

*Cabul*, a Province or Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, under the Great *Mogul*, near the Fountains of the River *Indus*; it has a City of the same name, standing upon a small River, which falls into the *Indus*: the whole Country is full of Mountains, but very fruitful, the City lies in Long. 305. and Lat. 31. In this City their Kings resided heretofore.

*Cabusco*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Perjia*.

*Cacagioni*, *Charox*, a City of the lesser or *Crim Tartary*.

*Cacari*, a River and Town of *Mongrelia*.

*Cacelina*, a City of *Bithynia*, anciently called *Chalcedon*.

*Caceres*, a City in the *Philippine* Islands.

*Cachar*, the *Indus* or great River of the *East-Indies*.

*Caco*, *Cacus*, *Caunus*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Old Castile*; it is now called also *Moncaio*.

*Chachien*, or *Sierra Liona*, a Sea-Port Town on the Coast of *Africa*, much frequented by the *Europeans*. It stands on the Coasts of *Guiny*, towards the Promontory of *Leana*. This place was first discovered by the *Portugals*, in the year 1452.

*Cadiz*, *Gades*, is an Island and City, on the Coast of *Spain*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean, it is called

*Cadiz*

## C A

*Cadis* by the *English*, and *Cadice* by the *Italians*. The Island is but small, as being only four Leagues in length, whereas it was once much greater, as *Pliny* and *Strabo* both affirm. It lies on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, to which it is now joyned by a Bridge between the Outlet of the River *Guadalquivir*, or *Betis*, and the Streights of *Gibraltar*. On the Western shoar of this Island lies *CADIS*, which gives name to the Island, it was built by the *Pheenicians*, and is perhaps the oldest Town in *Spain*. In the times of the *Romans* it was made a *Municipal* City, and one of the *Juridical* Resorts for the Province of *Betica*, in which time it was thought one of the Noblest and Richest Cities in all *Spain*, and scarce yeilding to any in the Empire for Greatness, Magnificence, or the Number and Quality of the Inhabitants, here living at one time five hundred *Roman* Knights, which number was not equalled in any other place but *Padua* only: besides the great Concourse of Merchants from all places of the World: which occasioned *Cornelius Balba*, a Native of it, to build a New Town to the Old one. By the *Moors* at the Conquest of *Spain*, it was utterly ruined, and so continued till it was recovered from them by the *Spaniards*, who rebuilt and fortified it, and made it the Magazine for their Navies: yet it was taken by the *English* in one day, under *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, and *Sir Walter Raleigh*, in which they burnt the *Indian* Fleet, consisting of forty Sail of Ships, whose

## C A

*Lading* was worth eight millions of Crowns: overcame the *Spanish* Navy, which consisted of fifty seven Men of War; took the *S. Michael*, and *St. Andrew*, two great Gallions, and their *Lading*, and took and carried away more *Martial* Furniture than could be again supplied in many years: forced the Town, in which they slew and took Prisoners four thousand Foot, and six hundred Horse, and brought thence a considerable booty in the year 1596. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sevil*, Long. 14. 10. Lat. 36. 28.

*Caen*, *Cadomus*, famous for a Bishops See, and an University, it stands on the River *Orne*, about four Leagues from the *British* Sea, twenty eight from *Roan* to the South, and nine from *Vire* to the West. *William* the Conqueror King of *England*, who died in the year 1087. in the seventy fourth year of his Age at *Roan*, being deserted after his death by all his Friends and Servants, was after a long time Interred by the *Monks* here, with small Pomp, in the Abbey of *St. Stephen*, which he himself had Founded. This University was Founded by *Henry V.* King of *England*, who took this City from the *French*, after a sharp resistance, by Storm, in the year 1417. its Long. is 22. 20. Lat. 49. 40.

*Caer-Wadon*, the *Welch* name of the City of *Bath*.

*Caerdif*, see *Landaf*.

*Caerick-Fergus*, see *Knock-Fergus*.

*Caer-Leon*, *Chester*.

*Caerx*



**Caer-Leon**, *Isca Legionis*, *Legio Secunda*, an ancient Roman Town, seated upon the *Usk*, in the County of *Monmouth*, which was once one of the Metropolitan Sees of *Britain*, and an University, till the See was removed to *St. Davids*. The City was ruined in the Reign of *Henry II.* but there are still many very honourable marks of its Antiquity and Splendor digged up here, for which the Reader may consult *Mr. Camden*. It stands nine Miles East from *Llandaf*, twenty one from *Brecknock* South-East, and twenty six from *Hereford* South-West. *Newport* has sprung out of its ruins, and stands a little beneath it on the *Severn*.

**Caer-Lud**, *London*.

*Caermarthenshire* is one of the twelve Counties in *Wales*; it is bounded on the East by *Glamorganshire*, and *Brecknock*, on the West, by *Pembroke*, on the North by *Cardigan*; from which it is separated by the River *Tivy*; and on the South by the *Irish Sea*. This County is said by *Mr. Camden* to be very fruitful, and in some places to have plenty of Coal Mines, and to abound in Cattel. It takes its name from the principal City, which stands upon the River *Tivy*, about five Miles from the Sea. This City is called by *Ptolemy*, *Maridunum*; by *Antoninus*, *Muridunum*. It was walled with Brick in the times of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, but was then decaying. It is pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows, and very venerable for its great antiquity. It was taken from the *Welsh* in the Reign of *William*

the Conqueror, after this by them retaken, and burnt twice, till being first strengthened with a Castle by *Henry Turbervil*, an *Englishman*, and after that walled about by *Gilbert de Clare*. It recovered something of its former Glory in after times: the Princes of *Wales* settling here the *Chancery*, and *Exchequer* for South *Wales*.

*Caernarvonshire*, has on the North and West, the *Irish Sea*, on the South *Merioneth*, and on the East *Denbighshire*, it is parted from the Isle of *Anglesey* by the River *Menay*. All the middle parts of it are covered, and filled with Mountains, so that *Mr. Camden* calls these Hills *Alpes Britannicas*, the *British Alpes*, and saith they afforded the greatest security to the *Welsh* in times of War: and yet after all, these Mountains so abounded with Grass, that they seemed sufficient alone, to have fed all the Cattel of *Wales*. The Western parts are more level, and yield plenty of Barley. The chief Town or City, is seated in this part of the County, upon the River *Menay*, and was built by *Edward I.* King of *England*, about the year 1283. It is small, and almost round, but strong, and defended by a beautiful Castle, *Edward II.* was born here, and Surnamed from this Town, who was the first of the *English* Princes that bore the Title of Prince of *Wales*. And in after times these Princes settled here the *Chancery* for North-*Wales*. *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wing*, was Created Viscount and Earl of *Carnarvon*, in the fourth year of the Reign of *Charles I.* who afterwards

terwards lost his life valiantly, fighting for that Prince at *Newberry*, in the year 1643. to whom succeeded *Charles* his Son.

*Cæsarea, Palestina*, was anciently called the Tower of *Straton*. But *Herod* the Great, rebuilding it, called it *Cæsarea*, in honor of *Augustus*: it is now called *Caisar*. It lies on the shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*, in the *Holy Land*, thirty Miles to the South from *Prolemais*, and forty five from *Jerusalem*. After the ruin of *Jerusalem* it became the Metropolis of *Palestine*, and the seat of the Prefect or Governor, and the Bishop of *Cæsarea* gained thereby the Authority of a Primate over the Bishop of *Jerusalem*, and for some Ages maintained it, but in after Councils the Bishop of *Jerusalem* was exempted, and made a Patriarch; yet *Cæsarea* continued in great wealth, honour, and esteem, several great Councils having been held here, *Eusebius Pamphilus*, the Church Historian, being in his time Bishop of it. *Cornelius* the first Converted Gentile, was Baptised here by *St. Peter*. *St. Paul* was a Prisoner here, and *Origen* taught here. But in 653. after a Siege of seven years, *Muhavia*, a *Saracen*, took it from the *Christians*. In the times of the Holy War, it was several times taken, and retaken, till it was at last intirely ruined by *Beibarsus*, a *Saracen*. Long. 66. 15. Lat. 32. 20.

*Cassa*, a considerable City, and Sea-Port in *Crim Tartary*, upon the Eastern side of the *Peninsula*, East of the City of *Crim*: it is supposed to be the *Cavum* of the

*Ancients*. It is a flourishing Mart, and furnished with a large and capacious Haven. This City was heretofore possessed by the *Gehoesse*, who (saith *Dr. Heylin*) by the help of this Port and the Plantation they had in *Pera*, on the North side of *Constantinople*, engrossed all the Trade of the *Euxine Sea* into their own hands. In the Year 1475. it was taken by *Mahomet the Great*; ever since it has been in the hands of the *Turks*, and though by them much ruin'd, is still the principal place in that *Demy Island*. The *Turks* govern this by a *Baskaw* they send thither, and although the *Tartars* can possess themselves of it when they please, yet they chuse rather to leave it in his hands, than to take it into their own.

*Caffreria*, a Country of *Africa*, of large extent. It lies from the Kingdom of *Angola*, on the North to the *Cape of Good Hope*; and is bounded East, West, and South with the Ocean; the South-eastern part is very fruitful, and well peopled, the rest is barren, Mountainous, and little peopled. The Inhabitants are so barbarous, that they are called by this Name from their rude way of living, which signifies the Lawless People, and they were all heretofore Man-eaters, and many of them continue such to this day. They call themselves *Hottentots*. *Mr. Herbert* an *English* man, who was in these parts, will scarce allow them to be perfect men, and saith, they sell Mans flesh in the Shambles.

*Cagliari*, *Caralis*, *Calariis*, a City of *Sardinia*, an Island in the *Medi-*

*Mediterranean* Sea, which is the Capital, and the Seat of the Governour, seated on the South side of the Island upon an Hill. It is also an Archbishops See, and an University. When the *Moors* were Masters of this Island they ruin'd the City, but *James II.* King of *Aragon* recovering it *Anno Christi* 1330. the *Pisans* rebuilt the Town, which is now become great and rich under the *Spaniards*; it has three large Suburbs, a Castle, and a very capacious Haven. Pope *Hillary* was born here, and *Martin* King of *Sicily* died here in 1409. Long. 32. 12. Lat. 37. 30.

*Cagli, Cale, Calle*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*; seated upon the River *Metro*, at the foot of the *Apenine*, fourteen Leagues from *Urbino* to the South-West, and the same distance from *Eugubio* to the North-East. It was under the Dominion of the Pope in 1289.

*Caors, Doveona, Divona, Cadurcum*, the principal City of *Quercy* in *Guienne* in *France*, seated upon the River *Loth*, over which it has three Bridges: it is a large, fine and strong City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Alby* ever since the Year 1678. before which time it was under the Archbishop of *Berry*. It lies ten Leagues from *Alby* to the North, and forty five from *Bordeaux* to the East.

*Cajania*, a Province of *Sweden*, which is often also call'd *East-Botnia*; it lies between the *Botner* Sea, and *Lapland*, and *Finland*.

*Cajaneburg*, a Town within the former Territory, which gives

Name to it: it lies towards *Lapland* upon the Lake *Ula*.

*Cajazzo, Calatia*, a City in the Province of *Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, seated about seven miles East of *Capua*. It was considerable in the times of the *Cæsars*, a Colony having been settled there by *Julius Cæsar*, as *Apianus Alexandrinus* saith, which on that account joyn'd with *Augustus*. But it is now very small, and in a declining condition.

*Caifum*, one of the principal Cities in *China*, seated on the South of the River *Croceus*, in the Province of *Honan*. in Long. 142. 35.

*CAIRO, Babylon, Memphis, Cairus*, the Capital of *Egypt*, and indeed, the greatest City in all *Africa*: it is seated on the East side of the River *Nile*, about one mile from it, there is a Passage from the River into it, which divides the Town in the middle. This City sprang out of the ruins of *Memphis*, which stood not far from it on the Western Shore of the *Nile*, and was built by the *Saracens*, or *Moors*, after they became Masters of *Egypt*, the *Califfs* of which Nation for a long time resided here, as did afterwards the *Sultans*. In 1517. it was Conquered by *Selim* the Turk, and it has ever since been in their hands, and is now sensibly declined from what it was. The Patriarch of *Alexandria* resides here, who has six ancient *Greek* Churches here, but there are many more belonging to the *Coptistes*: three Leagues beneath this place the *Nile* is divided into two Branches, which make the *Delta*. This City is eight miles in

compass, and has at the South end of it a stately Castle, which was the Palace of the *Mamaluck Sultans*, built upon a Mountain which overlooks the City, and a great part of the Country; when the *Turks* took it, it was very strong, but *Selim* ruin'd a great part of it, and that part which remains serves for the residence of the *Turkish Bascha*, who hath the Government of this Kingdom. About ten miles from this City stand those famous *Pyramids* which have in all Ages been so much admired, and are certainly the most ancient Buildings in the whole World, and which yet may in all probability not perish before the general Conflagration. Its Long. is 38. 48. Lat. 36. 40.

*Cairoan, Cyrene*, an ancient and once very Noble City in *Africa*, mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*, but now almost ruin'd, and depopulated by the *Turks*, in whose hands it is: it is seated right over against *Matapan*, the most Southern Cape of the *Morea*; one hundred and forty eight German miles West of *Scanderone*, or *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and twelve from the *Mediterranean* Sea; it is an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and was once famous not only for its Antiquity, being built in the Year of the World 3560. but 143 years after *Rome*; but also for Learning, it having produced many noble *Greek* Writers; but now her pomp and beauty, is turned into rubbish, and her Learning into barbarity, and stupid ignorance. It lies in Long. 50. 00. Lat. 31. 20.

*Caifar, Cæsareh Magna*, a City of *Cappadocia*, upon the River *Haly*, which was made a Colony by *Tiberius Claudius*; it was call'd before this *Archelaus*, and stands upon the Lake *Ascanium*, sixty miles from *Iconium* to the North, seventy from *Aspanum* to the South, and one hundred and forty from *Ancyra* to the North-East. This City till the times of *Valens* the Roman Emperor, was the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*. Its Long. is 64. 40. Lat. 41. 40.

*Calabria, Magna Græcia, Bruttii Populi*. This is the Name of an ancient Province in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, but applyed now to another, which is no part of that which had heretofore the name of *Calabria*. The ancient *Calabria* was bounded on the North and East by the *Adriatick* Sea, on the South by the *Salentins*, and on the West by *Apulia Peucetia*, and took up that part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which makes now the North part of the Province of *Otranto*. The present *CALABRIA*, is a very large, and the most Southern Province of that Kingdom, which is a Dukedom; the Title of which was given to the Eldest Son of the King of *Naples*, whilst it remained a separate Kingdom. It is bounded on the North by the *Basilicate*, on the East by the *Ionian* Sea, on the West by the *Tyrrhenian*, and on the South by the *Sicilian* Streights. Its greatest length is from North to South, and is one of the four principal Provinces of that Kingdom.

*Calaborra, Calaguris, Clunia*, is a City of the Old *Castile*, in the King-

## C A

Kingdom of *Spain*, seated upon the River *Ebro*, where it entertains the River *Cidacos di Castella*; it is built upon an Hill in the limits of the Kingdom of *Navarr*, and was first made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragon*, by Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1498. it lies twenty three Leagues from *Bajona* to the South, and about forty from *Valladolid* to the North, in Long. 18. 50. Lat. 43. 26.

*Calais*, *Caletum*, *Portus Iccius*, is a strong Town of *Picardy* in *France*, at the entrance of the *English Channel*, right over against *Dover*. It was taken by *Edward III.* in the Year 1347. after a siege of eleven Months, and lost again by *Queen Mary* in less than a fortnight, in 1557. The loss of this Town was a great blow to the Kingdom of *England*, for till then we had the Keys of *France* at our Girdles, and that Princess accordingly resented it, dying soon after of Grief. as it was thought for it, She saying not long before her death, *that if she were opened, they should find Calais at her heart.* Cardinal *Albert* took this Town from the *French* in 1596. but it was soon after by them recover'd. The Long. is 23. 00. Lat. 51. 00.

*Calama*, *Thyamis*, a River of *Epirus*: it falls into the *Ionian Sea*, over against the Island of *Ericusa*, now *Alicur* between *Corfu* to the North, and *Cefalonia* to the South.

*Calama*, or *Calamata*, an inland City of *Africa*, between *Hippo* to the East and *Cirta* to the West.

*Calamata*, *Thuria*, a Fort, and an unwall'd, but well Peopled

## C A

Town on the South of the *Moreas* opposite to *Coron*, from whence it is distant forty *English* miles by Sea. This Castle or Fort, was taken by surprize in the Year 1659. and deserted, but was retaken in the Year 1685. and is now Garrisoned by the *Venetians*.

*Calamianes*, an Island of the *East-Indies*, which lies between *Borneo* and the *Philippine Islands*, and is subject to a Prince of its own.

*Calatajub*, a Town of *Aragon* in *Spain*.

*Calatrava*, *Oretum*, a City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, seated upon the River *Guadiana*, fifteen Leagues South of *Toledo*. This City was taken from the *Moors* by *Sanctius III.* in 1158. who granting it to the *Templars*, they distrusting the strength of the place, resigned it up again to him. Whereupon two *Cistercian Monks* undertook to Fortifie it, as they did in a short time, and upon a new Grant of it to the *Monks* of that Order, they Instituted the Order of the Knights of *Calatrava*, for the defence of it, which was Confirm'd by Pope *Alexander III.* This Order of Knights was begun in 1185. under *Alphonsus the Noble*: at first they had Masters of their Order, but in 1489. this Dignity was annexed to the Crown. *Paul III.* granted them leave to Marry; this Order hath twenty four Manors in *Spain* belonging to it.

*Calavar*, a Village of the Province of *Balagate*, which is the last Province and Town the *Mogul* has towards the Kingdom of *Orixa*, or *Golconda*. In this place unreason-

## C A

able Tolls are forced from Travellers. *Thevenot.*

*Catecut*, or *Calicut*, is a Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East Indies*, which takes its Name from a City seated on the Western Shoars, in 105. deg. of Long. and Lat. 11. 22. It is under a Prince of its own, who has some other Tributary Kingdoms under him. This City is very great, and has no Walls; the *European Merchants* drive here a very great Trade. This was the first place in the *East-Indies* the *Portuguese* discovered in the Year 1498. Where at first they were kindly received by the King, but afterwards he would have destroyed them at the instigation of some *Arabian Merchants*, which necessitated them to join with the King of *Chochin* against him.

*California*, a vast Island of *North America*, lying in the South Sea near *New Mexico*, from which it is parted by the *Purple Sea*: it is three hundred *Spanish* Leagues in length, and sixty in breadth. This was first discovered by *Cortesi* in the Year 1535. In the Year 1587. Captain *Cavendish* an *English* man, took near the South Cape of this Island, a very rich Ship. In 1620. this place was found to be an Island, which was thought before to be a part of the Continent; Sir *Francis Drake* in the Year 1577. Wintered in this Island, and took Possession of it for his Mistress, calling it *Nova Albion*. Though this Island is said to be exceeding fruitful, full of People of a good and quiet humour and disposition, yet the *Spaniards* never attempted to settle

## C A

here, till within about seven years since.

*Calis*, *Gadis*. See *Cadiz*.

*Calixine*, *Taniticum*, one of the Mouths of the *Nile*.

*Calcar*, a small, but fine City in the Dutchy of *Cleve* in *Germany*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, seated upon the River *Men*, within one *German* mile of the *Rhine*, and two from the City of *Cleve*, and a little further from *Emeric*, and four from *Wesel* to the North.

*Callo*, a Fort in *Flanders*, where the States Army received a sharp check in 1638.

*Calmar*, *Calmaria*, a very strong City of the Province of *Smaland*, upon the *Baltick Sea*, over against the Isle of *Oeland*. This City was strangely ruin'd by fire, in the Year 1647. The narrow passage that lies between this City, and *Oeland* is call'd *Calmarfund*; it lies in Lat. 57. 00. Long. 37. 30. This City was taken by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, with the slaughter of all the Inhabitants but those who fled into the Castle, in the Year 1611. But was recovered by a Treaty in the Year 1613. by *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*.

*Caloieron Oros*, *Olympius*, *Mæsius*, a Mountain now call'd the *Monks Mount* by the *Greeks*, and *Geschidag* by the *Turks*, as *Leunclavius* saith; it stands in the Confin'es of *Bithynia*, directly South of the famous City of *Nice*, and not far from it.

*Calojero*, *Atalantia*, a small Island lying near *Negropont*.

## C A

*Calopinica, Taurocinium*, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the Sreights of *Sicily*, between the Promontory of *Armi*, and the City of *Regio*.

*Calore, Calor*, a River of the Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which riseth from the *Apennine*, washeth *Benevento*, and then falls into the *Sabbato*, which passeth afterwards by *Capua*.

*Calpurt, Colchis*, a City of *Armenia*.

*Calvi, Cales*, a small City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, six miles North of *Capua*, which though it has not much above twenty Houses is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*.

*Calzada, Calciata*, a small City in Old *Castile* in *Spain*, once a Bishops See, which is now removed to *Calaborra*, from whence it lies twelve *Spanish* Leagues to the West. *Henry II.* King of *Castile*, died here in the Year 1379.

*Calzan, Calzum*, The *Arabian* Gulph.

*Camala, Emisa*, vide *Huma*.

*Cambaja*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Guznar*, and a noble Port, lying in a very great Bay of the same Name; this Kingdom is now subject to the great *Mogul*; the City lies in Long. 105. Lat. 22. 30. This is one of the greatest, the richest, and the best traded Cities in the *East-Indies*; seated in a fruitful Soil, and full of people. It is wall'd with a fair Wall of Free-stone, and hath very large Houses, and straight and broad Streets; it is greater than *Surat*, being ten Leagues in Com-

## C A

pass, and hath three Bafars, or Market places, and four noble Tanks or Cisterns, able to find the Inhabitants Water all the year. Though there is seven fathom Water in the Haven of this City at a high Water, yet at a low Water the Ships lie dry in the Sand and Mud which cover the bottom of it. The Inhabitants are partly Heathens, and partly Mahometans. And in 1638. the English had here a Factory, as *Mandello* acquaints us, from whom the latter part of this description is taken.

*Cambala, Cambalick, Pechin*, a City in *China*.

*Cambaya*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, over against the Isle of *Borneo*, which is bounded on the West with the Kingdom of *Siam*, and on the East with that of *Cochin*. This Kingdom is almost equally divided by a vast River, which in *July* and *August* overflows all the Country, as the *Nile* doth *Egypt*. The King of this Country is a great friend to the Portuguese, as he of *Siam* is to the Dutch. Upon the most Eastern Branch (for there are three) of the River mentioned before stands *Cambodia* the principal City, built upon a rising ground, to prevent the yearly deluges. This Kingdom is extream fruitful, but not potent, the King not being able to bring above 25. or 30000. men into the Field. This Kingdom was first discovered by *Alphonso d'Albuquerque* in the Year 1511. as *Mandello* saith. *Cambodia* lies in Long. 135. 00. Lat. 10. 35.

*Cambray, Cameracum*, call'd by the *Flandrians* *Camerick*, is a City

## C A

ty of *Hainault*, seated upon the *Scheld*, *Guicciardin* saith, it is a great, fair, and strong City, and has a strong Castle built by *Charles V.* That it abounds in excellent publick Buildings, especially the Cathedral is very great and beautiful. It is populous and rich, and was a very ancient Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Rhemes*; but in the Year 1559. it was exempted by *Pope Paul IV.* and erected into an Archbishoprick. This was the first place the *French* possessed themselves of after they came out of *Germany*, in the Year 1445. After this it became an Imperial City, and continued so till *Charles V.* in 1543. built a Citadel in it, and annexed it to his own Dominions. The *French* who all along pretended a right to it, at last in the Year 1677. took it by force after a sharp defence. It lies four Leagues from *Doway* South, and six from *Valenciennes*, in Long. 26. 06. Lat. 49. 45.

*Cambrydgeshire*, hath on the East, *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*; on the West, *Huntington* and *Bedford*; on the South *Hartford*; and on the North *Lincolnshire*; the River *Ouse* divides it almost in the midit. Toward the South end of this County lies the Town which gives it its Name. Mr. *Cambden* saith it is call'd *Camboritum*, being seated upon the East Bank of the River *Cam*, which is here pass'd by a Bridge. This is one of the Ancientest and Noblest Universities in *Christendom*, having sixteen Colleges, or Nurseries of Piety and Learning; the first or most ancient of which is *Peter-House*; founded

## C A

in 1257. by one *Hugh Balsbam* a sub-Prior, before which time there was only Hostels, wherein the Scholars maintained themselves. This place sends four Burgesses to our Parliament, two for the Town, and two for the University. Long. 21. 49. Lat. 52. 30.

*Camerino, Camerinum*, an Episcopal City in the *Marca Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church. Seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, upon the River *Chiento*, which entereth the *Adriatick* Sea, twenty five miles South of *Ancona*. *Leander* gives it a strong situation, and plenty of People, which last is rarely found in these *Italian* inland Cities. It lies twenty four miles East of *Spoletto*, forty West of *Ancona*, and fifty two South from *Urbino*. Long. 36. 43. Lat. 42. 47.

*Camin, Caminum*, a small City in the further *Pomerania*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnisen*, whereas heretofore it belonged to *Magdeburg*. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Diwenow* [*Odera*] over against the Island of *Wolinsche*, not above one mile from the *Baltick* Sea, and about seven from *Stetin* to the North. This belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and has imbraced the *Augustan* Confession. Long. 39. 30. Lat. 54. 12.

*Caminec*. See *Kamenieck*.

*Campagnano, Campanian*, *Acheron*, a River of the Province of *Calabria*, flowing from the *Apennine*, and falling into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, about eight miles South of *Amar-tea*, over against *Stromboli*; a flaming

flaming Mountain in an Island of that Name.

*Campagna*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Principato*, which is a Bishops See, under the Arch. bishop of *Conza*; it stands between the Rivers of *Atro* and *Tuza*, sixteen miles from *Salerno* to the East, and eleven from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea* to the East also.

*Campagna di Roma*, is a Province of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Pope; on the West it has *S. Peter's* Patrimony, on the North *Sabina*, on the South the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the East it hath the Kingdom of *Naples*; *Rome* it self stands in this Province, and it contains the far greatest part of the ancient *Latium*; the inland parts are fruitful and populous, those towards the Sea are little inhabited, by reason of the unwhollomneis of the Air, though otherwise the Country is plain and fruitful enough.

*Campanir, Astacapra*, a City of the hither *East Indies*.

*Campen, Campania*, a Town in *Stiria*. There is another of the same name in *Overysse* in the *Low-Countreys*, seated upon the Western Banks of the *Nisse*, near the *Zuyder Zee*, five miles from *Daventer* to the North-East. It was heretofore an Imperial Free City, but long since exempted, and under the *States General*. In 1672. it was taken by the *French*, and the year following deserted. It is a great, lovely, and important place, and was the birth-place of *Albertus Pighius*, a very Learned man. Long. 27. 14. Lat. 52. 42.

*Campeach*, a City belonging to the *Spaniards*, in the *West Indies*, which was taken by Captain *Myrnes* an *English* man, in the Year 1662. being deserted by the Inhabitants; the *English* took here fifty pieces of Cannon, fourteen Ships, and the Governor.

*Canada*, New *France*, a large Country in the North *America*, discovered first by the *French*, and by them inhabited. It lies North of *New-England*.

*Canary Isles. Canaria*, are seven Islands, situate over against the Coast of *Libya Interior*, so call'd from *Canaria* the Principal of the number. These were call'd by the Ancients, the *Fortunate Islands*. In one of these the first Meridian is usually fixed, viz. in *Teneriff*. They are much frequented for their excellent Wines, and other Merchandize by the *English*, and other Nations. After the knowledge of them had been lost again for many Ages, they were first discovered again in the Year 1330. Vide *Azores*.

*Candabar, Candahara*, the Capital of the Province of that Name, belonging to the Kingdom of *Persia*, and one of the greatest inland Cities of *Asia*. It is seated on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Balkan*, which running Northward falls into the *Oboengir*, which last by *Oxus* or *Gehur*, is conveyed into the *Caspian Sea*. On the East it is defended by a strong Wall, on the West by an high Mountain; in the middle of it is a Rock, on which is built a Castle. The Suburbs are greater than the City, and much frequented by the *Persian* and *Indian*

*Merchants*, who pass to and fro through it. It lies in Long. 110. Lat. 34. 40. This City has been often taken, and retaken between the *Mogul* and the King of *Persia*, till at last the latter possessed himself of it and still keeps it.

*Candelona*, a Town upon the Bay of *Laiazzo*, between the lesser *Asia* and *Syria*, eight miles from *Antioch* to the North, and five from *Scanderoon* to the South.

*Candia, Creta*, is one of the noblest Islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*, lying opposite to the Mouth of the *Archipelago*. It is in length from East to West, two hundred and fifty miles, in breadth sixty, in circuit five hundred and forty. Heretofore it was full of Potent Cities, most of which are now ruined. To omit the more ancient Story of this Island; it was granted by *Baldwin E. of Flanders*, to the Earl of *Montiserrat*, who in 1194. sold it to the *Venetians*. Others say, that when the *Latins* in 1204. took *Constantinople*, this and the other Islands in the *Aegean Sea*, fell to the *Venetians* for their share. In 1645. the *Turks* Invaded it, and in 1669. by the taking of *Candia*, possessed themselves of all but two or three Forts upon the Sea. The inland parts of it are very Mountainous, but yet fruitful, especially of Wines, and other such Fruits, but it wants Corn. Whilst it was under the *Venetians*, it was so populous, that it was thought they might raise in it 60000. men. The Language there then used was the *Vulgar Greek*, and they were accordingly of the *Greek Church*, though with some mixture of

the *Latin Service* in some places.

*Candia*, the chief City of the Isle of *Crete*, called by the *Greeks* *Castro*, and *Candax* was; an Archbishops See, great, rich, and populous, as long as it was in the hands of the *Venetians*. This City stood the longest Siege of any place in the whole World, but was at last forced to submit *Septemb. 27. 1669*. It stands on the Northern Shoar of that Island, something nearer to the Western end.

*Cangria*. See *Gangra*.

*Canstat*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, upon the River *Necker*, within one mile of *Stuttgard*, and within five of *Pfortzheim* to the East.

*Canterbury, Cantuaria, Darnvernum, Dorovernia*, is the principal City in the County of *Kent*, a very ancient City, and without doubt (saith Mr. *Cambden*) famous in the times of the *Roman Empire*. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Stour*, called by the *British* *Durwhern*, from whence it had its ancient Names. It was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*, when *Augustin* the Monk came over to Convert them, and by that means became the Metropolitan See of *England*. *Augustin* the first Archbishop was Consecrated in the Year 568. And Dr. *William Sancroft* the present Archbishop, who is the LXXVII. in this Succession, was Consecrated *January 27. 1677*. (whom God long preserve.) It lies in Long. 24. 51. Lat. 51. 16.

*Canton*, a Province and City in the East of *China*, supposed to be the



*Cattigara* of *Ptolemy*; which though the least of their Metropolis Cities, is yet beautified with many Triumphant Arches, large Streets, and goodly Bridges over a Navigable River, which runs on the South side of it. It is also fortified with deep Ditches, eight Bulwarks, and seated in a rich and plentiful Soil. The *Portugals* drive here (saith *Dr. Heylin*) a wealthy Trade, being permitted in the day time to come into the City, but at Night excluded and forced to find Lodgings in the Suburbs. This City lies in *Alvares Samodo's* Map about Long. 125. and about 26. Lat. According to others, in Long. 170. 00. Lat. 24. 00.

*Capace*, or *Capaccio*, *Caput Aqueum*, a City of the *Principatus Citerior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, in the place of *Pestis*, which was ruined by *Frederick* the Emperour in 1249. though since rebuilt again. This City lies twenty two miles from *Salerno* to the South, in Long. 38. 52. Lat. 40. 28.

*Caparra*, *Capara*, a City of *Extremadura*, in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, which stands in the middle between *Emerita*, now *Merida*, and *Piacentia*.

*Capitanata*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which in the more Ancient times was call'd *Apulia Daunia*: It is bounded on the North and East, with the *Adriatick* Sea, on the West with the County of *Molise*, and on the South with the *Principatus Ulterior*, the *Basilicata*, and the *Bariano*. It is a very fruitful well watered Coun-

treys, the chief City is *Manfredonia*.

*Capo*, *Cabo*, *Cap*, *Cape* de — *Aden*, *Ammonsum*, a Promontory in *Arabia Felix*, which lies next to *Africa*, in Long. 76. 30.

— *de Alger*, *Atlantis*, in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

— *de Bona Speranza*, of *Good Hope*. Is a famous Promontory which is the most Southern part of *Africa*, first discovered by *Bartholomew Diaz*, a *Portuguese*, in the Year 1487. It lies in 32. of Southern Lat. 50. of Long. It had this Name given it by *Emanuel* then King of *Portugal*, because he hoped by the doubling it, a passage would be open by Sea to the *East-Indies*, as it came to pass, to the great enriching of his Kingdom.

— of *Cornwall*, or the *Lands End*; the most Western Point of *England*.

— *di Corso*, a Promontory in *Corfica*.

— *di Faro*, *Pelorum*, the most Northern Cape of *Sicily*.

— of *Farewel*, in *Greenland*.

— *di Formoso*, in *Guinea*.

— *di Sierra Liona*, *Hesperium Cornu*, supposed to be the most Western Point of *Africa*, known to the Ancients, seventy *Spanish* Leagues beyond the most Southern mouth of the River *Niger*.

— *de Verde*, the most Western Point of *Africa*, in 14. deg. of Lat. There is an innumerable number of other *Capes*, which the brevity of this Work will not admit.

*Capoua*, *Capua*, a City and Archbishoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province *Di Lavoro*, seated

seated at the foot of Mount *Tifata*, sixteen miles North of *Naples* and twelve from the *Tyrrhensian* Sea, in Long. 38. 04. Lat. 41. 00. A City that was never fortunate, and is now declining into ruins.

*Capraia*, *Capraria*, a small Island in the *Tyrrhensian* Sea, on the Confines of the States of *Genoua*, between the Coast of *Italy* to the East, and the Island of *Corfica* to the West, to which last it belongs, and is therefore subject to the State of *Genoua*; it is eighteen miles in compass, and it has a Cattle for its security against *Py-rats*: it is full of Mountains, but yet not barren nor unpeopled, and chiefly abounds in *Goats*, from whence it hath its Name, and excellent Wines. It lies thirty six miles South from the States of *Genoua*, and twenty four from *Corfica*. There is another Island of the same Name in the *Adriatick* Sea upon the Coast of *Apulia*; and *La Palma*, one of the *Canary* Islands, also was anciently call'd *Capraria*.

*Capri*, *Caprea*, an Island belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, famous for the Secession of *Tiberius* *Cesar*, who lived here in great privacy in the latter part of his Reign, spending his time in debauchery and villany. It lies in the *Tyrrhensian* Sea, at the mouth of the Bay of *Naples*, about three miles from the Cape of *Campanella*, and is about twelve in compass. The chief Town of it is called by the same Name, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*; being seated at the South end of the Island. It is small, and the Bishops best Revenue is from *Quails*, which

twice in the Year resort in vast numbers to this Island, upon which account some have call'd him the Bishop of *Quails*. This Island is much mention'd in the Writers of the Life of *Tiberius*, and other *Roman* Historians.

*Carabes*, *Pelusium*, the most Eastern mouth of the *Nile*.

*Caprarola*, a small Town in the Ecclesiastical State, but made famous by one of the most noble Palaces of all *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma*.

*Carabogaana*, one of the Names of *Moldavia*.

*Caragoza*, *Cesar Augusta*. See *Saragoza*, an Archbishop. See in *Spain*.

*Caraman*, *Caramania*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*, extended from East to West upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, opposite to the Isle of *Cyprus*; this Country had heretofore Princes of its own, but has now for many Ages been subject to the *Turks*; it includes the ancient Provinces of *Cilicia*, *Pamphilia*, and a part of *Caria*; one of the Potentest Viceroy, or *Beglerbegs* of the *Turkish* Empire, takes his Title from this Province, though his Jurisdiction is somewhat larger. The principal Cities in it are *Cogni*, *Antiochia*, and *Satulia*. There is another *Carmania* in *Persia*, for which see *Khermun*.

*Caramit*, *Amida*, *Ammæa*, the Capital City of *Mesopotamia*, which is an Archbishop See, seated upon the River *Tigris*. It was heretofore called *Constantia*, from *Constantinus* the Emperour. The *Romans* in this place received a great defeat from the *Parthians*. Long. 75. 00. Lat. 39. 30. according to the latest Maps.

*Carcaffonne, Carcaffum*, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, seated upon the River *Atax*, *l'Aude*, a little above its confluence with the *Fresquel*. This City is famous for Cloathing, and other Mechanick Trades, and stands five Leagues South of *Aleth*, ten Westward from *Narbonne*, and about twelve from the *Mediterranean Sea*, in Long. 23. 05. Lat. 42. 40. The Diocess belonging to this City, is call'd *Le Comte de Carcaffonne*, the Earldom of *Carcaffonne*.

*Carcinatus*, or *Carentus*, the Western Bay of the *Euxine Sea*, which shuts the Passage into the *Crim Tartary*, in that Neck of Land which makes it a *Peninsula*, and is defended by the Fort *Periscop*, which gives Name to that whole Nation.

*Cardiff*, a fine Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, seated upon the South side of the River *Taf*, two miles from the Sea, to which belongs a very commodious Haven. This Town was fortified with a Wall and a Castle, by one *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in these parts. Here *Robert* Eldest Son to *William* the Conqueror, died after a long Imprisonment.

*Cardigan*. See *Caerdigan*.

*Cardona*, a Castle in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, built upon a River call'd the *Cardoner*, where there are several Mines of Salt, and which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Folch*. It stands three Leagues from *Solsena* to the South.

*Carentan*, a Town of *Normandy*, upon a River of the same Name, three Leagues from the *British Sea*,

and four from *Constance* to the North; which has a very strong Castle.

*Cargapol*, a City of *Russia*, seated upon the River *Onega*, or *Poroga*, almost two hundred *Russian* miles from *Archangel* to the South-West, and two hundred and thirty from *Wologda* to the North; this City gives Name to a Province on the *White Sea*.

*Cary, Incarus*, a small Port in *Provence* in *France*, three miles from *Marseille* to the West; famous for nothing but its Antiquity.

*Cariati, Cariatum*, a City of *Calabria Citerior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Gulph of *Tarento*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Santa Severina*, from which it lies twenty miles to the North, in Long. 41. 36. Lat. 39. 30. It is small, yet gives the Title of a Principality to the Family *di Spinella*.

*Caribes*, or the *Cariby* Islands, are a knot of small Islands, the number of which is not certainly known: they lie extended like a Bow from the Coast of *Paria* in *America*, to the Isle of *Rico Porto*, one of which is *Barbados*.

*Carignan*, a Principality and City in *Piedmont*.

*Carin, Cyrrhus*, a City of *Syria*, which had its ancient Name from *Cyrus* the Founder of it. This was first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Hierapolis*, afterwards a Metropolis, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; it is seated upon the River *Marsyas*, now *Quars*, which falls into the *Euphrates* at *Samosat*; forty five miles from *Zeugma* to

to the North-East, and as many from the *Euphrates* to the West, and twenty five from *Aleppo* to the North. Long. 70. 10. Lat. 36. 00.

*Carinola, Calenum*, a small City in the Province *di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*; but yet the City is almost desolate, by reason of the unhealthfulness of its situation. It stands at the foot of Mount *Massico*, four miles from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and twenty five North of *Naples*.

*Carinthia*, called by the *Germans, Karnten*, is a Province of *Germany*, bounded on the East by *Stiermark*, and the River *Lavand*, on the West with *Saltzburg*, and the River *Saltzach*, on the North with *Austria*, and on the South with *Carniola*, and the River *Dravus*. This Country being seated in the *Alpes*, is generally barren, it lies along the *Dravus* one hundred *English* miles, and is forty seven in breadth.

*Carizath*, a Province of *Asia*, call'd anciently *Hyrcania*.

*Carlisle, Carleolum*, a City and Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *York*; seated upon the Rivers *Eden*, *Poteril* and *Caud*, in the County of *Cumberland*, besides which it is defended by a strong Stone Wall, and on the West side hath a large Castle, and on the East a Citadel built by *Henry VIII*. This was a considerable place in the times of the *Romans*. *William Rufus* finding it ruined by the *Danes*, rebuilt the Castle, and placed a Colony here, which in aftertimes became

one of the principal Bulwarks against the *Scots*. June 28, 1645. it was yielded to the Invading *Scots*, by Sir *Thomas Glemham* upon honourable Terms. In 1648. it was retaken for the King by Sir *Philip Musgrave*, who kept it not long, the Rebels overpowering all. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 54. 55.

*Carlingford*, is a Sea-Port in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Ulster*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; seated about thirty *English* miles East of *Armagh*, and five North of *Dundalk*.

*Carmel, Carmelus*, a Mountain in the Holy Land, or *Palestine*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, fifty miles North of *Jerusalem*. It is now inhabited by the *Drusians*, a Warlike People, who are supposed to be the Reliques of the *European* Pilgrims, and accordingly they pay as little deference to the Port as they can. There is now a Monastery belonging to the *Carmelites*. The Prince of this Mountain pays yearly to the *Turks* for Tribute, twelve Horses.

*Carnia, Acarnania*, a Province in *Epirus*, over against the Isle of *Corfu*, or *Cephalonia*.

*Carniola*, called by the *Dutch* *Krain*, has *Slavonia* on the East, *Friuli* on the West, *Carinthia* and part of *Stiermark* North, and *Istria* South. This is fruitful in Corn and Wine; this and *Carinthia* both belong to the House of *Austria* by descent.

*Carolina*, is a Plantation of the *English* upon the Continent of *North America*. Which has its Name from *Charles II*. late King of *England*. It lies between the Lat

Lat. of 29. and 36. deg. being the most Northern part of *Florida*. Though the *English* began to Plant it since the Year 1663. Yet being extremely fruitful, and temperate, the Inhabitants are already very numerous, and have built two considerable Towns, *Charles Town*, and *Albemarle*. This Countrey is bounded to the South by *Florida*, to the North by *Virginia*, to the West by the *Apulathean Hills*, which are exceeding steep and high, and to the East by the *Atlantick Ocean*. The Colonies are endeavouring to improve this Country to Wine and Oil, which the *English* chiefly want.

*Carolstadt*, *Carolestadum*, a Town in *Croatia*, built by *Charles Arch-Duke of Austria*, and well fortified against the *Turks*; it is seated at the Confluence of the *Kulp* and the *Meiswitz*, two *German* miles from *Meteling* to the North-East, the Governour of *Croatia* always resides here. There is another of the same Name in the Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg* upon the *Maine*, three *German* miles North of *Wurtzburg*. And a third in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Westgöthia*, built by *Charles IX.* upon the Lake *Wever*, which suffered much by the *Danes* 1644.

*Carpentras*, *Carpentoracte*, a City in *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Avignon*, and the Capital of the County of *Venacin*, which is under the Dominion of the Pope. It is four Leagues from *Avignon* to the North-East, and fifteen from *Aix* to the North-West. It stands upon a very well watered Soil Long. 25. 49. Lat 43. 18.

*Carpi*, *Carpum*, a small City in *Lombardy* in *Italy*, with a Castle and Principality belonging to the Duke of *Modena*. It has a large Territory belonging to it, and a Collegiate Church, built first by *Aistulphus* one of the Kings of the *Lombards*, who died about the Year 750. rebuilt by *Albertus Pius*, who was then Prince of *Carpi*, with greater Magnificence, and is exempted from the Jurisdiction of all the Neighbour Bishops who have any Pretensions to it, by the Decrees of *Julius II.* and *Leo X.* This City lies four Leagues from *Modena* to the North, and is scarce four from *Corregio*.

*Carrick, Fergus*. See *Knock Fergus*.

*Carriſt*, *Carriſta*, a small Bailiwick or Earldom in the West of *Scotland*, which has *Dunbritain-Fryth* to the West and North, *Nithisdale* to the East, and *Galloway* to the South. It is fruitful, and supplied both by Sea and Land with all the necessaries of life. The Earldom of this Place belongs now to the Prince of *Scotland*.

*Carthago*, *Carthage*, called by the *Grecians* *Καρχηδών*, was once the most famous and Potent City in *Africa*. It is generally supposed to be built by Queen *Dido*, a *Tyrian* Princess Anno Mundi 3725. seventy two years after *Rome* was founded, 874. years before the Birth of our Saviour. But then *Justin* makes it to be built before *Rome*, and *Appian* before the Ruin of *Troy*, and this is now thought the more probable Opinion. And the Learned *Vossius* in his Book *de Magnitudine Urbium*, is confident

that it was not only built before the *Trojan War*, but in its greatest Dignity, extent and power before that time; and that *Dido* was only the Repairer of it, and that it was much older than *Tyre* itself. But however certain it is, that it was a *Phœnician* Colony. It subjected by degrees not only all *Libya*, but a great part of the adjacent Islands, and the greatest part of *Spain* and *Sicily*. It sustain'd three sharp Wars with *Rome*, the first of which lasted XXIV. years, the second XVIII. and had ended in the ruin of *Rome*, if the *Carthaginians* had but supplied their General effectually, and in time. The third lasted three years, and ended in the total subversion of this City. Anno Mundi 3803. Yet it was made a *Roman* Colony, and rebuilt under the *Gracchi*, twenty five years after the ruin of it, and was as *Vell. Paterculus* affirms, the first Colony the *Romans* sent out of *Italy*. After this it flourished greatly, and the Primate of this City had 125. Suffragan Bishops under him. Anno Christi 432. it was taken by *Genfericus* King of the *Vandals*. In the Year 533. under the Reign of *Justinian*, it was recovered back to the *Roman* Empire. About the Year 632. this City fell into the hands of the *Saracens*, who made it Tributary only; before the Year 684. they took it again, and treated the Inhabitants with great cruelty. About 690. *Justinian II.* recovered it again from them. About the Year 703. the *Saracens* return'd the third time, and made a perfect Conquest of it, ever since which time they have enjoyed it, to

the total ruin of Christianity; and when in the year 1269. it was again retaken by *Lewis IX.* the *Saracens* soon recovered, and totally ruined it. This City lies fifteen Miles West from *Tunis*, forty two *English* Miles from *Trapapa*, the most Western Cape of *Sicily*, to the South-West. Long. 34. 50. Lat. 32. 20.

*Cartagena*, *Carthago Nova*, is a City of *Murcia* in *Spain*, built by *Asdrubal*, one of the *Carthaginian* Generals in *Spain*. It was afterwards brought under the Dominion of the *Romans* by *Scipio*. *Polybius* gives an accurate description of the ancient State of this City in his Tenth Book. And *Livy* in his XXIV. The *Moors* becoming Masters of it, totally ruined that ancient Pile, and it lay buried almost six hundred years in Rubbish, when in the year 1570. *Philip II.* King of *Spain* rebuilt it. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, and lies three Leagues from *Murcia* to the South, and about eighty four from *Gibraltar* to the North-East. Long. 20. 35. Lat. 38. 02.

*Cartagenia Nueva*, *Carthago Nova*, it is a City of *New Granada*, in *South-America*, which is a Bishops See. It has also a safe and very large Port, defended by two Forts, and is washed by the River of *St. Magdalen*. Yet was this important Place taken by our Famous *Drake*, in the year 1585. This was also the first place the *Spaniards* walled in the *West-Indies*. It lies in Long. 299. 30. Lat. 3. 10. twenty two Leagues from

from *St. Jago de Arma*, in the Province of *Quimbaia*.

*Carthbuel*, *Carduelia*, a Province of *Georgia* in *Asia*, in which is *Teflis*, the greatest City in that Kingdom.

*Casale*, *Bodincomagus*, a strong City, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Montferat* in *Italy*. It was raised to the honor of a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Milan*, by Pope *Sixtus IV.* in 1474. It is seated on the South side of the *Po*, and has a very strong Castle built of late years, and was made famous by a defeat of the *Spaniards* in 1640. when the *French* took this City; but in 1652. lost it again. It stands four Miles from *Trino* to the East, forty from *Turin*, and as many from *Milan*. It is now under the Dominion of the Duke of *Maritua*, who is himself under the Protection of the *French*. But the ill Air it stands in, and the Contentions of Princes, has made it very thinly Inhabited.

*Casaimach*, *Iris*, a vast River in *Cappadocia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, it riseth out of Mount *Argius*, in the borders of *Armenia Minor*, above *Sobastia*, now *Savastia*, and having increased its Streams by the addition of several Rivers, it passeth on the East of *Tochat* and *Amasia*, to the *Euxine Sea*, between *Limanias* to the East, and *Simisio* to the West.

*Casan*, *Casana*, is a very considerable City in *Moscow*, seated upon the River *Casanka*, in a pleasant Plain, about ten German Miles from the Northern shoar of the *Volga*, in Long 99. 00. Lat. 55. 38. It is of a considerable big-

ness, but the Houses are all of Wood, as also the Towers and Ramparts, only the Castle and its Fortifications are of Stone, which are well furnished with Cannon, and hath a good Garrison in it. The River *Casanka* serves it instead of a Ditch, by all which it is made a very considerable Fortrefs. The Town is Inhabited by *Moscovites* and *Tartars*, but the latter are forbidden entering into the Castle upon pain of death. This City, as *Olearius* acquaints us, was taken by *John Basilovitch*, Duke of *Moscow*, from *Sapghery* a *Tartarian* Prince, July 9. 1552. There is a Province belonging to it of the same name, which of itself is very fertile and good, but in a manner desolate by reason of the Incursions of the *Cossacks*. This was the state of things here in the year 1636.

*Casbin*, or *Caswin*, *Casbinum*, *Arsacia*, one of the greatest Cities of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Province of *Ayrach*, heretofore *Parthia*, towards the *Caspian* Sea. Stands in Long. 85. 00. Lat. 36. 15. This City was heretofore called *Arsacia*, and is seated in a great Sandy Plain, which is half a days Journey off Mount *Eiwend*, which runs to the South-West as far as *Bagdat*. The City is a German Mile in compass, but has neither Walls nor Garrison, but is Inhabited by an hundred thousand people. This was heretofore the usual Residence of the Kings of *Persia*. It stands sixty five German Miles North of *Hispahan*, and the same distance from *Tauirs* to the South-East.

*Caschaw*,

*Caschaw*, *Cassovia*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, which is the Capital of the Province *Abanoviar*, seated upon the rapid River of *Hewath*, or *Kumert*, which soon after falls into that of *Tarcza*, which enters the *Tibiscus* by *Dob*. This City is under the Emperor as King of *Hungary*, but was lately in a manner free, till setting up Count *Teckely* as their King, it was retaken by the *Imperialists* in the year 1685. who have since bridled them with a very strong Garrison. This City is very well Fortified, and has the best Arcenal in all *Hungary*. It stands about four German Miles from *Esperies* to the South, and eleven from *Agria* to the North-East, Long. 43. 32. Lat. 48. 32.

*Cascar*, a City and Kingdom in *Turquestan*, in *Tartary*.

*Caserta*, [*Caserta*], a small City in the Terra di *Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the River *Volturno*; which is a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capoua*: from whence it stands four Miles to the East, and fourteen from *Naples* to the South. It is not much Inhabited.

*Casilimar*, *Halys*, a River of *Paphlagonia*, in *Asia* the Less. This falls into the *Euxine Sea*, twenty Miles West of *Amisum*, now *Simiso*.

*Casbel*, *Cassilia*, *Cassellia*, a City of the Province of *Munster*, and County of *Typperary*, not far from the River *Sewer*, built upon a Hill, and made an Archbishops See by Pope *Eugenius III.* but now meanly peopled, having suffered

much from the *English*. It stands twenty three Miles North of *Waterford*. In the year 1650. it was almost wholly burnt down.

*Cassel*, a City in the Marquisate of *Hessen*, seated upon the River *Fuld*, which is well Fortified. It stands thirteen German Miles from *Marpurg*, and ten from *Fuld* to the North, in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*. This is the usual Residence of the Landgraves of *Hessen*. This place was anciently called *Castellum Catto-rum*.

*Castile*, *Castella*, a Kingdom in *Spain*, which when largely taken, is the greatest of all the Kingdoms in that Country, as containing under it the Kingdoms of *Leon*, *Gallicia*, *Andalusia*, *Navarre*, *Murcia*, *Biscay*, *Granada*, and *Extremadura*: it being the most prevailing Kingdom in that Continent, to which all the rest are United by Marriages, or Conquests, yet was it at first but an Earldom belonging to the Kingdom of *Leon*, and was made a Kingdom in 1016. under *Ferdinando*. It is bounded on the East with *Navarre*, on the West with *Portugal*, on the North with *Biscay*, *Guipiscoa*, and the *Asturias*, and on the South with *Andalusia*, *Extremadura*, and *Granada*. It is divided into the Old and the New *Castile*; whereof the Old *Castile* lies more North, and the New more South, it arising out of the New Conquest of the Kingdom of *Toledo*, and other Acquisitions gained from the *Moors*, which is also more fruitful than the Old *Castile*.

The

The *Caspian Sea*, was called at first the Sea of *Chofar*, from a great Grandchild of *Noah*: *Nubius* in his Geography, calls it the Sea of *Thavisthan*. The *Moors* call it and the Gulph of *Arabia*, *Bohar Corsum*: and the *Persians* call both *Kilsum*: and the Greek and Latin Writers call it the *Caspian* and *Hyrcanian Sea*: and the *Moscovites*, *Gualenskoy-more*. The Ancients generally thought it a Bay of the Great *Indian Ocean*, or that it had some Communication with the *Euxine Sea*. Though a vast number of great Rivers fall into this Sea, yet it is not perceived any way to increase. It is in length from North to South one hundred and twenty Miles, in breadth ninety. The waters of this Sea are as salt as any other; but yet it neither Ebbs nor Flows, nor has any Islands. This Sea has the Kingdom of *Astracan* on the North, *Persia* on the South, *Circassia* on the West, and *Caratansca* on the East.

*Cassovia*, vide supra *Caschau*, This City was granted to *Bethlehem Gabar*, by *Ferdinand II.* in 1620.

*Castel Aragonese*, a strong Town in the Isle of *Sardignia*.

*Castellau Darry*, a Town in *Languedoc*, near to which was defeated, and taken, the Duke of *Montmorency* in 1632. who was not long after beheaded at *Tholouse*.

*Castilan de S'iver*, a small Sovereignty and Marquisate, belonging to the Duke of *Mantua*.

*Castillon*, a Town in *Perigord*, in the South of *France*, near

which the *English* were defeated, and their General slain, in the year 1451. by which Victory *Charles VII.* recovered the County of *Guienne*.

*Castres*, or *Chartreux*, *Castrum Albienfum*, a City and a Bishops See, seated upon the North side of the River *Gout*, in the County of *Albigeois* in *Languedoc* in *France*. This Bishoprick was first Instituted by *John XXII.* in 1317. under the Archbishop of *Berry*; but in 1678. this City was put under the Archbishop of *Alby*, from which Place it stands seven Leagues to the South, and ten from *Tholouse* to the East.

*Castro*, a Dutchy and Town, belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, but in the Possession of the Duke of *Parma*.

*Catalognia*, is a Province and Principality in *Spain*. It is bounded on the West by the Kingdoms of *Aragon*, and *Valentia*, on the East and South by the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the North it has the *Pyrenean Hills*, which separate it from *France*, heretofore it had Earls of its own, who were under the Protection of the Crown of *France*; but in 1137. it was annexed to the Kingdom of *Aragon*: it is a Mountainous, but Fertile Country, and well watered with Rivers. The Inhabitants are great lovers of their Civil Liberties, and being ill used by some *Irish* Soldiers, which were Quartered upon them, in 1640. they revolted from *Spain*, and called in the *French*: but during the Civil Wars of *France*, about 1652. they returned to their old Master the King of *Spain*.

*Cata-*

*Catania*, one of the Principal Cities of *Sicily*, seated on the Eastern shoar of that Island, about forty Miles North of *Syracuse*. It has a Port made of late years, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Montreale*. On the South of it runs a small River called *Judicello*. This City was built by the *Chalcidian Greeks*, as *Eusebius* saith. *Charles V.* Walled and Fortified it against the *Turks* and *Moors*, by which securities it grew Great and Rich; but in 1669. it suffered very much by a dreadful irruption of Mount *Aetna*, which stands about twenty Miles North from it, four Rivers of Fire, or melted Rocks and Earth, making their way through the Territories of this City, and bearing down all before them, they passed a Mile into the Sea, before those Waters were able to Conquer this outrageous Fire: so that it was then thought the whole Island of *Sicily* would have perished by it. Long. 39. 40. Lat. 37. 00. Our *English Sandys*, saith, That the Bay upon which it stands is shallow, and not capable of Ships. The Country fruitful; and the City being an University, and not having much Trade, is the more inhabited by Gentlemen.

*Catay*, or *Catio*, a Region of *Asia*, supposed by Learned men to be *China*, or some part of it.

*Caterlagh*, *Caterlogum*, a City in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, seated on the West side of the River *Barrow*, thirty one Miles North of *Waterford*, thirty five Miles South-West of *Dublin*; which *Lionel Duke of Clarence*

began to Wall, and *Bellingham*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, fortified with a Castle. This is also the Head of a County of the same name.

*Cathness*, *Catnesia*, *Cathanesia*, is the most Northern County in the Kingdom of *Scotland*: on the North and East it is washed by the *Caledonian Ocean*, on the West it hath the same Ocean in part, and the County of *Strathnavern* in part, and on the South it hath *Sutherland*. It is generally barren, little Inhabited, yet it is a Bishoprick, and an Earldom.

*Cattaro*, *Cattara*, a City in *Dalmatia*, which has been under the *Venetians* ever since the year 1420. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Bari*: And is a strong place well seated on a Hill, having also a Castle belonging to it, and seventeen Villages. It lies forty Miles South of *Ragusa*, and thirty five North-West of *Scutari*, upon a Bay of the *Adriatick Sea*, which takes its name from this place.

*Cava*, a great and populous City, and a Bishops See in the Kingdom of *Naples*, seated partly upon a Hill, and partly in a Valley, within four Miles of *Salerno*, and about twenty from *Naples* to the South. This Bishop was heretofore a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Salerno*, but is now exempted, and is immediately under the Pope, which honor was obtained from *Boniface IX.* in the year 1394. yet is the Bishops Jurisdiction limited with the Walls of the City.



*Cavado, Cadavus*, a River of *Portugal*, which ariseth in *Gallicia*, and watering the City of *Braga*, falls into the Ocean.

*Cavaillon, Cabellio*, a City in *Provence* in *France*, seated in an Isle made by the River *Durance*, within four Leagues of *Avignon* to the South-East. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Avignon*; and is under the Dominion of the Pope.

*Cauda*, a River of *Cumberland*, which running through *West-Ward Forest*, by *Dauston*, on the West of *Carlisle*, falls into the River *Eden*.

*Caudebec, Calidobecum*, a considerable Town in *Normandy*, upon the Northern shoar of the River *Seine*, in the *Pais de Caux*, about five Miles West of *Rouen*, and seven from *le Haure* East: which Town is much celebrated for Weaving. This is one of the Principal Towns of the *Pais de Caux*, which is bounded by the *British* Sea to the North and West, by *Picardy* to the East, and by the *Seine* to the South, and lies from East to West twenty five Leagues.

*Cazan*, see *Casan*.

*Cephalonia, Cephallenia*, called by the *Italians* *Cefalonia*, is an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, just opposite to the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The Inhabitants of this Island are of the Greek Church, but with the Island, which is not above ninety Miles in compass, subject to the *Venetians*. It is fruitful in Wines, and excellent Oil, and in those Grapes, whereof Currans are made. The Town

wherein the *Providitor* or *Governor* resides, is *Argostoli* a small place, but which has a tolerable good Port, which lies on the East side of the Island. There is no other Town of any note in this Island.

*Ceilan*, see *Zeilan*, an Island of the *East-Indies*.

*Cenchrea*, the Port over against *Corinth*, in the *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*.

*Ceneda, Ceneta*, a small but well peopled City, and a Bishops See in the *Marca Trevigiana*, seated at the Foot of the Mountains, about thirteen Miles South from *Belluno*, and fifteen from *Trevigi* North-East. The Bishop is Sovereign of the City, but a Suffragan of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*.

*Cepuz, Cepusienfis Comitatus*, a small County in the most Northern part of the Upper *Hungary*, towards the *Carpathian* Hills, and the Confines of *Poland*, the greatest part of which is under the Crown of *Poland*. The chief Town of it is *Leutsch*, which with the Southern part of the County is subject to the Emperor, as King of *Hungary*.

*Cerdanna, Cerdagne, Cerretania*, is a County annexed to *Catalaunia*, and belongs to the Crown of *Spain*, though it lies on the North side of the *Pyrenean* Hills. It has *Languedoc*, on the North, the County of *Roussillon* on the East, from which it is separated by the *Pyrenean* Hills, and on the North and South it has *Catalaunia*. It is divided into two parts by the River *Segre* (*Sicoris*), the Eastern part of it has been under the

the *French* ever since the year 1660.

*Cerigo, Cythera*, an Island of the *Morea*, belonging to the *Venetians*, between Cape *Matapan* to the West, and Cape *Anzolo* to the East.

*Cerisoles*, a small Town in *Piedmont*, famous for the Victory obtained by the *French*, under the Conduct of the Duke d'Enguieu, over the *Marquess du Graft*, in 1544.

*Ceva, Ceba*, a Town in *Piedmont*, in *Italy*, upon the River *Tanaro*, in the borders of the *Marquisate of Montisferat*, towards the *Appennine*, and the District called the *Langhe*. This had heretofore *Marquessies* of its own, but is now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*. It lies seven Miles from *Mondui* to the South, eighteen from *Savona* to the North, and the same distance from *Alba* to the West.

*Cevennes*, a Territory at the Foot of the Mount of *Cevennes* in *Languedoc*.

*Ceuta*, a Town in *Barbary*, upon the Streights of *Gibraltar*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*.

*Charonea*, is a City of *Bœotia*, seated upon the River *Cephissus*, on the Eastern side of Mount *Helicon*, North-West of *Arbens*, memorable for the ruin of the *Grecian* Liberty, by the defeat of the *Athenian* Forces, by *Philip* of *Macedonia*, A. M. 3612. And also for the Birth of *Plutarch*. It is now not Inhabited, but the ruins are known by the former name.

*Chagra*, a River which lies between the South and North of *America*, upon which the *Merchandises* bound for *Panama* and *Peru*, do pass.

*Chaibar*, a River in *Arabia*, it ariseth twenty five *German* Miles West of *Jamama*, the Capital of *Arabia*, and passing by *Chaibar* a City, and *Tajer*, falls into *Eda*.

*Chalcedon*, a City of the Lesser *Asia* in *Bithynia*, which was a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and was of great antiquity, and much celebrated in ancient History, but now reduced to the meanness of a poor Village, called by the *Turks* *Calcitin*, it stands on the Mouth of the *Propontis*, over against *Constantinople*. It is believed that *Scutaret* is grown out of the ruins of this City. This City is particularly remarkable, on the account of the fourth General Council here celebrated in the year 451. Long. 56. 15. Lat. 43. 15.

*Chalons, sur Marne, Civitas Catalaunorum*, a City and Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Rheimes*, in the middle of *Champagne*, upon the River *Marne*, seven Miles from *Rheimes* to the South-East, and twelve from *Troyes* to the North-West.

*Chalons sur Sone*, a City and Bishoprick upon the *Sone*, in *Burgundy*, in *France*, fifteen Leagues from *Dijon* to the South, and the same distance from *Thoulon* to the West, and twelve from *Mascon* to the North.

*Chamb, Chambum*, a small Town and Territory, in the Upper *Palatinate*, upon the River *Regen*.

*Regen*, seven Miles East of *Regen-spurgh*; something more than five Miles North of *Straubing*. This Town with the Territory annexed, makes an Earldom, which belonged heretofore to the Count *Palatine of the Rhine*, but by the Treaty of *Westphalia* was given to the Duke of *Bavaria*, who to this day enjoys it.

*Chambery, Civaro, Chamberiacum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Savoy*, and Seat of the Parliament of that Dukedom: It stands upon the River *Laise*, in a Plain between Mount *Melian* to the South three Miles, and the Lake *de Bourget* to the North, and nine Miles from *Grenoble* to the North-East.

*Chambray*, see *Cambray*.

*Chamen, urbs Chamavorum*, a City of *Westphalia*.

*Champagne, Campania*, a Great, Rich, Fruitful, Populous Province in *France*, which is bounded by *Lorraine* to the East, the *Low-Countries* to the North, *Picardy, la Brie*, and the *Isle of France* to the West, and *Burgundy* to the South. The Earl of this County was always one of the twelve ancient Peers of *France*. It is watered by, or bounded by six of the greater Rivers of *France*, viz. the *Seine*, the *Aulde*, the *Marne*, the *Vere*, the *Meuse*, and the *Vannes*. The Principal Cities are *Chaumont, Rheims, &c.*

*Champ Arrein*, a small Town near *Bourdeaux*, where *Charles* the Great defeated the *Goths*.

*Chanad*, a City of *Hungary*, see *Gyngisch*.

*Chanry*, a fine Town and Port,

on the Eastern shoar of *Scotland*, in the County of *Ross*, on the North of *Murray Fyrth*.

*Charente, Canentelus, Caranthenus*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Limosin*; and running Westward, entereth the Province of *Poitou*, from which it passeth to *Angoleme*, and *Saintes*, and entereth the *Aquitane* Sea, right over against the *Isle of Oleron*, between the *Garonne* and the *Loire*.

*Charenton*, a Town in the *Isle of France*, about two Miles from *Paris* to the East, seated upon the River *Marne*, where it enters the *Seine*. This place was allowed for the Exercise of the Reformed Religion, which together with its nearness to *Paris*, made it very famous.

*Charlemont, Carolomontium*, a small but very strong Town, seated in the most Southern border of the County of *Namur*, upon the River *Mose*, about four Miles South of *Dinant*, and nine Miles from *Namur*. It belonged formerly to the Bishoprick of *Liege*; but was taken into this County, and Fortified by *Charles V.* in the year 1555. by the consent of that Bishop.

*Charleville, Carolopolis*, a new and strong City in *Champagne*, in *France*, upon the River *Mose*, in the Territory of *Retel*, built by *Charles Duke de Nevers* in 1609. five Miles from *Sedan*.

*Charleroy*, a new built strong Town in *Namur*, where the Village of *Charnoy* stood, built by the *Spaniards* in 1666. and so called from the present King of *Spain*, in

in 1667. it was taken by the *French*, and in 1679. restored by Treaty to the *Spaniards*. It lies five Leagues from *Mons* to the East, upon the River *Sambre*, two *French* Leagues from *Chastellet* to the West.

*Charles-Town*, the Principal Town in the *Island of Barbadoes*, built by the *English*, and so called from *Charles II.* of *England*, of blessed Memory.

*Chars* or *Chirsi, Chorfa*, a strong City of *Armenia Major*, mentioned by *Pliny*, as standing near the Fountains of *Euphrates*. It is a Bishops See, and the Residence of the *Turkish Bassa*, who keeps it with a strong Garrison against the *Persians*. It is well Fortified, and has a fine Castle.

*Charolles, Quadrigella*, one of the chief Towns in the County, so called in *Burgundy*.

*Chartres, Carnutum*, a City, and Bishoprick of the County of *Blois* in *France*, seated upon the River *Eure*, eighteen Leagues from *Paris* to the South-West, and sixteen from *Orleans* to the North. This Bishop was heretofore subject to the Archbishop of *Sens*, but in the year 1621. was put under the Archbishop of *Paris*. This City is the Capital of the County of *Blois*; and has a noble Cathedral, Dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, whose *Smock* is kept here.

*Chasteau-Dun, Castelodunum*, the Principal Town in *Dunois*, in *la Beausse*, in *France*: it stands upon the River *Loire*, nine Leagues from *Blois* to the North-West, and five from *Vendosme* to the North.

*Chasteau Regnaud*, a little Sovereignty upon the *Meuse* in *Champagne*.

*Chasteau Rous*, a Town in *Berry*.

*Chasteau Thierry, Castrum Theodorici*, a City in the *Isle of France*, four Leagues South of *Chastres*: it stands upon the *Marne*, eleven Leagues North of *Chalons*, in the Confines of *Champagne*, and is a neat City, and a Dukedom. *Baudrand* placeth it in *Brie*, twenty Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and twelve from *Rheims*.

*Castellet, Castelletum*, a Town in *Namur*, upon the River *Sambre*, six Miles West of *Namur*. There is another Town of the same name in *Picardy*, at the head of the *Scheld*, three Leagues from *St. Quintin* North, and four from *Cambrai* South. This Latter has been Fortified, it being a Frontier Town, but in 1674. it was dismantled.

*Castell herault*, a Town upon the River *Vienne*, in the most Eastern border of *Poitou*, seven Miles from *Poitiers* to the North-East.

*Chaumont, Calvomontium*, a Town of the *Isle of France*, seated upon a small River, about five Miles West of *Beauvais*, and six North-East of *Pontoise*, which has a ruined Castle.

*Chaumont sur Marne*, a very fine Town in *Champagne*, five Leagues South-West of *Joinville*, and about the same distance from *Grand* to the West. This was first Walled in 1500.

*Chekiam*, a Province of *China*, which has *Nankin* on the North;

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and the River *Kiam*, *Kiamsi* on the West, *Fokien* on the South, and the *Chinian* Ocean on the East; the principal City is *Hamcheu*, it contains Eleven Cities, sixty three walled Towns, and 1242135. Families. It lies between 27. and 32. deg. of Lat.

*Chelmesford*, *Cesaromagus*, a Town in *Essex*, twenty five miles North of *London*.

*Chepstow*, a fine Market Town on the River *Wye*, on the Eastern Border of the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*. It is fortified with a Wall, and has a spacious Castle on the other side of the River.

*Cher*, *Caris*, a River which riseth in *Auvergne*, near *Clermont*, and running North-West through *Berry*, and on the South side of *Tours*, a little below this last, it falls into the *Loyr*.

*Cherbourg*, *Caroburgus*, a Sea-Port in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a tolerable good Harbour. It stands ten Leagues West of *Constance*, and twenty five from *Caen*.

*Chesee*, *Povilleux*, a Town in *Champagne*, the Inhabitants whereof claim the privilege to assist at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*, and to Convey the Holy Ampoule or Oil (pretended to be brought by an Angel at the Consecration of the first Christian King of that Kingdom) from *S. Rheims* to our Ladies Church in *Rheims*.

*Chester*, *Civitas Legionum*, *Cestria*, is a City and Bishoprick, seated on the River *Dee*, in the Western part of *Cheshire*. This is an ancient Roman Town, called by *Pto-*

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*lemy Devana*. This was made a Bishop's See by *Henry VIII.* who put it under the Archbishop of *York*. The ancient Earls of *Chester* fortified this City both with Walls and a Castle. It is now at this day a fine place, and the usual passage from *England* to *Ireland*. Its Long. 20. 23. Lat. 53. 11.

*Cheshire*, *Cestria*, hath on the South *Shropshire*, on the East *Stafford* and *Darby*, on the North *Lancashire*, and on the West *Denbigh* and *Flintshire*, towards the North-West it has a Promontory that runs a great way into the Sea. It abounds more in good Pasturage than Corn, and the Cheese of this County, is thought the best of *England*. The Earldom of this County is in the Crown, and belongs to the Prince of *Wales*.

*Chiampana*, *Ciampa*, a Kingdom of the further *East-Indies*, between *Couchin-China*, *Cambaja*, and the *Mare Sinicum*.

*Chiamsi*, a Province towards the South of *China*.

*Chiangare*. See *Galatia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*.

*Chiapa*, a Province of New Spain in *America*.

*Chiarenza*, a Town in the *Morrea*, fifty five English miles from *Patras* to the South, and as many from *Argostol* in the Isle of *Samos*. It is a Sea Port Town.

*Chiaromonti*, *Claramons*, a considerable Town in the South-East part of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Nesima* amongst the Mountains, about forty miles from *Pachino* to the West, and fifteen from *Terra Nova* to the North-East.

*Chia-*

## C H

*Chiavenne*, *vide Cleven*, one of the Towns in *Switzerland*.

*Chichester*, *Cicestria*, a City and Bishoprick in *Sussex*, founded by *Cissa* King of the South Saxons. After the Conquest it became a Bishop's See, the Chair being removed from *Selsey* a small Village, not much above five miles to the Southward. This City is seated on a small River call'd the *Lavant*, which incompasseth it on the West and South, about six miles from the Sea, and almost in the Western border of that County. The Honorable *Charles Fitz Roy* Duke of *Southampton*, was created Earl of *Chichester*, Septemb. 10. 1675. by *Charles II.* his Father.

*Chieri*, a Town in *Piedmont*, where the French obtained a signal Victory against the Spaniards in the Year 1639. It lies three miles to the Eastward of *Turino*, and was heretofore a Potent City, and a Commonwealth, but is now in subjection to the Duke of *Savoy*.

*Chifale*, an Island in the Gulph of *Arabia*.

*Chilafa*, or *Chilefa*, is a Fortress on the South of the *Morrea*, thirty eight English miles North-West of *Cape Matapan*, and something more South of *Calamata*; this is a place of great importance, both as to its Natural and Artificial Fortifications, and was surrendered to the *Venetians* in the Year 1686.

*Chili*, one of the most Potent Kingdoms of the South *America*. When the Spaniards entered the New World, it was first discovered by them in 1535. It lies four hundred Leagues in length - from

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North to South, but its breadth is not great, and is bounded on the North by *Peru*, on the West by the *Pacifick* Ocean, or the *Mar del Zur*, on the South by *Magellanica*, and on the East by the *Andes*. A part of the Inhabitants of this Country retiring into these *Andes*, have defended their lives and liberties against the Spaniards ever since, and have sometimes given them great Overthrows.

*Chimarioti*, *Ceraunii*, are a Ridge of very high Mountains in *Albania* or *Epirus*, which run from the North-East to the South-West, and lie not above fifty miles North of *Corfu*.

*Chimay*, *Chimacum*, a Town and Castle in *Hainault*, in the Confines of *Champagne*, seated upon the River *Alby*, which falls into the *Mase*, three German miles from *Mariebours* to the South-West, and seven from *Maubeuge* to the South-East.

*Chimera*, a City in the Confines of *Macedonia*, between the Mountains of *Chimarioti*, seated upon the Shoars of the Gulph of *Venice*, which has a strong Sea-Port: it lies about thirty miles North of *Corfu*, upon a Rock which has Precipices on all sides, whither all the Country People retire when need requires, by which they have preserved themselves from the *Turks*, and will pay him no Tribute. They are stout men and good Soldiers, but infamous for Theft and Robbery, preying equally upon the *Turks* and *Christians*. Yet they are Christians by profession, and subject to the Bishop of *Janina* in *Thessaly*. Vide *Wheeler's Travels*.

*Chintu*, one of the principal Cities in *China*, the Capital of the Province of *Suchyen*, on the Borders of *Weit Tartary*, between the Mountains and the River *Kiam*, in Long. 131. 40. Lat. 30. 40.

**C H I N A**, is a vast Kingdom in the East of *Asia*, which is bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Niathan*, or *Cambalu*, from which it is separated in part by Mountains, and in part by a Wall 500. Leagues long; on the West it has *India extra Gangem*, from which it is parted by the Lake of *Cincujay*, and a long Ridge of Mountains; on the South and East, it is surrounded by the *Chinese* and *Indian Ocean*. Since the Year 1630. the *Turtars* have Conquered this once most Potent Kingdom. This is a vast, populous, civil, fruitful Country, and for Learning, and Mechanick Arts, to be preferred before all the Pagan people in the World.

*Chinon*, a Town upon the *Vienne* in *Touraine* in *France*, above four Leagues from the fall of that River into the *Loyre*, and ten from *Tours* to the South-West.

*Chintin*, a City in the Province of *Pekin*, in the North of *China*.

*Chio*, an Island of the *Archipelago*, which lies over against *Smyrna*, not above twelve Leagues from the nearest Coast of *Asia*; it is called by the *Turks* *Sakisadasi*, that is, the Isle of *Mastick*. It belonged to the Family of the *Justiniani* of *Genoua* heretofore; but in 1566. was Conquered by the *Turks*, under whom it now is. It is about eighty miles in circuit, very fruitful and populous, and inhabited for

the most part by *Christians*, who live here with greater liberty, and kinder usage than in any other part of *Turkey*. The Men are proud, ignorant, lazy and ugly, but the Women are beautiful. *Thevenot*.

*Chioza*, *Clodia Fossa*, *Chioggia*, a small City which is a Bishops See, built in a small Island of the *Adriatick Sea*, about fifteen miles from *Venice* South; made famous by the Valour of the *Genoese*, who in 1380. took this City; but it returned under the Dominion of the *Venetians* again. The Bishop is a Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Venice*.

*Chiorlick*, a Town in *Romandiola*, near to which *Bajazet* defeated his Son *Selim*, who was then in Rebellion against him.

*Chisary*, the only Town of *Turcomania*, the ancient Seat of the *Turks* in *Asia*, seated upon the River *Euphrates*, near its Middle, Head, or Spring, forty five German miles West of *Teslu*, and the same distance from *Cremuch* in *Mengrelia* to the South.

*Christianstad*, *Christianopolis*, a Town of *Denmark* in the Confines of *Sweden*, adorned by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*. It lies in the County of *Bleckling*; and was taken by the *Swedes*, and burnt in 1611. which was the occasion of rebuilding it.

*Cholm-Kill*, *Insula Sancti Columbani*, an Island in the West of *Scotland*, famous for a Monastery there built by *Columbanus* the Apostle of the *Scotch Nation*; it lies opposite to *Knapdale*, thirteen miles North of *Tla*, and about fifty from *New-Castle* in *Ireland*.

*Cho-*

*Chonad*, *Canadum*, *Genadum*, a City in the Upper *Hungary*, seated upon the River *Merish*, which falls into the *Tibiscus* at *Segedin*, about three German miles East of *Segedin*, and sixteen from *Colocza*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, and the Capital of the County of *Chonad*, which lies between the Rivers of *Merish* and *Temez*, and is at this day in the hands of the *Turks*.

*Chorasan*. See *Corasan*.

*Cillet*, *Cilleja*, *Celia*, a Town in *Stiria*, upon the River *Saana*, which soon after falls into the *Drave*. This is the Capital of a County of the same Name, and stands about five miles from the Borders of *Carniola* Northward, and ten from *Laubach*, a Town of *Carniola* to the East.

*Cinan*, a great City in *China*, in the Province of *Xantum*, in the North-East of that Kingdom, in Long. 145. Lat. 36.

*Ciotat*, a Town and Port in *Provence*.

*Cingary*, a People of *Africa*.

*Ciradio*, a River of *Corfica*.

*Circassia*, is a vast space of ground extended from the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, and the Fens of of *Meotus*, on the Eastern Shoars of the *Euxine Sea*, for the space of five hundred miles; and reaching two hundred towards the North. A Country fitly seated for Trade, but possessed by most barbarous *Tartars*, who delight only in War, and roving about; yet after all, they pretend to something of *Christianity*, having been Converted in the VIII. Century, but then they never enter the Church till they are

old, serving the Devil in their Youth, and God in their old Age, when they can neither Rob nor Murder any longer. *Olearius* placeth this People upon the Western Shoar of the *Caspian Sea*.

*Cirencester*, *Corinium*, *Durocornovium*, *Cornovium*, an old Roman City in *Glostershire*, seated upon the River *Churne*, about twelve miles South-East of *Gloster*. Here the four Proconsular ways made by the *Romans*, crossed each other, and vast numbers of Roman Coins, Inscriptions, &c. have been digged up. But this City was so ruined by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, that what is Walled in is not past a fourth part of it inhabited, the rest being Fields and Orchards; the Inhabitants subsist mostly by Cloathing. This place was taken by Prince *Rupert* by storm, Feb. 2. 1643.

*Cirenza*, *Acherontia*. See *Acerenza*.

*Citta di Castello*, *Tifernum*, *Tiberinum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the Ecclesiastical State, seated upon the River *Tiber*, ten miles from *S. Sepulcher*, and twenty two from *Arezzo* towards the East. It has a small Territory annexed to it, called *il Contado de Castello*, which is under the Popes Dominion, of which this City is the Capital.

*Cividad del Roy Philippo*, a Colony of Spaniards Planted in *Magellanica*, at the mouth of the Straights of *Magellan*, but dissipated by Famine again, it being far remote from their Countreys, and seldom visited.

*Clau-*

*Clausenbourg, Claudipolis*, called by the Inhabitants *Coloswar*; is the principal Town in *Transylvania*, great and populous, and which has an ancient Castle; in this all the Publick affairs of that Principality are transacted, and Justice is administered. It stands upon the River *Klein [Samos]* nine German miles from *Alba Julia* North, and fifteen from *Waradin* East.

*Clare, Clarence, Clarentia*, a Country Village in the County of *Suffolk*, seated upon the River *Stour*, which divideth *Essex* from *Suffolk*, about six miles West of *Sudbury*, which had once a Castle, but now ruined; famous for nothing but the great Men who have born the Title of Earls or Dukes of it, the last of which was *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *Edward IV.* King of *England*, who in 1421. was drowned in a Butt of *Malmesey*. At present the Title of Earl of *Clare*, is in the Family of *Hollis*.

*Clarendon, or Clarindon*, is a noble Country House and Park, belonging heretofore to the Kings of *England*, about two miles North of *Salisbury* in *Wiltshire*. Famous of old for a Parliament here held in the Year 1164. where were made the *Constitutions of Clarindon*. *Charles II.* of blessed memory, added a new and lasting Honour to this place, when *April 20. 1661.* three days before his Coronation, he created the Loyal *Edward Hyde* (late Lord Chancellor) Earl of *Clarendon*, Vicount *Cornbury*, &c. who dying at *Rouen* in *Normandy* in 1674. was succeeded by *Henry* his Eldest Son, a Person of great Virtue and Goodness.

*Claven, Cleven, Clavenna*, a small City in the *Valtoline*, with an Earldom called by the Germans, the *Grafsschaft von Cleven*. This City stands five Leagues from the Lake that bears its Name, to the North, upon the River *Maiera*, which falls into the said Lake, and seven miles South of *Chur*, the principal Town of the *Grisons*. This City is called by the French *Chia-venne*.

*Clermont en Auvergne, Arverne, Claromons, Claromontium*; the principal City of the Province of *Auvergne*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*. It stands upon a declining ground in a Territory called *Limaigne*, which is very fruitful, upon a small River called *Tiretaine*, twenty Leagues South of *Moulins*, thirty North-West of *Lyons*, and twenty five East of *Limoges*. Here was a General Council celebrated in the Year 1095. under Pope *Urban II.* This is thought to have arisen out of the Ruins of *Gergovia*, an old Roman Town.

*Clermont en Beauvais*, a Town in the Isle of *France*, five Leagues South of *Beauvais*, and three North of *Senlis*, in the North-East border of that County.

*Clermont de Lodeve*, a Town in *Languedoc* upon the River *Lergue*, twenty four Leagues from *Avignon* West, and thirteen from *Narbonne* North-East.

*Clermont en Argene*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Bar*, seated upon the River *Ayr*, four Leagues from *Verdun* West, and seven from *Barleduc* North-East. This belongeth to the Duke of *Lorraine*, but

ut in 1654. was taken from him, and annexed to the Crown of *France*.

*Cleves, Clivia, Castra Ulpia, Calonis*, a City and Dukedom in *Germany*. The City is called by the Inhabitants *Cleef*, by the French *Cleves*; and is seated upon a small River about three miles from the *Rhine*, four from *Arnhem* to the South, and five from *Wesel* to the North-West. It was heretofore much greater, as appeareth by the ruins about it, and is thought to have been built by *Cæsar*. The last Duke dying in 1609. it was the occasion of a War in which the Duke of *Brandenburg* seized one part of this Dukedom, and the Duke of *Newburgh* another; the *Hollanders* would not look on, but *Mauritius* their General in 1628. seized the City of *Cleves*. But in 1672. the French having taken this and all the other Towns possessed by the *Hollanders*, in 1673. being no longer able to keep them, he put them into the hands of the Duke of *Brandenburg*. The Dukedom of *Cleves* is bounded on the North and West with the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, on the East by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and the Earldom of *Marck*, and on the South with the Dukedom of *Berghe*, and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*. The *Rhine* divides it into two equal parts.

*Climeno*, a Port in the Island of *Sancta Maura*, on the Coast of *Epirus*, thirty English miles North of *Samo*, and forty eight South of *Previzza*. Here the *Venetian Fleet* Rendezvoused in the Year 1687. See Mr. *Wheeler*, pag. 36.

*Clissa*, a Fortrefs in *Dalmatia*, taken by the *Venetians* in 1648.

*Clitumno, Clitumnus*, is a small River in the States of the Church in *Italy*, it riseth in a place called *Le Vene*, from three Springs beneath a Village called *Campello*, two miles from *Trevi*, and about five from *Spoletto* to the North-East, and running Westward, watereth *Fuligne*, and then falls into the *Topino*, which entereth the *Tiber* five miles beneath *Perugia*.

*Clogher, Cloceria*, a small City and Bishoprick in the County of *Tyrone*, in the Province of *Ulster*; it stands upon the River *Blackwater*, fifteen miles East of the Lake of *Earne*, and twenty five West of *Armagh*.

*Cloney*, an old ruined City in the County of *Cork* in the Province of *Munster*, fifteen miles from *Lismore* South, and twenty five from *Cork* South-East, and the same distance from *Kingsale* North-East. It was heretofore a Bishoprick under the Archbishoprick of *Toam*, but is now a Village.

*Clonefert, Clonefertia*, a small ruined Irish City in the County of *Gallway*, in the Province of *Connaught*, upon *Shannon*, fifteen miles from *Gallway* East, and twelve from *Ashlon* South. This was or is perhaps a Bishoprick under the same Archbishop with the former.

*Cluid* or *Clyd, Glota, Cluda*, is one of the principal Rivers in *Scotland*, it riseth in *Craufurdmuir*, not far from the head of *Twede*, and running North-West by *Lanrick*, turneth full West, and passeth by *Glasquo*, fifteen miles beneath which it



C O  
it falls into *Dumbrtainfyrrh*. This River gives Name to *Cluidsdale*.

*Cluid*, a River in *Denbighshire*, which passeth on the West of *Ruthin*, and S. *Asaph* through the delightful, fruitful, and healthful Valley of *Cluid* to the *Irish* Sea, which it entereth five miles beneath S. *Asaph* carrying with it the streams of ten other small Rivers.

*Coa*, *Cuda*, a River of *Portugal* which riseth East of *Guarda*, and falls into the *Douro* at *Almendra*, a Village seated about ten Spanish miles East of *Lamego*, and eleven North from *Guarda*.

*Coblentz*, *Cobolentz*, *Confluentes*, a strong and populous City seated where the *Moselle* and the *Rhine* meet twelve miles North-East of *Trier*, and ten from *Cologne* to the South. This City was heretofore an Imperial Free Town, but in 1312. was by *Henry VII.* exempt, and is now subject to the Elector of *Trier*. *Arnulphus* one of these Electors in 1250. first Walled it. *Gaspard à Petra* another of them of later times, much improved its Fortifications, by drawing a Line from one of these Rivers to the other, with Fortifications after the most regular Modern way. The situation of this City is very pleasant, having a Stone Bridge over the *Moselle*, and another of Boats over the *Rhine*, and having on the opposite Shoar of the *Rhine*, a very noble Palace of the Electors, two large Wings of which, and the Front, with five Pavilions, stand towards the *Rhine*. In the German Wars, the *Spaniards* put a Garrison into this Town, which was afterwards beaten out

C O  
by the *Swedes*; and when the *French* had in latter times wheeled the Elector out of his strong Castle of *Ehrenbreitstein*, the Emperors Forces seized upon the Elector *Philippus Christophorus*, and carried him away to *Vienna*. In the Year 860. under *Charles the Bald*, here was a Council or Diet, and in 922. another under *Henry II.*

*Coblentz*, a Village of *Switzerland* upon the *Rhine*, where the *Arola* [ *Aar* ] falls into it, in the Borders of *Schwaben*, seven miles from *Basil* to the West.

*Cobourg*, *Melocatus*, a small Town in *Franconia*, upon the River *Isch* in the County of *Henneberg*, and in the Borders of *Thuringen*, under the Dukes of *Saxony*, which has also a fine Castle; it stands eight miles from *Smalcald* to the South-East, and five from *Bamberg* to the North.

*Cocas*, *Cochias*, *Caucasus*, a Mountain in *Asia*.

*Cocco*, *Laus*, a River of *Calabria*.

*Cochin*, *Cochinum*, is a City of the *East-Indies*, near the Promontory of *Malabar*, called by the *Portuguese* *Cochim*, by the *Italians* *Cichino*, and is the Capital of a Kingdom of that Name, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Goa*. It stands upon the Western Shoar of *Malabar*, and has a large Haven and a Fort called S. *Jame's* Fort, built by the *Portuguese* in the 1503. The Country is very well watered and fruitful. It was anciently called *Colchi* as some think, but however the *Portuguese* had been Masters of it ever since they

C O  
they built that Fort, till the year 1663. when the *Hollanders* took it from them. The Kings of this City had ever a great kindness for the *Portuguese*, and when at first the King of *Calecut* would have destroyed them, he took part with them against the King of *Calecut*, and protected them; and when the *Hollanders* had beaten out the former, the present King refused to be Crowned in the usual place, till the *Portuguese* were restored to it. This City stands thirty six Leagues from *Calecut* to the South, and is watered by a fine River, the Country about it yielding much Pepper. Long. 105. 00. Lat. 10. 00. There is another Town of this name in the Island of *Lemnia*, but now ruined.

*Cochin-China*, called by the Inhabitants *Cachucyna*, and by the *Portuguese* *Cauchin-China*, or *Couchin-China*, is the most Easterly Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, on the Continent. It is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Tungking*, on the West by a people called *Kemis*, and its own Desarts, and on the South by *Tsiompa*, or *Ciampa*, and on the East it has a vast Bay of the Ocean, opposite to which lies the Isle of *Hainan*. *Alexander de Rhodes*, a French Jesuite, has lately given a large account of this Country, which is subject to a King of its own.

*Coesfeld*, a small but strong City of *Westphalia*, standing upon the River *Berkel*, about five German Miles from *Munster* to the North, and eight from *Wesel* to the South-East. The Bishop of *Munster* doth often reside in this place.

C O  
*Coeworden*, *Coevorden*, *Baduhenne Lucus*, *Covordia*, is a very strong and fortified Town, in the Province of *Overijssel*, in the *Low-Countries*, the Principal Town of *Drente*, standing in Marshes near the borders of the Bishoprick of *Munster*, who has formerly possessed it, but it is now in the Hands of the *Dutch*; it stands about a Mile from the River *Vecht* (*Vidrus*), and two from *Hardenbergh* to the South-East.

*Cogni*, *Iconium*, a City of *Capadocia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is now great, and well peopled, the See of an Archbishop, and and the Capital of *Carmania*, the Seat of the *Turkish Bassa*. This place was made more Famous in the year 1658. by a Victory obtained against a Rebel *Bassa*: it lies over against the Western Cape of *Cyprus*, about thirty German Miles from the shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea.

*Cogoreto*, a small Town upon the Coast of *Genoua*, where *Christopher Columba*, the Discoverer of the New World, was born: it lies ten Miles East of *Savona*, and is under the Republick of *Genoua*.

*Cohan*, *Albanus*, a River of *Albania*.

*Coimbra*, *Conimbrica*, a City of *Portugal*, which is mentioned by *Antoninus*, but is now destroyed. But there is another called by that name, which sprung out of the ruins of the former: it is built upon a Rock, and is therefore sometimes called *Aminium*, upon the River *Munda*, now *Mendego*, thirty two Leagues from *Lisbon* to the North, and six from the *Atlantick*.

*lantick* Ocean, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Braga*. In the year 1550. *John III.* King of *Portugal*, removed hither the University, which had been settled before at *Lisbon*: Seven Kings of *Portugal* were born, and three died here.

*Coishon*, *Coetus*, a River of *France*.

*Colachx*, *Araxes*, a River of *Armenia*.

*Colberg*, a Town or small City in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the shoars of the *Baltick* Sea having a strong Castle at the Mouth of the River *Perfant*, six German Miles from *Coslin* to the West, and three from *Treptow* to the East. This Town was taken from the *Swedes* in the year 1641. by the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, after a tedious Siege, and confirmed to him since by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. The making of Salt has rendered this place considerable. It lies in Long. 38. 12. Lat. 54. 20.

*Colchester*, *Colonia*, *Colcestria*, a considerable Town or City in *Effex*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, by the name of *Colonia*. It is seated on the ascent of a steep Hill, upon the Southern Bank of the River *Colne*, from whence it has its name; it has had fifteen Churches within the Wall, and one without, which *Eudo Sewer* to *Henry I.* built in 1105. There is also a Castle built by *Edward*, Son of *Alfred*. The Inhabitants pretend that *Helen* the Mother of *Constantine* the Great was born and brought up here, and that she was the Daughter of an imaginary King *Coel*, who lent

his name to their Town, not knowing the true reason of its name. This place being fallen into great Poverty and Decay in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, She settled the Bays-Trade here, which has infinitely enriched and peopled it. This being seized by the Royal Party, *June 13. 1648*. It was besieged by the Parliaments Forces till *August 28.* following, and then forced to surrender by Famine; when not contented to Fine the Inhabitants 14000*l.* to which the Factious contributed nothing; they shot *Sir Charles Lucas*, and *Sir George Lisle* to death under the Castle, who were the Chief Commanders. Many of the Churches also were ruined in this Siege, which now stand as sad Monuments of Fanatick Fury, and Rebellious Rage. The Right Honorable *Thomas Savage*, Earl of *Rivers*, is Vicount of *Colchester*. There is another Town called *Colchester* in *Northumberland*.

*Coldingham*, *Coldana*, a small Town in *Merch* or *Mers* in *Scotland*, in the South-East part of that Nation, famous for the Chastity of its Nuns, in the times of the *Danish* Wars, mentioned by *Bede*: if this be the same with *Cold-Strame*. It has been no less famous in after-times, for the Encampment made there by the late Duke of *Albemarle*, when with the Forces of *Scotland*, he Marched for the Redemption of *England* from Anarchy and Slavery.

*Collo*, *Ampfaga*, *Alcol*, a great River in *Mauritania*, now the Kingdom of *Algier*, the Mouth

of

of which is at *Culhu* in *Africa*.

*Colmar*, *Colmaria*, a City of *Alsatia Superior*, which is the Capital of that Country, it sprung out of the ruins of an Old Roman Town, called *Colonia Argentuaria*, and stands upon the Rivers *Lauch*, *Durus*, *Fecht*, and *Ill*, two German Miles from *Brifach* to the West, and eight from *Basil* to the North. This was once an Imperial Free City, but is now in the Hands of the *French*, who in 1673. dismantled it; it is situate in a fruitful Plain, and was once a fine strong City.

*Colmars*, *Colmartium*, a strong Town in *Provence*, upon the River *Verdon*, eight Leagues from *Digne* to the East, and as many from *Sens* to the North-East, and about six from *Barcellona*, to the South-West. This Town suffered very much by fire in the year 1672.

*Colme*, a River of *Flanders*, which runs by *St. Vinox*.

*Colochina*, a Sea-Port-Town, on the South of the *Morea*, about ten Italian Miles South of *Mistira*, or *Sparta*, which gives name to the Eastern Bay, next Cape *Mataplan*.

*Colocza*, *Colocia*, a City and Archbishoprick in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, seated upon the *Danube*, about eight Miles from *Sigeth*, eighteen from *Segedin*. This Town was in a ruinous condition, but being recovered by the Emperor from the *Turks* in the year 1686. It is hoped it may in time return into its ancient prosperity. It lies ten Miles South of *Buda*.

*Cologne*, *Colonia Agrippina*, called by the Inhabitants *Cosn*, is an

Archbishops See in the Empire of *Germany*, whose Bishop is one of the Electors, yet the City is free, and one of the *Hanse* Towns: it is one of the biggest Cities in *Germany*, and stands upon the *Rhine*, sixteen Miles South of *Maesricht*. It has the name of *Agrippina*, from the Mother of *Nero*, who being born here, sent a Colony thither, as a Testimony of her greatness. It is not only a great and strong, but a rich and populous City, and lies in the form of an half Moon, upon the *Rhine*. Pope *Urban VI.* in the year 1388. Erected here an University. It was under the *French* from the Expulsion of the *Romans*, to the Reign of *Otho I.* since when it has been under its Archbishops. This City of very ancient times, was a great favourer of the Reformation. And in the last Age two of its Archbishops imbraced the Reformation. The Learned Dr. *Edward Brown*, has given a noble description of this City in his Travels, pag. 113. and to him I must refer the Reader. Long. 28. 31. Lat. 50. 55.

*Columbo*, a City in the Isle of *Ceylan*, in the *East-Indies*, built by the *Portuguese*, on the West side of that Island, but taken from them some years since by the *Hollanders*.

*Colomey*, a City of the *Black Russia*, in the Province of *Pokuttia*, upon the River *Prat*, towards the Confines of *Moldavia*, nine Leagues from *Halitz* to the South, having suffered very much from the *Rebellious Cossacks*, it is now become a Village remarkable

ble for nothing but its making Salt.

*Colosivar*, see *Clausenburgh*.

*Coma*, a City in the Dutchy of *Milan*, seated upon a Lake of the same name, seventeen Miles North of *Milan*. This City gave birth to *Innocent XI.* who was chosen Pope September 21. 1676. and is still living, and much honoreth this City.

*Comachio*, *Comacula*, a City of *Romandiola*, a Province of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, and is under the Dominion of the Pope. It is little, and not well Inhabited, by reason of the badness of the Air, being seated in a Marsh: it lies twenty Miles from *Ravenna* to the North, and forty from *Bologna* to the East. The *Venetians* in the year 932. almost ruined this City.

*Comenolitari*, *Theffalia*, a part of *Macedonia*.

*Commercy*, *Commercium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, in *Champagne*, six Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *Verdun*, and six from *Barleduc* to the East. It is seated on the West side of the *Moselle* or *Meuse*.

*Como*, see *Coma*.

*Compiègne*, *Compendium*, a City in the Ile of *France*, of good esteem, in the County of *Senlis*, upon the River *Oise*, which a little lower falls into the *Aisne*, seventeen Leagues from *Paris* to the North, and five from *Soissons* to the West. *Clotharius* the first King of *France*, and *Lewis* the

*Bald*, Emperor and King of *France*, died here, the latter in the year 879. which Prince built here also a Monastery, and adorned this City with so many other Magnificent Edifices, that it was for some time called *Carolopolis*, or *Charles Town*, from him.

*Compostella*, *Brigantium*, *Janasum*, *Compostella*, a City of *Gallecia*, in *Spain*, upon the River *Sar* or *Sardela*, which in the year 1124. was by Pope *Calixtus II.* made an Archbishops See, instead of *Merida*, which was then in the Hands of the *Moors*. The Bones of *St. James* the Apostle are said to rest here, in a Celebrated Church, whence it is called *St. Jago di Compostella*: the Steeple of this Church was built by *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, in 1483. It stands upon an Hill, and was built by *Alphonsus* the Chast, King of *Gallecia*, in the year 835. out of the ruins of *Ira Flavia*, an old Roman Town. There is a small Castle and an University here, and this City gave birth to *Alphonsus I.* King of *Castile*; it stands thirteen Leagues from Cape *Fimisterre*, the most Western Promontory of this part of *Spain*. Long. 11. 00. Lat. 43. 00. by the Maps 8. 19. 43. 00.

*Compostella Nueva*, is a City of *America* in *New-Spain*, not far from the South Sea, an hundred Miles from *Guadlaxara* to the West.

*Cona*, *Chonæ*, *Colossa*, a City of *Phrygia*, much Celebrated of old, now ruined by the *Turks*.

*Conca*, *Crustumium*, a small River of *Umbria*, in *Italy*, which riseth

riseth in the Dukedom of *Urbino* from the *Apennine* near *Leopoli*, and falls into the *Venetian* Gulph six miles South-East of *Rimino*. There was heretofore a City of the same Name, now eaten up by the Sea.

*Cancarneau*, *Concarneau*, a strong Town and Port in *Britany*, in *France*, four Leagues from *Quimperley* to the East, saith *Baudrand*.

*La Conception*, a small City in *America*, in *Paraguaiia*, and there is another of the same Name in *Chili*.

*Conde*, *Condade*, an ancient Roman Town in *Hainault*, seated upon the River *Hayne*, where it entereth the River *Escault*, two German miles North of *Valenciennes*, and four South of *Tournay*. This though a strong Town was taken by the *French* in 1655. and lost again in 1656. But *Lewis XIV.* retaking it in 1676. is still possessed of it. The Title of this place has been, and is still born by many of the Princes of the Blood Royal of *France*; there is a small Village of this Name also, seated about a mile West from this fortified Town.

*Condom*, *Condomum*, a small City and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon a small River two Leagues from *Nerac*, four from the *Guaronne*, and six from *Aux*, and four from *Lecloure* to the West. The late Bishop of this place, has made this City as remarkable, and as much spoken of by his Writings, as the greatest Town in *Europe*.

*Condore*, *Condora*, a Province in *Russia*, towards *Tartaria deserta*, in the North-East part of that Kingdom, bordering North upon the *White* Sea, East upon *Obdora*, and *Siberia*, South upon *Permia*, and West upon the Province of *Arch-Angel*. The Country is extremely cold, and but thinly inhabited, and has no Town or City of Note in it.

*Condrieu*, *Condriacum*, a pleasant Town at the foot of an Hill in *Lionnois* in *France*, upon the Western Shoar of the *Rhône*, two Leagues from *Vienne* to the South, and seven from *Lion* to the same quarter. It is famous for excellent Wines. *Baudrand* observes that some write this Name *Coin-drieu*, though improperly.

*Connor*, *Coneria*, a small City in the Province of *Uster*, in the County of *Down*, upon the Lake *Cone*, toward the North-West corner of the said Lake; this Bishoprick is united to that of *Down*, and were lately possessed by the Eloquent Dr. *Jeremiah Taylor*, who died Bishop of this Diocess.

*Consent*, a part of the County of *Roussillon* near the *Pyrenean* Hills, and *Cretania*, the chief Town of which is *Villa Franca*. This was once a part of the Kingdom of *Spain*, but is now under the Crown of *France*.

*Cogedo*, *Cogedus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which falls into the *Xalon* near *Baubula*.

*Congo*, *Congum*, a Kingdom on the Western Shoar of *Africa*, in the Lower *Æthiopia*, which by the *Portuguese* is comprehended in the Lower *Guinea*, and was once very

great, containing under it, *Congo*, *Angola*, *Metamba*, *Cunda*, *Lulla*, *Aunda*, and the Kingdom of *Loangh* in trust, which Countries are yet in some Maps ascribed to *Congo*, though it is above 150. years since they revolted from it. *Congo* properly so call'd, is then a small, but fruitful, and well cultivated spot of Ground: on the West it has the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South the Kingdom of *Angola* and *Bengala*; on the North the Kingdom of *Loangh*, and on the East the Kingdoms of *Cangela* and *Metamba*; it is watered with many Rivers. The principal City is *S. Salvador*, where the King resides. He and the greatest part of his Subjects are Christians, and they have one Bishop. They have suffered very much from the *Portuguese*, and by Wars, as *Baudrand* acquaints us, from *Jacinthi à Vetralla*, a *Capuchin* Frier, who lived many years amongst them.

*Coningsberg*, *Regiomons*, called by the Poles *Krolowice*, is a great City, and the Capital of *Prusia Ducalis*, and a *Hanse* Town, it stands at the mouth of the River *Pregel*, twenty miles East of *Elbing*, about ten miles from the *Baltick* Sea. It has a Castle and a fine Haven, and came into the hands of the Duke of *Brandenburg* in the Year 1525. having before that time belonged to the *Teutonick* Order, who built it in 1260. Here is also an University opened in 1544. by *Aibert* Duke of *Prusia*.

*Cou*, *Cuneum*, a City in *Piedmont*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuno*. It is seated at the conjunction of the Rivers *Stura* and *Gre*,

thirty six miles from the Port of *Vintimilia* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea Northward, and the same distance from *Turino* to the South. This City was built in the Year 1150. And in 1641, was taken by the *French* under the Duke de *Harcourt*. But is now in the Possession of the Duke of *Savoy*.

*Connaught*, *Connacia*, is one of the four great Provinces of *Ireland*. It is bounded on the North by *Ulster*, on the East by *Leinster*, on the South by *Mounster*, and on the West by the great *Western Ocean*. It contains seven Counties, *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Roscomen*, *Letrim*, *Longford*, *Gallway* and *Clare*, or *Tomound*. When the *Parliamentarians* had fully subdued the *Irish* about the Year 1655. they took up a resolution to transport all the Heritors of the *Romish* Religion into this Province, which is separated from the rest of *Ireland* by the River *Shennon*, and the Mountain of *Curiewe*, and reserving to the *English* the Forts, Cities and fortified Towns, the Passes, and the Sea Shoars for Garrisons; to divide the rest of this Province amongst these Heritors, to secure the *English* from any further attempts of that Nation; a design which had been proposed before by one *Spencer*, and was now thought easie, but proved otherwise. *Elench. Motuum*. Part. 2.

*Conquet*, *Conquestus*, a fine Port in *Britany* in *France*, fourteen Leagues South of *Brest*, and nine West of *Blavet*. The Town though small is neat, rich, and well built. This was taken by the *English* in 1416.

*Conse-*

*Conserans*, *Conforans*, a Territory in the Upper *Gascony*, on the Borders of *Languedoc*, which bounds it to the East, as *Cominnes*, and *de Foix* doth to the West: it has *Catalonia* on the South, which is divided from it by the *Pyrenean* Hills, and on the North it hath the Bishoprick of *Pamiers*. Its greatest extent is from North to South along the River *Salatum*.

*Conserans*, the principal City lies upon this River about twelve miles from *Tholouse* to the South. This City though small is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*, from which it is distant thirty four miles to the South-East. This is called by late Writers *S. Licer*; but then the people maintain the old Name of *Conserans*.

*Constancas*, *Constantia*, a City of *Normandy*. See *Contance*.

*Constance*, *Constantia*, *Constantz*, *Constanza*, is a famous City of *Germany*, seated upon the *Boden* Sea, or Lake of *Constance*, where the *Rhine* falls out of that Lake: It lies seventeen miles from *Ulm* to the South-West, and about that distance from *Basil* to the East. This is a Free Imperial City though under the Protection of the House of *Austria*. It has its Name from *Constantius Clorus*, the Father of *Constantine the Great*, and is a strong and populous City. There was a Council held here in 1094. But that which has made this City so very well known, and often spoken of, is the great Council held here in 1414. by the procurement of *Sigismund* the Emperor; which deposed three Popes at once, and Elected a fourth, Pope *Martin V.*

who owned the Papacy to be subject to a Council. The House of *Austria* got a footing in this City in the Year 1558. and when the *Swedes* in 1634. attempted to drive them out by force of Arms, they miscarried. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*. Long. 31. 30. Lat. 47. 30.

*Constantia* *Tomi*, a City of *Mysia Inferior*, which lies upon the Sea. Now *Bulgaria*.

*Constantinople*, *Constantinopolis*, *Byzantium*, a City of *Thrace*, now called by the Turks *Stamboul*; by the Georgians *Istamboul*, is the Capital of *Romania*, or *Thrace*, and of the *Turkish* Empire. It was of old called *Byzantium*, and was built by *Pausanias* King of *Sparta*, in the Year of the World 3469. Though in truth, he was rather the Repairer of it, than the Founder. Besieged by *Philip* the *Macedonian*, but it was Relieved by the *Persians* and *Athenians*, in 3610. *Severus* the Emperor having ruined it in the Year 197. *Constantine the Great*, rebuilt it about the Year 331. and called it by his own Name, making it the Eastern Seat of the Empire, the Key or Bridge of *Europe* and *Asia*; and giving it the same Honours with *Rome* it self; upon which it grew quickly to an equality for Extent, Wealth, and People, with *Rome*. It continued the Seat of the *Greek* Empire to the Year 1453. when being subdued by *Mahomet II.* the Turks left *Hadrianople*, and settled here. This City is of a Triangular form, walled with Brick and Stone, intermixed order-

ly; about nineteen miles in Circumference, full of lofty Cypress Trees, so intermix'd with the Buildings, that they contribute much to its beauty, if seen from the Sea, or adjoining Mountains. Heretofore it was full of the noblest Buildings in the World, but since it came into the hands of the Turks, all the private Buildings are sunk beneath their ancient Splendor, whilst the publick retain something of it, after all the violence this Pile has suffered from Fire, Time, War, and Tyrants. *The Haven is (saith Mr. Sandys) the fairest, safest, and most profitable throughout the World; so conveniently deep, that the greatest Ships may lay their sides to the sides thereof, for the more easie receipt or discharge of their Burthen; so seated that no wind can blow which brings not in some Ships or other to the furnishing of the City.* The Bishop of this City is a Patriarch, and by two General Councils, the second of Constantinople, and that of Chalcedon, Decreed to be Second in Order, but equal in Power and Honour to the Bishop of Rome; and acknowledged for such by the three other Patriarchs, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. It lies in Long. 56. 00. Lat. 40. 56.

Constantinow, Constantinova, a small Town in Volhinia in Poland, seated upon the River *Horin*, twenty five Polish miles from *Camini-ek* to the North-East, fifty five from *Kiov* to the South-West; near this place the Poles were beaten by the Revolted Cossacks in 1648. who Possessed themselves of this Town, and committed great

disorders here. But in 1651. the Tide of Fortune turned, and the Poles beat the Cossacks in the same place.

Contessa, a considerable Sea-Port Town on the Archipelago, in Macedonia, sixty five English miles from Thessalonica to the East.

Conty, Contejum, seu Contiacum, a Borough in Picardy in France, seated upon the River *Alce*, which falls in the Somme, two Leagues almost above Amiens to the North. Conty is four Leagues from Amiens to the North-East, and five from Baupalme to the South-West. This place is honoured with the Title of a Principality, and worn by a Branch of the House of Conde.

Conversano, Cupersanum, vel Conversanum, a City in Bari, a Province in the East of the Kingdom of Naples which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Bari, from which it is distant fifteen miles to the South; as it is thirty from Taranto to the North, and five from the Shoars of the Adriatick Sea. This City stands amongst the Mountains, and is of no great Circuit.

Conza, Consa, Compsaconsa, a small City in the Principatus Ultrior, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is an Archbishops See; it stands at the foot of the Apennine upon the River *Ofanto*, which falls into the Adriatick Sea, at *Barletta*, ten miles North of *Trani*. It is very small, and stands twenty six miles from Salerno East, and fifty five from Manfredonia South-West, and twenty five from Benevento to the South-East. The Arch-

Archbishop resides not in it (it consisting not of above two hundred and twenty Souls) but at *S. Menna*.

Copenhagen, Codania, Hafnia, Haphnia, called by the Inhabitants *Kobenhaven*, by the Germans *Kopenhagen*; by the Hollanders *Kopenhagen*. Is the principal City of Denmark, the Capital of the Island of *Zeland*, great and well fortified. It stands on a Plain, and has a new strong Castle, and a large Haven, upon the North-East Shoar of the Island, over against the County of *Schonen*. This City was of old called *Stagelbourg*, and afterwards *Axelhus*; and by the People had its present Name given it, which signifies the Merchants-Haven; in the Year 1161. here was an University Erected. In 1535. it received the Reformed Religion: in 1659. the Swedes besieged it in vain: in 1660. it was made an Archbishops See. It lies four Danish Leagues from *Rotholt* to the East, three from the Shoars of *Schonen*, and four from *Elsenore* to the South, in Long. 35. 20. Lat. 56. 28.

Corasan, Bactria, a Province of the Kingdom of Persia, which is one of the greatest in that vast Kingdom, the most fertil, and best for Trading. This Province has also several of the greatest Cities of Persia in it, as *Mesched* or *Thus*, incompass'd with a Wall, in which are 300. Towers, at Musket shot distance each from other, famed also for the Sepulture of *Iman Risa*, one of the twelve Saints of Persia. Also *Herat* a famous Mart, the Pass into the East-Indies. This

Province lies near upon the *Caspian* Sea.

Corbach, Corbachium, a Town in Hessen in Germany, called by the Inhabitants *Cuirbach*; six miles from *Cassel* to the East, and three from *Waldec* to the South-East, in the County of *Waldeck*. This was once a Free Imperial City, but in the Year 1396. the Count *Waldeck* seized it, and has it still in his possession, in Long. 30. 31. Lat. 51. 20.

Corbeie, Corbia, a little City in Picardy, upon the River *Somme*, which was heretofore well fortified, being then a Frontier Town. This has a Monastery founded by *Basil-da Queen* to *Clov* II. King of France, in the Year 660. In the Year 1637. this City was taken by the Spaniards, but soon after recovered by the French; it stands four Leagues from Amiens to the East. There is another place in Westphalia called *Corbie* by the French, but *Corwey* by the Germans.

Corbeil, Corbelium, a small Town upon the *Seine*, in the Government of the Isle of France. It lies seven miles from Paris to the South, and is only observable on the account of the Bridge over the *Seine*.

Cork, a County, City, and Haven, in Munster in Ireland. The City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashell*, from which it lies thirty five miles South, and the same distance from *Caryck* to the South-West, and about ten from *Kingsale* to the North. There are two other Bishopricks united to this for ever.



C O  
Corcu, Eleusia, an Island near Cyprus.

La Tour de Cordovan, a famous and celebrated Light-House in Aquitain in France, at the mouth of the Garonne, built upon a small Rock, and encompassed with the Ocean. Which was rebuilt with great Magnificence by the present King of France, in the Year 1665.

Corduba, an ancient Roman Town in Andalusia in Spain, seated upon the River Guadalquivir (Bætis) twenty Leagues from Sevil to the East. This City being then the Capital of one of the Kingdoms of the Moors, was recovered by the Spaniards from them in the Year 1236. It is now a great, walled, City seated in a fruitful Plain, and has a delicate Stone Bridge over the River. This was the Country of Seneca, Lucan, and Auerroes, three of the greatest men for Learning the World has known, yet more famous for Hosius the President of the first Nicene Council, and Bishop of this City. The Cathedral of this City was a Mosch, and was built by the Moors, it has 365 Columns or Pillars of Black Marble, and 24 Doors. This City suffered very much by an Earthquake in the Year 1589. The Bishop of this City is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of Sevil. Long. 15. 40. Lat. 38. 00.

Corene, Cyrene, once a noble City of Africa, now possessed by the Turks, and quite ruined. It lies exactly South of Cape Matapan, the most Southern Point of the Morea, from which it is distant sixty German miles. It is com-

monly called Cairoan. This lies in the Country of Barca, next Egypt in Barbary.

Corsu, Corcyra, Phæacia, an Island in the Ionian Sea, or Gulph of Venice, upon the Coast of Epirus, seventy Italian miles from Cape St. Mary, the most South-Eastern Point of Italy, to the South-East. It is under the Dominion of the States of Venice, and has one City seated on the Eastern Shoar of this Island, called by the same Name. Which about one hundred years since (saith Mr. Wheeler) was nothing but an old Castle, and the present Suburbs of the Castati. But now it is a good large City, and well fortified with Walls on the South, and two Castles at the East and West Ends; the side towards the Harbour is not so well fortified, nor needs it. This Town would be almost impregnable, were it not for a Rock that stands towards the West, and Commands the adjoining Fort, with a great part of the Town. Here resides the chief Governour of the Venetian Islands, both in Civil and Military concerns. The Inhabitants are of the Greek Church, but much Latinized. The Soil is not so fruitful of Corn, as to supply the Inhabitants, but then it produceth Wine, Oil, and all sorts of good Fruit.

Cory, one of the chief Towns in Georgia, called Hermastis by the Latins. There is another of the same Name in Dalmatia, and a third in the Ecclesiastical State in Italy.

Corinth, a City of the Morea, which is an Archbishops See. It was built in the Year of the World 3066.

C O  
3066. At first it was subject to Kings, but growing powerful and rich by Commerce, it became a Commonwealth. Its situation affording it two noble Havens, one to the East, and another to the West; it was the first City of Greece that set out Triremes, or great Gallies to Sea, by which it became the richest, and one of the most powerful Cities in all Greece, and treated the Roman Ambassadors with that insolence, that they Decreed the total ruin of it, which was effected by L. Mummius 146 years before the birth of our Saviour. Julius Cæsar rebuilt it, and S. Paul Converted it to Christianity, and honoured it with two Epistles. And Clemens Romanus with a Third of the next immediate Antiquity and value. Thus it became the Metropolis of Achaia, in after-times it had Despotes, or Princes of its own, from whom it passed to the Venetians by their Grant. But in the Year 1458. Mahomet II. dispossessed that Republick of this Noble City, and they have since treated it with so much Turkish cruelty, that there is not above twenty Houses in it, inhabited by wretched poor Men, rather out of necessity than choice. It is hoped the Venetians may give it another resurrection out of its desolation and Ruins, in a short time, they now having recovered it. Long. 49. 15. Lat. 38. 11.

Corlin, Corlinum, a City in Pomerania, subject to the Duke of Brandenburg ever since the Year 1648. It stands upon the River Persant, three German miles from the Baltick Sea, and five from

C O  
Treptow to the East. It has a Castle, and was before subject to the Bishop of Camin.

Corneto, Cornuetum, a Bishops See, subject only to the Pope; in the State of the Church, in S. Peters Patrimony, upon the River Murta, four miles from the Tyrrhenian Sea, twenty two from Kiterbo to the South, and forty six from Rome to the West. Is very little inhabited, being unhealthfully seated.

Cornovaille, a Territory in Britany in France, called Corisopitum by the Latin Writers, the Capital of which is Quimperle.

Cornwall, Cornubia, Cornavii, Damnonii, is the most Western County of England. It has Devonshire on the East, and is on all the other side surrounded with the Sea. This County for a long time was the Store-House of Tin to the whole World, till in 1240. there were other Mines of this found in Misnia, and Bohemia, by a Cornish-man. The Soil of this County is tolerably fruitful, but Mountainous. The inhabitants are the Reliques of the old Britains, and still retain their Language. This County was by Edward II. made in 1336. made a Dukedom, and given to his Son Edward, and ever since it belongs to the Eldest Son of the King of England, who is born Duke of Cornwall. It is now in the Crown for want of an Heir Male.

Coro, a City of South America.

Coromandel, a Kingdom on the East side of the Promontory of Malabar, in the East-Indies: This is divided from the Malabars by the Mountains of Balagatta, which

run from North to South to the Cape of *Comori*: it lies along the Eastern shoar an hundred Leagues in length. *St. Thomas*, a Town in 32. deg. of Latitude, lies in this Kingdom, in which the *Portuguese* found Christians of the Greek Church when they came first hither, who put this City into their Hands, and they enjoy it still: it hath many good Harbours, and is much frequented by the *Europeans*, especially in Winter. The Inhabitants are yet for the most part stupid Pagan-Idolaters, as *Mr. Herbert* saith, and of a Dusky Complexion. This Country was divided amongst many Princes, but at present is subject to one Prince, (saith *Mandelslo*,) who resides some times at *Bisnagar*, and some times at *Narsinga*.

*Coron*, *Corona*, a Maritime City in the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar, opposite to the Coast of *Barbary*: it is situate in the richest and most fruitful Province of this Country, called *Belvedera*, ten Miles by Land, and twenty by Sea from *Modon*. The *Venetians* built here in the year 1463. a great Tower for a Magazine, but they enjoyed it not long, for *Bajazet II.* took it after a Siege in 1498. It was attempted in the year 1533. by the famous *John Doria*, Admiral of *Spain*, and taken, but could not be long kept. It was taken again by the *Venetians*, after a sharp Siege, in the year 1685. and may they long enjoy it. This is a very strong City, and has a safe, and a large Haven, and in former times was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Patras*.

*Coropa*, a Province in *Guiana*, in South *America*, between the River of *Amazons*, and the Lake of *Parymaea*, near the River of *Coropatuba*, but it is not Inhabited by any of our European Colonies.

*Coronna*, a famous Sea-Port-Town, on the North-West shoar of *Spain*, in *Gallicia*. This Town is strong, rich, and full of people, and it stands ten Miles from *Compostella* to the North, and six from the Isle of *Sisarga*, in Long. 8. 40. Lat. 44. 20. The Town stands upon a Peninsula, and is almost surrounded by the Sea. The Country affords excellent Iron, Steel, and several other Metals, which cause this Port to be the more frequented.

*Corregio*, *Corregium*, a great and populous Town, in the Dukedom of *Modena*, which had heretofore Princes of its own: but in the year 1635. it came into the Hands of the Duke of *Modena*: it stands thirteen Miles from *Regio* to the North-East, and twelve from *Modena* to the North, between the Rivers of *Navila* West, and *Fossa Rossa* East.

*Corfica*, called *la Corse* by the *French*, and *Corsega* by the *Spaniards*; is a considerable Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea: It lies in length from North to South an hundred and ten Miles, its breadth is fifty, and its Circuit two hundred and eighty, an hundred Miles South from *Genoua*, and eight from *Sardinia*. This Island has ever been ill Inhabited, by reason of the Asperity of a great part of it, and the great difficulty of approaching

it. The *Tusci*, or old *Italians*, were the first Inhabiters of this Island; who were Conquered by the *Carthaginians*; who yielded to the *Romans*: the *Saracens* followed these, who finally in the year 1144. were subdued by the *Genouese*. The *Pisans*, and the Kings of *Arragon*, have since contended with them; but however that Republick has defended the place against all pretenders to this day.

*Cortheban*, *Taurus*, a great Mountain in *Asia*.

*Cortona*, a small but very ancient City, in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*: it lies on the borders of the Estate of the Church, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Florence*. It is seated four Miles from the Lake *di Perugia* to the North, and fourteen from *Arezzo* to the South.

*Corwey*, *Corbeja*, called by the *French* *Corbie*, is a small City in *Westphalia*, which has an Abbey Founded by *St. Lewis*, King of *France*, in the year 815. It lies upon the *Wefer*, nine Miles from *Paderborne* to the West, and seven from *Cassula* to the North.

*Cosa*, *Cosas*, a small River in the State of the Church, which falleth into *Garigliano*, *Lirn*, by *Feretino* and *Veroli*.

*Cosano*, *Cossano*, *Cosa*, *Cosanum*, a City of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: it lies six Miles from the Gulph of *Taranto*, forty from *Cosenza* to the North-East, and twenty one from *Rosano* to the North. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*.

*Cosenza*, *Consentia*, the principal City of *Calabria*, and one of the greatest in the Kingdom of *Naples*, an Archbishops See, seated in a fruitful Plain upon the River *Crate*, which has belonging to it a strong Castle, built upon a Hill. *Alaricus* the twelfth King of the *Goths* died in this City. In the year 1638. it suffered much by an Earthquake. This City stands fourteen Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and thirty from *Rossano* to the West, in Long. 40. 20. Lat. 39. 11.

*Cosir*, a City of *Egypt* upon the *Red Sea*: it is written also *Cossir*.

*Coslin*, *Coslinum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; seated upon a small River, three German Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and six from *Treptow* to the East. This was heretofore the Seat of the Archbishop of *Casmires*, but was given from him by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to the present Possessor.

*Cosmopolis*, a Town in the Isle of *Elbe*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, belonging to the Duke of *Florence*, which has a convenient and safe Port: it lies over against *Piombino*, from which it is twenty five Miles to the West.

*Cassa*, a ruined City on the Coast of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, six Miles from *Orbitello* to the East, and seventy from *Rome* to the North, and three from *Porto Hercolo* to the East near to *Anfidonia*. This Town was destroyed by *Charles the Great*, and *Anfidonia*.

*nia* sprung out of its ruins; which last is now in the Possession of the Duke of Florence.

*Cossova, Campus Merule*, a Plain in *Bulgaria*, not very much exceeding *Lincoln Heath*, yet the Stage of great Actions. Here the greatest Christian Army that was ever brought into the Field in *Europe*, consisting of five hundred thousand men, under *Lazarus Despot* of *Servia*, fought with the Forces of *Amurath I.* and lost the day; in which Battel *Lazarus* was slain: and *Amurath*, viewing the dead bodies, was stabbed by *Michael Cobilovitz*, a Christian Soldier, left for dead in the field; and *Amurath* hath here a Funeral Monument to this day. This happened in the year 1390. In the same field was also fought that remarkable Battel between *Huniades* and *Mahomet*, for three days together, in which *Huniades* his Forces were beaten, being very unequal in number. This Plain is bounded by the Mountains of *Negri* to the South, by the River *Nesaus* to the East, by *Nissa* to the North, and by *Ibar* to the West; and it lies an hundred and thirty *English Miles* from *Theffalonica* to the North-West, upon the borders of *Macedonia*, and *Albania*. See *Dr. Browns Travels*.

*Cossir*, see *Cosir*.

*Costegnazo, Hemus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

*Costantz, Constantia Gaudurum, Constance*.

*Coratis*, the principal City of *Imiretta*, a Kingdom or Province of *Georgia*, built at the Foot of

an Hill, by the River *Phasis*, consisting of about two hundred Houses: those of the *Grandeas*, and the Kings Palace, stand at a distance. The Town has neither Fortifications nor Walls, nor any defence, except where it is enclosed by the River, and the Mountains. On the other side of the River, upon the top of an Hill, higher than that under which the City is built, stands the Fortress of *Coratis*: it has several Towers, a Dungeon, and a double Wall, which appears very high and strong. Thus *Sir John Chardin*, describes this City in his Travels.

*Corbus, Corburiu*, a Town in *Lusatia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Havel*, which also passeth by *Berlin*; from which it lies thirteen Miles to the South, and ten from *Franckford* to the South-West, and thirteen from *Dresden* to the North-East. This Town came into the Hands of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, in the year 1645. and is sometimes called *Cotwitz*.

*Corrone, Croton*, a City of the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which of old was twelve Miles in Compass, as *Livy* saith, and was built eighty years after *Rome*: but now it is very small and thinly Inhabited; yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*, and has a Castle built by *Charles V.* It stands on the South-East side of *Italy*, fifteen Miles South-East of *Severina*, and the same distance North from Cape *Rizzuto*, nine Miles South of the Mouth of the River *Neto*, on the Eastern shoar of the Bay of *Tarento*, over against the Isle of *Corfu*. *Cotz-*

*Cotzchin, or Chotozin, or Korym*, a Castle in *Moldavia*, upon the *Niester*, four *Polish*, or twenty *English Miles* from *Caminieck* to the South-West, twenty four *Polish Miles* from *Haliorz* to the East, and above thirty five from *Lemburgh, or Leopoldis* to the South-East. Where in the year 1673. an Army of the *Turks*, consisting of thirty two thousand men, under the Command of *Solyman Aga*, designed for the ruin of *Lemburgh*, were Encamped, having the *Niester* behind them, a Range of Rocks and Precipices on one side, and the Castle of *Cotzchin* on the other, and a Trench before them, defended by Half-Moons, and a Bridge over the *Nieper*, and another to the Castle; yet *Sobietzky*, the then Marshal, but now King of *Poland*, with much lesser Forces, coming up October 9. Battered down their Brest-Work with his Cannon, and the next day dismounting his Cavalry to second the *Lithuanian Foot*, which had been beaten off, in Person heading his own men, Stormed their Camp, took it, slew or took Prisoners thirty one thousand five hundred *Turks*, and the rest hardly escaped, *Solyman* their General being slain. And in the year 1621. *Uladislaus* Prince of *Poland*, Son of *Sigismund*, King of *Poland*, in the same Field, Defeated the Forces of *Osman I.* and slew the greatest part of them, and amongst the rest *Ussain le Borgne*, who was esteemed the best Commander the *Turks* had in those times.

*Couco, Coucum*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Barbary*, with a City

of the same name, sixty Miles from the shoars of the *African Sea*, between the Kingdoms of *Algiers* and *Bugia*.

*Cobentry, Conventria*, a City in the County of *Warwick*, upon the West side of the River *Sherborne*, which is of no great antiquity, but neat, strong, rich, and populous, by reason of the Cloathing-Trade: it is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It has two Churches; the Priory here was the most ancient Foundation the City had, being built by *Canutus the Dane*. The Bishoprick is united with that of *Lichfield*. The Noble *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, was Created Earl of *Coventry*, in the twenty first of *James I.* Long. 25. 52. Lat. 52. 25.

*Coulam*, is a City and Kingdom of the *East-Indies*, in the great Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Western shoar, thirty five Leagues North of the Cape of *Comory*, and about seventeen South of *Cochin*. The Country is well watered, and consequently fruitful, and the City has a Castle, and a safe Port or Haven. The *Portuguese* were driven out of this place by the *Hollanders* in the year 1663.

*Courreze, Curretia*, a River in *Limosin* in *France*, which riseth two Miles above *Tulle*, and having watered both it and *Brive*, falls into the *Vesere*, two Miles above *Condat*.

*Courtenai, Cortenaum, Corteniacum, Curtiniacum*, a small Town in the Isle of *France*, six Miles East of *Montargis*, and the same distance from *Sens* West.

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The Princes who have born the Title of this small place, are frequently mentioned in the *French* Historians, and some of the Emperors of *Greece* are derived from that Family.

*Courtray*, a Town in *Flanders*, upon the River *Lys*, five Leagues from *Tournay* to the North, and four from *Lille* to the West, and five from *Ipres*, and as many from *Brussels*. Made famous by the Defeat of the *French* in 1302. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1646. and fortified; and again in 1667. but in the Treaty of 1679. it returned under the obedience of the King of *Spain*, who is still possessed of it.

*Coutances*, *Constantia Castra*, a City and Bishoprick in *Normandy* in *France*, under the Archbishop of *Rouen*: it stands upon the River *Barde*, two Leagues from the *British* Sea, five Leagues from *Auranches* to the North, and twelve from *Caen* to the West. This City has a large County belonging to it, called also by the same name, *le Coutantin*, which lies extended from North to South, in the form of a Peninsula, on the North and West it has the *British* Sea, and on the East the River *Viere*, which parts it from *Bessin*, and on the South *le Auranchin*, divided from it by another small River, and between the Head of this, and the former River there is not above one *French* League; the Isles of *Fersey* and *Guernsey*, heretofore belonged to this County, but being in the Hands of the *English*, are not now esteemed a part of it, but annexed to *England*.

*Coutras*, *Cutracum*, a Town in *Guienne* in *Perigort*, seated on the confluence of *Lille* and *Droma*, twelve Miles from *Bordeaux* to the North-West, and fourteen from *Montinac* to the West, and sixteen from *Angoulesme* to the South. This small Country Village was made famous by a Battel here fought, in the Civil Wars of *France*, in 1587.

*Cracow*, *Cracovia*, called by the Inhabitants *Krakow*, by the *Germans* *Cracaw*, by the *Italians*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, *Cracovia*: is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and stands on the Banks of the River *Weya*, *Vistula*, about fifty *Polish* Miles from *Presburgh* to the North-East, eighty five Miles from *Dantzick* South: it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnezna*; there belongs to it a strong Castle built upon a Rock, with vast Suburbs: and an University opened in the year 1401. by *Uladislaus* King of *Poland*. The Palatinate of *Cracovia*, which belongs to this City, and is one of the three, which make up the Lesser *Poland*, has *Silesia* on the West, *Hungary* on the South, *Sandomiria* on the East, and the Palatinate of *Siradia* on the North. This Bishoprick was founded by *Mieczislao*, who received the Christian Faith in the year 965. This City was burnt by the *Tartars* in 1241. The custody of it was after this committed to the *Germans*, in the year 1428. a Disputation being had here with the *Hussites*, in the year 1431. The King sent for some Preachers out of *Bohemia*, who

who Preached many years in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, and *Helvigi* the Queen caused the Bible to be Translated into the *Polish* Tongue: and when the Pope in 1448. sent a Legate to this Nation, the University of *Cracovia* shewed him no respect, but stuck to the Council of *Basil*. But in the year 1591. they burnt the Protestants Church there, as they did in 1635. also, by the procurement of the *Jesuits*, who the next year were banished for it out of that University. This City was also taken by the *Swedes* in the Wars under *Charles II.* King of *Sweden*, in 1655.

*Cragno*, see *Carniola*.

*Cranganoor*, *Cranganora*, a Kingdom, and a City in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*; the City lies upon the River *Aicot*, two Leagues from the Ocean, and seven from *Cochin* to the North, and twenty five from *Calecut* to the South. This was a Bishops See, whilst it was in the Hands of the *Portuguese*, but in 1663. the *Dutch* took it from them, and put it into the Hands of the King of *Calecut*, together with the small Kingdom belonging to it.

*Cranostaw*, *Krasnostaw*, *Cranostovia*, a small but well fortified Town, in *Black Russia*, in *Poland*, upon the River *Wieprez*, and a Lake made by the said River, five Leagues from *Chelm* to the South-West, and as many from *Lublin* to the South-East. This place is now the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Chelm*.

*Crapack*, the *Carpathian* Moun-

tains, which divide *Hungary*, *Moravia*, and *Transilvania*, from *Poland*. This ridge of Mountains, called by the Ancients *Carpathes*, and *Mons Carpathus*, runs from East to West. This vast Chain of Hills is called by various names, by the Nations which border upon it.

*Creci*, *Cressy*, *Creciacensis*, *Cressiacum*, a Town in *Picardy*, upon the River *Serre*, in the most Eastern borders of that Province, three Miles from *la Fere* to the East, and three from *Laon* to the North, and the same distance from *Guise* to the South. This small Place by the *English* Valor, under *Edward III.* and his Son the *Black Prince*, in the year 1346. received a name that will last for ever: *Philip de Valois*, being here beaten in a 1st Battel, in which the Kings of *Bohemia*, and *Majorca*, *Charles Duke of Alenstone*, Brother to the King of *France*, the Duke of *Lorain*, *Lewis Earl of Flanders*, and in all eleven Princes, eighty Barons, one thousand two hundred Knights, and thirty thousand common Soldiers were slain by them; and King *Philip* himself escaped with great difficulty, being scarcely admitted into one of his own Castles, upon his reply to the Question, *Who is here?* The fortune of *France*.

*Cresil*, *Creolium*, a small City or great Town in the Isle of *France*, upon the River *Oesia*, *Oise*, over which it has a Bridge, lying between *Clermont* to the North three Miles, and *Senlis* to the South two.

*Crema*,

*Crema*, [*Crema*,] *Forum Diuguntorum*, a City in the State of *Venice*, called by the *French* *Crema*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bononia*, seated upon the River *Serium*, *Serio*, sixty Miles from *Verona* to the West, twenty Miles from *Cremona* to the North, and twenty Miles from *Milan* to the East. This City was once a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, and is very strongly fortified. It was made a Bishoprick in the year 1579.

*Cremona*, *Colonia*, & *Urbs Cenomanorum*, a City of the Dukedom of *Milan*, which is a Bishops See, under that Archbishop, and stands upon the *Po*, in the borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*, forty Miles from *Mantua* to the East, and *Pavia* to the West, and the same distance from *Milan* to the South-East. This City was built four hundred forty five years after *Rome*, and made afterwards a *Roman* Colony: it has been often ruined, and rebuilt, and is at present, a strong, great, rich, populous, City; and has a strong Castle to the East, and an University granted by *Sigismund* the Emperor. The territory belonging to this City is a fruitful delicious Plain. On the North and East it has the River *Olio*, on the South it has the *Po*, though there are several districts beyond that River belonging to it, and on the West it has the River *Abdua*.

*Crempen*, *Crempa*, a small but fortified City, in the Dukedom of *Holfatia*, in the County of *Stormaren*, upon the River of that name, not above one Mile from

the River *Elb* to the North, about ten *Danish* Miles from *Lubec* to the West, and fifteen from *Embsen* to the East. This belongs to the King of *Denmark*.

*Creffy*, see *Crece*.

*Crespi*, *Crepiacum*, the chief Town of the Dukedom of *Valois*, in the Ile of *France*, built in a fine Plain, seven Miles from *Meaux* to the North, and three from *la Ferte*, and four from *Senlis* to the South-East.

*Crest*, *Crestidium*, & *Crista Arnaldi*, a City in the *Dauphinate* in *France*, lying upon a River of the same name, two Miles from the *Some* to the East, and twenty two from *Avignon* to the North.

*Crevant*, *Crevantium*, a Town in *Burgundy*, in *France*, upon the North side of the River *Sure*, in the N. W. border of that Duchy, two Miles from *Auxerre* to the North, and twenty three from *Dijon* to the North-West. *Baudrand* saith, that in the year 1423. there was a sharp fight here, between the *English* and the *French*, but what the event was, his true *French* heart would not let him speak, because the *English* beat his Country-men. Well, but he tells us there is a Stone Bridge over the *Sure* here, and that was much better, for it was easie to guess at the other.

*Creuse*, *Crofa*, a River in *France*, which riseth in *la Marche*, and running to the North-West, entereth *Berry*, and passeth through the Town of *Black*, in the South borders of *Berry*, then entering *Touraine*, it falls into the *Loire*, at *Candes* above *Saumur*, two miles,

miles, ten miles beneath *Tours*. *Crincon*, *Crientio*, a River of *Artois*, near *Arras*.

*Crismato*, *Phœnus*, a Mountain of *Normandy*.

*Crim Tartary*, or the *Precopen-sian Tartars*, is a vast Tract of Land, which is bounded on the North by the *Russia*, from which it is parted by the River *Donetz* in great part, and also by *Ockraina* and *Dikoa*; on the East by *Pervolock*, and the said River of *Caais*, and on the South by the Kingdom of *Astarcen*, the *Petigori*, *Cabardia*, the *Palus Meotis*, and the *Euxine* Sea; and on the West by the *Boristhenes*, which parts it from *Wolynia*. It is a long tract of Land, extended from East to West, but not so broad, and the chief force of it lies in the Peninsula in the *Black* Sea. These *Tartars* have been heretofore Christians, but are now *Mahometans*, and are the inseparable Allies of the *Turks*, in hopes to succeed upon the failure of the *Ottoman* House; but are otherwise under a Prince of their own. See *Krim*.

*Croatia*, *Liburnia*, a Dukedom belonging to the Emperor of *Germany*, called by the *Germans* *Crabaten*, and is a part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. It is bounded on the North by *Sclavonia*, on the East by *Bosnia*, on the South by *Dalmatia*, and the *Adriatick* Sea, and on the West by *Carniola*, a Province of *Germany*. The *Turks* were heretofore possessed of all the Southern parts of it. But the Emperor has lately recovered the greatest part of it. The Inhabitants are excellent Horsemen, and have of late done great service against the *Turks*.

*Croia*, the principal City of *Albania*; a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*, *Dyrrhachium*, upon the River *Lisana*, within ten *English* miles of the *Adriatick* Sea, and the Gulph of *Lodrin*, thirty miles from *Durazzo* to the North, and fifteen from *Lodrin* to the South, about one hundred and ten South of *Ragusa*. It was heretofore very strong, and *George Castriot*, commonly called *Scanderbeg*, often broke the fury of the *Ottoman* Forces here; but after his death it fell into their hands, and they still possess it.

*Croncarty*, a Sea-Port Town in *Ross*, in *Scotland*, upon the Eastern Sea, at the North Point of *Murray Fyrth*.

*Cronenburg*, *Coronaburgum*, a strong Castle in *Zealand*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, but taken by the *Suedes* in 1658. but was after restored to them. At this place (which was built by *Fredrick II.* King of *Denmark* for that purpose, in the Year 1577.) all Ships are forced to pay their Toll, which pass the Sound.

*Cronstat*, *Corona*, a City of *Transylvania*, which is often called *Brassovia*, being called by the Inhabitants *Brassaw*; it stands in the middle of the Eastern Borders of that Duchy, towards *Walachia*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, upon the River *Burzagh*, which falls not far from it into the *Aluta*. It is a strong place, and has three great Suburbs, inhabited by three several Nations.

*Crosno*, *Crosna*, a small City in *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Primye*,



*myssie*, near the *Carpathian Hills*.

*Crossen, Crossa*, a City in the Province of *Silesia*, and Kingdom of *Bohemia*, seated upon the River *Oder*, where it entertains the River *Borber* from the South, about ten miles above *Franckford* to the South, and nine from *Sprotaw* to the North. This is the Capital of a small Dukedom, which being many Ages since morgaged to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and not redeemed in due time, has ever since been in his Possession.

*Crotz*, a Sea-Port on the North side of the *Somme* in *Picardy*, two French miles from *Affelane* to the South, and the same distance from *Caen* in *Normandy* to the North.

*Crow, Crooldus*, sometimes called *Gonneffe*, is a River of *France*, in the Isle of *France*, which arising above a Village called *Louvre*, five miles East of *S. Dennis*, falls into the *Seine*, at *S. Dennis*, brings with it five other Rivers to enrich its Streams.

*Croydon, or Croyden, Neomagus*. A Village in *Surrey*, nine miles from *London*, where the Archbishop of *Canterbury* has a Country House; which has also an Hospital for the Poor, and a Free-School for Children, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*.

*Cuba*, a great Island in the Bay of *Mexico*, in *America*, to the South of *Florida*; which is one of the greatest which belongs to that part of the World. It has on the East *Hispaniola*, divided from it by a Bay of the breadth of fourteen Spanish Leagues; on the West it has the firm Land of *America*, on the South *Jamaica*, at the distance of nineteen Leagues. It is in length

two hundred Spanish Leagues, in breadth not above thirty five. The greatest part of it is Mountainous, but well watered. This Island was infinitely peopled when the Spaniards discovered it, but they have destroyed all the Inhabitants, and have not been able yet to people it themselves, so that the greatest part of it is desolate. This and *Jamaica* were the first places of *America* which *Columbus* discovered in the Year 1492. There are six Cities in this Island, the principal of which is *S. Jago*, on the South side, and *Havana*, a noble and well fortified Sea-Port on the North side, which is under the Tropick of *Cancer*.

*Cuenca, Concha*, a City of New *Castile* in *Spain*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, the Capital of *La Sierra*. It stands in a Rocky and Mountainous Country, upon the River *Xucar*, twenty five Leagues East from *Toledo*, and thirty four West from *Valencia*. This City was built by the Goths out of the ruins of a Roman City called *Valeria*, not far distant from this. The Moors became next Masters of it, and kept it till the Year 1177. when the Spaniards recovered it again.

*Cusa*, a City of *Chaldaea*, or *Terrach* in *Asia*, upon the West side of *Euphrates*; it stands sixty miles South from *Bagdet*, or *Babylon*, on the Borders of *Arabia deserta*, and was heretofore the residence of the Califfs; after that it was under the Persians, and at present is under the Turks, being much declined from its ancient splendor, wealth and greatness. It lies in Long.

Long. 79. 10. and Lat. 32. 00. forty five German miles above *Balsæra* North.

*Cujavie, Cujavia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, bounded on all sides by the greater *Poland*, but the North, where it has *Prussia*. The chief Town of it is *Brestia, Brezestie*, ten miles from *Thorn* to the South, and thirty from *Dantzick*, two from *Waldislaw*, five North from the former.

*Culm*, a City of *Poland*, upon the *Vistula* in *Prussia*, built upon a Hill. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesa*, though heretofore it was under the Archbishop of *Riga*. This City was built in the Year 1223 by the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order, but having suffered much in the Swedish Wars, it is now almost desolate, and the Bishop has removed his Palace to *Colme*, three miles more to the East. *Culm* stands twenty miles South of *Dantzick*, and ten North from *Waldislaw*.

*Culembach, Culembachium*, a small Town in *Franconia*, upon the River *Mayn*, near the Rise of it, six miles from *Bamberg* East, and as many from *Coberg* South-East; this is the Capital of a Marquisate belonging to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and is a part of the *Burgavate* of *Noremberg*, between the Territory of *Bamberg* to the West, and *Misnia* to the North, and *Bohemia*, and *Bavaria* to the East, and *Norimburg* to the South; and belongs also to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

*Culembourg, Culmburgum*, a Town and Castle in *Guelderland*, belonging to the *United Provinces*.

Yet as to the Revenue possessed by its own Count, it stands on the River *Rhine*, above two German miles from *Utrecht* to the South-East, and six from *Nimèguen* to the West. It was taken by the French in 1672. and dismantled in 1674.

*Culiacan*, a Province in New *Spain* in *America*, within the jurisdiction of the Governour of *Guadalaxara*, between New *Mexico* to the North, and New *Biscay* to the East, and the *Purple Sea* to the South and West. It has a City of the same Name.

*Cuma*, once a Colony and famous City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which in the Year 1207. was utterly ruined by the *Saracens*. The ruins of it are yet visible upon an Hill on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twelve miles from *Naples* to the North-West, over against the Isle of *Ischia*. In the latter times of the *Roman* Empire, this City was wonderfully fortified, so that *Narjes* the General of *Justinian* the Emperor could not take it without a tedious siege: and at this day the ruins of it are wonderful. And many noble Antiquities are to be seen amongst them.

*Cumberland*, is the most North-Western County of *England*; on the North it is bounded by *Scotland*, on the South and West it has the *Irish* Sea, and on the East *Lancaster, Westmorland*, the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and *Northumberland*. It took its Name from the Inhabitants, who being of the old *British* Race, called themselves *Kumbri*, or *Kambri*. The Country though cold and uneven, is yet not unpleasant to the Traveller. And it affords

fordeth great plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl and Metals, nor is it destitute of many *Roman* Antiquities, the Reliques of the *Roman* Garrisons, who lay here to defend *Britain* from the devouring *Picts*. The principal City is *Carlisle*, of which I have spoken in its proper place. Prince *Rupert* whilst he lived was Duke of *Cumberland*, but that Honour ended with him, and has not been since granted to any body that I know of.

*Cunio*, *Cuneus*, a City of *Piedmont*, called by the *French* *Coni*, seated at the confluence of the River *Stura*, and *Greſ*, thirty four miles South of *Turin*, eleven from *Fossano* to the West, thirty eight from *Nisa* on the *Mediterranean* Sea, to the North. This City was taken by the Duke of *Harcourt* in the Year 1641. but is now in the possession of the Duke of *Savoy*. It is well fortified and has a strong Castle. And was built in the Year 1150.

*Cuningham*, a County of *Scotland*, on the Western Shoar over against the Isle of *Arran*; on the West it has the *Irish* Sea, on the North *Dunbritoun Fyrth*, which parts it from *Lenteitb*, on the East *Cluydsdale*, and on the South *Kyle*. The chief Town in this County is *Largis* on the *Irish* Sea, seventeen *Scotch* miles from *Glasco* to the West.

*Cunſar*, one of the Names of the *Hyrcanian* Sea.

*Curdiſtan*, *Chaldea*, a vast Province in *Asia*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but upon the Borders of the Kingdom of *Persia*, containing *Chaldea*, part of *Aſſy-*

*ria*, towards *Media*, and a great part of *Armenia Major*. The Western Bounds of which are closed by the River *Euphrates*, and the Eastern by the *Tigris*, having *Turcomania* to the North, and *Alidulia* to the South.

*La Cure*, *Cora*, *Chora*, a River of *France*, arising in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and flowing through *Nivernois*, washing the Towns of *Vezelay* or *Verzelet*, (which is ten miles from *Auxerre* to the South) and *Clameſſy*, and at *Vermenton*, three miles above *Aurere*, just opposite to *Crevant* in the Dutchy of *Burgoine*, falls into the *Sure*.

*Curiale*, *Diane Oraculum*, a small Town on the Coast of *Arabia Felix*, towards the *Persian* Gulph, about twenty seven *German* miles to the North-West of Cape *Raz*, the most Eastern Point of that Country, and eight from *Mascate* a City.

*Curland*, *Curlandia*, a Province of *Livonia*, called by the *Germans* *Kureland*, by the *Dutch* *Coerlandt*; by the *French* *Courlande*; is bounded on the East by *Semigalen*, on the South by *Samogithia*, and on the North and West by the *Baltick* Sea. This Country belonged anciently to the *Teutonick* Order; but *Sigismund Augustus* King of *Poland*, in the Year 1587. forced *Gorhardus Ketler* Master of that Order, to renounce their Right; and to hold it together with *Semigalen*, as a Fee of the Crown of *Poland*. So that ever since it has been separated from *Livonia*, and annexed to that Crown, and is still in the Possession of the Family of *Ketlers* as Dukes of *Curland*; and

and Subjects to the Crown of *Poland*.

*Curreſi*, *Avens*, a River of *Italy*, in the State of the Church, in the Diocess of *Sabina*; between *Campania* to the South, and *Umbria* to the North. It watereth *S. Lorenzo* and the Abby *di Farfa*, and then falls into the *Tiber*, fifteen miles North of *Rome*.

*Curta*, a Village of *Hungary* upon the *Danube*, between *Comora*, and *Gran*. It is a *Roman* Town though now ruined.

*Curzola*, *Corcyra Nigra*, an Island of the *Adriatick* Sea, on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the Dominion of the State of *Venice*; which is twenty five miles in length from North to South, and five in breadth. It lies near the Gulph or Bay *di Santa Cruce*, ten miles from *Lefina* to the South. It has a small City or Town of the same Name, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*: and there are five other small Villages in this Island. It lies only five miles from Cape *Cabiccello*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, forty five *English* miles from the Bay of *Lodrin* towards *Venice*.

*Cusco*, a great City of *Peru* in the South *America*, one hundred and twenty miles East from *Lima*. It was the Royal City of the Kings of *Peru*, when the *Spaniards* Conquered it, but now it is dispeopled and ruined. Yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*.

*Cuſſi*, a Province in *Aethiopia*.

*Cuſtrin*, *Cuſtrinum*, a City in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, on the East side of the River *Oder*,

where it receives the *Warte*, four miles North from *Franckfort*, and a little more from *Landsberg* to the West, which is a very strong place.

*Cuzagne*, a small Territory or district in *Aquitaine* in *France*.

*Cylley*, *Colia*, a City of *Sciria* in *Germany*, upon the River *Saana*, which a little lower falls into the *Save*; it stands ten miles from *Lambach* to the East, and as many from *Draburg* to the South-East, and ten from *Carlſtad* in *Croatia* to the North-West. It is the Capital of a County of the same Name, and belongs to the Emperor of *Germany*; there is in it two very strong Castles, and many *Roman* Antiquities are discovered thereabouts.

*Cyprus*, an Island of the *Mediterranean* Sea, called by the *Turks* and *Arabians*, *Kubros*. It lies about sixty miles North from the Shoars of *Syria*, and *Anatolia*; and is extended in length from East to West two hundred and twenty Miles, and its Circuit is about five hundred and fifty. This Island is so very fruitful, and the Air so pleasant, and the Hills abounding so with Metals, that it was by all the Ancients called the *Happy Island*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* saith, that it could build a Ship, and freight her out to Sea, out of what grew here, without the help of any other place; the first Inhabitants of this Island were the *Cilicians*, who yielded to the *Phenicians*, as these did to the *Greeks*; *Ptolomeus* the last King of this Island, knowing that *Cato* was sent against him by the *Romans*, put an end to his own life. It continued

tinued in the Hands of the Greek Emperors till the year 656. when it was Conquered by the Saracens. In the year 807. the Emperors recovered it again, but Richard I. King of England, going to the Holy War, in the year 1191. and being ill used by the Inhabitants, made another Conquest of it, and gave it to Guy de Lusignan, whose Successors were dispossessed by the Templars in 1306. In the year 1472. the Venetians possessed themselves of it by violence, and in 1560. Selim the Grand Signior by the like injustice gained it from them, whose Successor at this day enjoys it. There are three considerable places in it; Mero-wige at the West end, Colosso on the South side, and Famagusta on the same side more to the East, and about eight hundred and fifty Villages.

Czastaw, Czastawia, a very small City in Bohemia, upon the River Crudimka, nine Miles from Prague to the East, John Zisca, the famous Captain of the Hussites, who so sharply revenged the deaths of John Hus, and Jerome of Prague, was here buried.

Czeben, Cibinum, a City of Transylvania, the principal of all that Dukedom; it is called more frequently Hermstat, and lies eight German Miles from Alba Julia to the East upon the River Cibi.

Czenstokow, Chestocovia, a Town in Poland, upon the River Warta; it lies 25 Miles East of Breslaw, ten North-West of Cracovia, and thirty eight South of Pofna, a City upon the same River.

Czeremissi, a Province of Muscovy.

Czeremicz, Sulonia, a Town in Dalmatia.

Czernikow, Czernihovia, a City and Dutchy in Poland, upon the River Deszna, which falls into the Niper at Kiovia, twenty eight Miles South-West of Czernikow, or Czernihow. This City is now in the Hands of the Russ, as also the Dukedom thereunto belonging, and called by the same name. These belonged originally to the Russ, and together with Novogrod, were Conquered from that Crown by Vladislaus IV. King of Poland, so that the Russ has only recovered what was his own.

Czersk, a Palatinate, and Czersko, a City upon the Vistula; seven Polish Miles above Warzovia, or Warsaw.

Czyrkassi, Czircassia, a strown Town in the Ukrayne upon the Niper, twenty seven Polish Miles beneath Kiovia, towards the Euxine Sea: it has suffered great extremities of late years, both from the Cossacks, and Tartars, it being a Frontier to both those people.

## D A.

D Abul, Dabulum, Dunga, a strong Maritim City, with a large Port at the Mouth of the River Halevache, in the Confines of the Kingdom of Guzarat, but under the King of Decan; it lies between Damaon to the North, and Goa to the South, in 20. deg. of Lat.

Dacha,

Dacha, Paropanifus, a Province in the Greater Asia.

Daghestan, a Province which lies between the Kingdom of Astracan to the North, and Schirwan to the South: this is Inhabited by Tartars, who are under a Prince of their own. The principal City here is Tarku.

Dagbo, Daghoa, a small Island in the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the Bay of Riga, which has two Castles, and is under the King of Sweden.

Dagno, Thermidava, a City of Dalmatia, or Albania, upon the River Drino, of which I can give no further account.

Dalanger Imaus, one of the greatest Mountains in Asia.

Dalecarle, Dalecarlia, or Dalarne, a great Province in the Kingdom of Sweden, towards the Mountains of Savona, and Norway, which bounds it on the West; on the North it hath Helsinga; Gestricia on the East, and Vermelandia on the South: it is a vast Country, but has never a City or good Town in it.

Dallendorf, a Village and Castle in Eyfel, in the Duchy of Juliers, which was the seat of the Ancient Taliares: this is sometimes called Tallenford also.

Dalmatia, the Eastern part of Illyricus, called by the Ancients Delmio, or Dalmatia, from a City of Illyricus. The Inhabitants of which revolting with about twenty Towns from the Kingdom of Epirus, called this small District by the name of Dalmatia. Afterwards it was Conquered by the Romans, and after this by the

Slavonians: it is called by the Turks Bosnaeli, by the Poles Slowienska, by the Italians Schiavonia, by the French Dalmatie. That Country which now goes by this name, is but a small part of the ancient Dalmatia, lying upon the Adriatick Sea, and being bounded on the North by Croatia and Bosnia, on the East by Servia, on the South by Albania, and on the West by the Adriatick Sea, in which bounds Morlachia is included: the greatest part of it is under the Turks, but the Sea Coasts and Islands are in the Hands of the Venetians, who have taken several Forts from the Turks too in this present War. The Commonwealth of Ragusa, lies in Dalmatia also, which is not subject either to the Turks or Venetians, though it payeth a voluntary Tribute to the former, but in 1686. they were very earnest with the Emperor of Germany, by their Embassador, to undertake their Protection against the Turks.

Dam, a strong Town in Flanders, built of late years to secure Bruges against the Hollanders, from which it stands but one League towards the North. This is still in the Hands of the Spaniard.

Dam, a Town in Gromingen, three Miles from the chief City of that Province to the East, and one from Delfziil to the West, seated upon Damsterdiep.

Dam, a strong Town in the Dukedom of Pomerania, upon the River Oder, right over against Stetin, which is in the possession

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session of the King of Sweden.

*Damut*, a Kingdom of the Higher *Ethiopia*, which was heretofore under the *Abissins*, but is now torn from them by the *Gala's*.

*Damala*, *Troezen*, once a City, now a small Town or Village on the Eastern shoar of the *Morea*, twenty seven Miles from *Napoli* to the North-East, and fourteen from *Corinth* to the South-East.

*Daman*, a Celebrated Port on the West of *Malabar*, in 20. deg. of Northern Latitude, which is in the Hands of the *Portuguese*.

*Damascus*, is the principal, and the most ancient Town in *Syria*: it is seated in a Plain, which is surrounded with Mountains, an hundred and forty Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South, and *Antioch* to the North. This City is so ancient, that it is not known when, or by whom it was built, but it is mentioned by *Abraham*. In the succeeding Ages of the World, this City followed the fate of *Syria*, and was successively subject to all the four great Empires, and famous under all; but then the Conversion of *St. Paul*, which happened in part near, and in part in this City, is one of the greatest things that has in the course of so many Ages befallen to it. This was also one of the first great Cities the *Saracens* took from the *Romans*; it falling under that Yoke, after a Siege of six months, in the year 636. being then taken by *Omar*, the Successor of *Abubacher*. In the year 813. it was made the Seat of one of their *Califs*. *Babylon* being the second,

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and *Grand Cairo* the third. *Conradus III.* Emperor of *Germany* attempted in the year 1147. to reduce it, but without any good success, by reason of the divisions amongst the Christians in the Holy Land. In the year 1298. it was taken by *Cassan* the Turk, and thirty thousand *Saracens* slain, but the *Saracens* soon after recovered it again. About the year 1395. this City became a prey to that *Flagellum Dei*, *Tamerlane*, the great *Scythian* Conqueror: after this it was subject to the Sultans of *Egypt*, till *Selim I.* about the year 1514. subjected it to the *Ottoman* Empire, under which it still is. This City is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, the Seat of one of the *Turkish* *Visiers*; seated in a fruitful Valley, and yet not mightily inhabited of latter times, being more visited by Pilgrims of the *Turkish*, and Christian Religion, than by Merchants. The Current of the Trade running by *Aleppo*, fifty Miles more North. Long 69. 00. Lat. 33. 00.

*Dambea*, a Kingdom in *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, near the Fountains of the *Nile*, which has a Lake in it of the same name, twenty five *French* Leagues in length, and fifteen in breadth; it is encompassed on all sides by Mountains, out of which there arise a vast number of Rivers, which fall into, and form this Lake, which in the *Ethiopic* Tongue, is called *Bar-Dambea*, the Sea of *Dambea*, and out of these waters, thus united, the *Nile* springeth, but at some distance from those Mountains; but

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I shall give a further account of the Head, and Course of this River, in its proper place.

*Damiata*, a City of *Egypt*, upon one of the more Eastern mouthes of the *Nile*: it was anciently called *Tamiata*, and is now called by the *Arabians* *Damiat*. This City stands on the opposite shoar to *Pelusium*, and grew out of the ruins of it. It was taken by the Christians in the year 1218. but in 1221. they were forced to restore it, being involved in such miseries by the waters that were let loose upon them, that they must otherwise have perished: after this it was retaken by *Lewis IX.* in the year 1249. but that Prince being afterwards taken Prisoner by the Sultan, was again forced to restore it as his Ransom: after which the *Saracens* burnt it. This is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. Long. 63.20. Lat. 31. 10.

*Damor*, *Leon*, a River in *Phoenicia*, which riseth from Mount *Lebanon*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Sydon* and *Bayrut*.

*Damvillers*, *Damvillerum*, a strong Town in *Luxemburgh*, upon the River *Maes*, seated upon a Hill, five Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and about eight *German* Miles from *Thionville* to the West. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1637. and annexed since to the Duchy of *Lorraine*, and in 1673 it was dismantled.

*Danambre* *Boristhenes*, see the *Nieper*, a River of *Poland*.

*Dangala*, a City of the Upper *Ethiopia*, upon the *Nile*, in the

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Kingdom of *Gorbani*, towards the North, in Long. 55. Lat. 19.

*Danneberg*, a Town, and a County, in the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, upon the River *Tetza*, four Miles from the *Elb*, and seven from *Lunenburgh* to the South-East. The Town has a Castle belonging to it. The County belongs to the Duke of *Zell*, and is extended from East to West upon the *Elb*, between the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh* to the North, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh* to the South and East, and the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh* to the West: it had heretofore Earls of its own, but *Nicolas*, the last of them, in the year 1303. sold it to *Otto* Duke of *Brunswick*: of latter times it was under the Duke of *Wolfenbittel*, and by him was granted in the year 1671. to the Duke of *Zell*.

*Dantsick*, *Dantzick*, *Dantiscum*, *Gedanum*, called by the Inhabitants, and the *Poles* *Danske*, and *Danzig* by the *Germans*, is a vast and well fortified City of *Poland*, the Capital of *Prussia*, in the little *Pomerania*; it has a noble Haven upon the *Vistula*, which a League below this City dischargeth it self into the Bay of *Dantzick*, a part of the *Baltick* Sea. The City is watered by two other Rivers, the *Rodaun*, and the *Motlau*; towards the South and West it has some Hills, which in 1656. were fortified against the *Swedes*, before which time it was in great part an open Town. This City is an Imperial and Free City, belonging Originally to the Empire. *Priemslaus* King of *Poland*, in the year

year 1295. first Walled it against the Knights of the *Teutonic Order*, as *Cromerus* saith, l. 11. after this it was betrayed to the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, by one *Peter Chancellor* of *Pomerania*, who was in wrath with *Uladislaus Lochicus* his Master, King of *Poland*; thereupon the Castle being surpris'd by the *Teutonic Order*, who pretended to assist *Uladislaus*; they demanded a vast sum of money, which the Citizens refusing to pay, they proceeded to take the City, which they Plundered, and slew great numbers of the Inhabitants. In 1310. *Sigismundus Augustus* took away half the Customs, upon their disrespect shewn to his Ambassador, who was sent to quiet the City. then in Tumult and Disorder, and he reserved also the greater Causes to the Determination of the Diet of *Poland*, contrary to the Privilege granted by *Casimirus*, his predecessor. In 1569. *Stephanus* King of *Poland*, Proscribed this City, for taking part with the House of *Austria* against him, which Quarrel was ended by the Mediation of the Neighbour Princes. In 1597. *Uladislaus IV.* had also some Controversies with this City, about their Impolls. The Protestant Religion is imbraced here, and no man is admitted into the Senate, except he be a *Lutheran*. In 1596. the Senate granted the Jesuits the Monastery of *St. Bridget*, and *St. Maries Church*, but the City opposed it so vigorously that three days after they were forced to recal their Edict. In 1657. this City was forced to burn her own Suburbs, to prevent

their being taken by the *Swedes*. it lies in Long. 41. 30. Lat. 54. 20.

*Danube, Danubius, Ister*, is one of the greatest Rivers in *Europe*, and no less Celebrated both in Ancient and Modern Story; in the Ancient Greek, and Latin Historians, it is called *Danubius* and *Ister*, whence *Ovid*. lib. 1. de Pont.

*Stat vetus Urbs ripæ vicina Binominis Istri.*

yet the upper part next the Fountains, was for the most part called the *Danube*, and the lower from *Illyricus*, or *Sclavonia*, the *Ister*, as *Pliny* saith; it is called by the *Germanis* *Donaw*, by the *French* *Danube*, by the *Italians* *Danubio*, by the *Poles* *Dunay*, by the *Turks* *Tuna*. It riseth in the County of *Bar*, in *Suabia*, four *German* miles from *Freiburgh* to the East, and nine from *Basil* to the North-East: and running North-East, it passeth by *Ulm*, by which time it has received a great many smaller Rivers on both sides, which for brevity I must omit. At *Leucy* it entereth *Bavaria*, and a little further from the South Receiveth the *Leck*, which passeth by *Auspurgh*, and still continuing its Course as far as *Regensburgh*: it then turns and runs more Easterly to the Confines of *Austria*, where at *Passaw* it entertains the vast River *Inn*, which comes from *Inspruck*, and brings many other with it: from hence it goeth to *Vienna*, where it makes an Island, and then washeth the Walls of *Presburgh*, the Capital of the Upper *Hungary*, where it divides and makes the Island

Island of *Scho*, at *Comora* it unites again, and goes on to *Gran*, bending its course more Southerly; from whence it passeth to *Buda*, the Capital of all *Hungary*, where it makes two other Islands, one above, and another beneath *Buda*, a little beneath *Colocz*; the *Sarawitz*, which comes from *Alba-Regalis*, falls into it from the West, and then the *Drave* at *Esseck*, and then the *Tibiscus*, a vast River of Upper *Hungary*, from the East, and the *Save* again on the West by *Belgrade*, which is the first Town of *Servia*; from whence its course is more East, having *Moldavia*, *Walachia*, and *Bialogrod* on the North, and *Servia*, and *Bulgaria* on the South, where it makes many Isles, and then entereth the *Euxine*, or Black Sea, by three great outlets, the two more Northerly, being as it were reunited in the very entry of them into the Sea. *Dr. Edward Browne*, in his Travels, saith, That at *Crainburgh*, not far distant from the Head, it appeared a considerable stream; and a little after from the City *Ulm*, in *Suevia*, where it beginneth to be Navigable, it continues a long course, passing by *Ingolstadt*, *Ratisbone*, *Straubing*, *Passaw*, *Lintz*, and *Vienna*, unto *Presburgh*; from whence through *Hungary* it makes a course of above three hundred Miles, before it passes by *Belgrade*; it drinketh in above sixty considerable Rivers; and in a sober account performs a course of above fifteen hundred Miles from its rise to its fall. This River has also had many Naval Fights upon it, between the *Turks*

and the Christians, and at one time there was twenty Gallioes, eighty small Pinnaces, and little less than an hundred Ships of Burthen, employed upon this River, in a Siege of *Buda*; and at the Siege of *Belgrade*, *Mahomet* the Great brought two hundred Ships and Gallies up the Stream, and the *Hungarians* sent so many from *Buda* down the Stream, that after a sharp Encounter, the *Hungarians* took twenty, and forced the rest on shoar near the Camp, so that *Mahomet* was forced to burn them, to prevent their being taken by the Christians. This perhaps is more than can be said of any other River in the World; it abounds also in many good Fish, as Trouts, Perches, and large and delicious Carps, exceeding (saith *Dr. Browne*) any I have seen, &c. some of which Fish is every year salted, and sent into other parts. This River, to conclude, was for many Ages the boundary on this side of the *Roman* Empire, against the Barbarous Nations, and accordingly the *Roman* Legions had their stations upon its Banks, and they were the Founders of many of the Cities, and many memorable Actions in those early days happened near it, sometimes between the *Romans* themselves, and sometimes between them and the *Barbarians*.

*Darby, Darbia*, is both a City and a County in *England*. The County has *Nottinghamshire* on the East, *Leicestershire* on the South, *Staffordshire* on the West, and *Torkshire* on the North. The River *Derwent* divides it into two parts, running North and South, and



and at last falls into *Trent*, which is its Southern boundary. That part which lies East of *Derwent* is Plain and Fruitful, the Western parts are more Mountainous and barren; but abound in Mines of Lead, Iron, and Coals, and afford good Pasture for Sheep besides. In the South-East part of this County upon the River *Derwent*, lieth the City of *Derby*, which first takes its Name from the River, and then lends it to the County, a fine, rich, well-traded City: on the East side it has *Derwent*, covered by a Stone-Bridge, on the South it hath a clear Rivolet called *Mertenbrook*, and it has also five Parish Churches. *Thomas Lord Stanley*, was created Earl of *Darby* in the Year 1486. by *Henry VII.* in the first year of his Reign. The present *William Stanley*, who is the ninth Earl of this Family (and the fourth of *England*) succeeded *Charles* his Father in the Year 1672.

*Darbon, Alpheus*, a River in the middle of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Ladon*, which falls in the *Orsea*, which divides at *Pilus*, and one branch called *Illiaco*, runs West, and entereth the Ocean over against *Zant*; the other is called *Alphoe*, and runs South, and entereth the Gulph of *Arcadia*, over against the Isle of *Stroffad*, twenty miles North-West of *Arcadia*.

*Darda*, a strong Fort at the North end of the Bridge of *Esseck*, built by the *Turks* in this present War, and taken by the *Germans* in 1686. when they burnt the Bridge, retaken by the Duke of *Lorrain* in 1687. and designed to be fortified against the *Turks*, but

soon after deserted by the *Germans*, that the *Turks* might have a free passage to their utter ruin, as came to pass August 12. 1687. when they received the greatest overthrow near this Place, which has befallen them in the last Century. See *Mohatz*.

The *Dardanelles, Dardanium, Dardania*, are two Castles built by *Mahomet II.* one of the Emperors of the *Turks*, the one in *Europe*, where anciently stood *Cestos*, the other in *Asia*, in the place of *Abidos*, upon the straightest part of the *Hellespont*. They stand two hundred Miles South of *Constantinople*, and are, or were at least the Keys of that City; the famous *Monsieur Thevenot*, who saw them in 1655. thus describes them (as he is Translated.) That which is in *Romania*, on the side of *Europe*, is built in a Triangular form, at the Foot of an Hill, which Commands and covers it, and upon which there is a little Town. This Castle hath three Towers covered with Lead, whereof two are towards the Land, and the third which is the biggest, is upon the Harbour. It hath (saith he) as I could discern with a *Perspective Glass*, about twenty Port-holes level with the Water, in which besides what I could observe by my Glasses, I was assured, that a man might easily creep into some of the Guns, they were of such a prodigious Bore. The other on the *Asia* side, is in a Plain, and seemed to me to be almost square. It hath three Towers on each side, and a Dungeon or Platform in the middle, but it hath not so many Gun-holes

holes as the other, but then these Castles are of no strength to Landward, being only designed against Ships, as Mr. *Sandys*, and all other observe, but they were kept by strong Garrisons. This place is famous for the Loves of *Hero* and *Leander*; the Passage of *Xerxes* by a Bridge of Boats, and the Passage of the *Turks*, which is but a little above these Castles, and of later times, for three Naval Victories obtained here by the *Venetians*, in 1655. 56. and 57. But since that time the *Turks* have built two other Castles, which bear just upon the Enterance of the *Hellespont*, about three Miles more South than the old *Dardanelles*. That on *Asia* side, lieth not above two Miles from *Troas* upon a flat ground. That on *Europe*, on the side of an Hill, with round Towers, and several Ascents after the old fashion, as Mr. *Wheeler* observes, which he saith were built since Mr. *Sandy's* time, and in all probability since 1655. and perhaps upon the occasion of those *Venetian* Victories. The *Turks* call *Lepanto* and *Patras*, at the enterance of the Bay or Gulph of *Lepanto*, or *Corinth*, the *Dardanelles*; perhaps by way of allusion. There are two other such Castles called the *Dardanelles* of the Gulph of *Larta* in *Epirus*, eighty English Miles North-West from *Lepanto*.

*Darmstad, Darmstadium*, a Town in the County of *Gerauer* in *Franconia*, upon the River *Darmstad*, which has a fine Castle, in which the *Landgrave* of *Gerauer*, or *Darmstad* resides. It stands two Miles from the *Rhine*,

and three from *Frankfort* on the *Mayn* towards the South.

*Darwent*, a River of *Darbyshire*, another in *Cumberland*, and a third in *Yorkshire*; Sir *Francis Ratcliff* of *Dilston*, in the County of *Cumberland*, was made Earl of *Darwent-Water*, by His now Majesty *James II.* August 24. 1687. Baron of *Tindale*, and Vicount *Ratcliff*, and *Langley*. See *Derwent*.

*Dauphine, Allobroges, Delphinatus*, a great Province in the South-East part of *France*, which is bounded on the East by *Piedmont*, on the North by *Savoy*, and *La Bresse*, from which it is separated by the River *Rhosne*; on the West by *Lim*, and *Vivaraus*, from which the same River divides it, and on the South by *Provence*. It had heretofore Princes of its own, which were called the *Daulphines*; but *Humbartus II.* their last Prince in the Year 1343. gave this Principality to *Philip de Valois* King of *France*, upon Condition that the Eldest Son of the King of *France* should bear this Title, which has been ever since observed. The principal City of this Province is *Grenoble*, upon the River *Isere*, which falls into the *Rhosne*, at *Valence*, twenty miles beneath *Lion*.

*Dax, Aqua Augusta vel Tarbellica, Tasta*. See *Acqs*.

*Dead Sea*, the Lake where *Sodom* stood in *Judea*.

*Dean*, a Forest in *Glocestershire*, on the North-West Shoar of the River *Severn*; once a vast and a wonderful thick Forest; so that it was an harbour for Thieves; but since the discovery of some rich Mines of Iron here much thinned.

*Decan*,

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*Decan*, or *Decam*, is a very great Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*; bounded on the West by the *Indian*, or *Arabian Ocean*, on the North by the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, on the East by that of *Golconda*, and on the South by the Kingdom of *Bisnagar*. The Capital of this Kingdom is *Visapar*; and the greatest part of the Kingdom has been subdued by the *Moguls*, or divided into petty Kingdoms, of which see *M. Thevenot's Travels*.

*Dee*, *Deva*, a River called by the *Welsh* *Fridwy*; ariseth in *Merinothshire*, from the Lake called by the *Welsh* *Llyntegid*, and running North-West, takes in the River of *Alwen* in the same County, and then passeth into *Denbighshire*, and becomes a boundary between that and *Shropshire*, admitting another of its boundaries, the River *Keriog*, and passing by *Bangor* the famous old *Welsh* Monastery; it entereth *Cheshire* at *Shocklidge*; at *Alford* it takes in another small River, and in *Flintshire* the River *Allen*; and so having divided *Cheshire* from *Flintshire* at *West-Chester*; it falls into the *Irish Sea*, making a great Haven, called by the *Welsh* *Eee*, *Etu*, by the *English* *Dee Mouth*.

*Dee*, *Dea*, a River in *Scotland*, in *Galloway*, which riseth in the Borders of *Coila*, and running South, takes in many other small Rivers, and at last buries it self in *Solway Fyrb*, which parts *Scotland* from the North-West of *England* at *Kirkubrig*, a famous Town of *Galloway*, eleven Miles East of *Wishern*.

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*Deistan*, *Oxus*, a River of *Bactria*.

*Deizer*, *Dordomana*, a City of *Persia*.

*Delft*, *Delphi*, a City of the Province of *Holland*, which gives Name to a District; and is one of the principal Cities of that State, very populous, and well built. Here is the Monument of *William of Nassau*, who was the Founder of the *Low Country* Liberty, and was here Assassinated by the *Spaniards*. It is not above one League from the *Hague*, three from *Rotterdam*, and as many from *Leiden*.

*Deily*, a great City and Kingdom, under the *Mogul*, in the *East-Indies*, upon the River *Gemna*, one hundred Miles from *Agria* to the North towards *Labor*; length of time had much wasted this City, whereupon *Chah Jehan*, the Father of *Auran Zeb* Emperor of that Country, in the Year 1625. built up another vast City by it, which he called *Chah Jehan-Abad*, or shorter *Jehan-Abad*: that it might be the Capital of his Empire, since which time it has flourished, and encreased above any City in the *Indies*, as *Berneri* (cited by *Baudrand*) saith, who had often seen it. This City was the Seat of *Porus* the *Indian King*, who made himself famous by his Wars with *Alexander* the Great. Near it stands a Pyramid or Obelisk of Stone, which by its unknown Characters seems to be of great Antiquity, and which is thought in the *Indies* to have been Erected by *Alexander* the Great, after the defeat of *Porus*. The River *Gemna* on which this City stands runs East, and

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and falls into the *Ganges*. The Fortrefs of it is half a League in compass, with round Towers, at the distance of every ten Battlements, and the Ditches are full of Water, Wharfed with Stone, and it has lovely Gardens round about it. In this Citadel is the Royal Palace. The Town has no Ditches, but Walls filled up with Earth behind, and Towers.

*Delphos*, a City of *Phocis* in *Achaia*, at the Foot of Mount *Parnassus*, which in ancient times was very great, though not Walled any otherwise than by the steep Rocks which encompassed it, and which had a Castle which stood on the top of a Rock in this City, which is now called *La Castri*. This place once so famous for the Temple of *Apollo Pythius*, and the Oracle which the *Gauls* under *Brennus* attempted in vain to spoil, in after-times became a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*, and since it fell into the hands of the devouring *Turks*, is become a poor small Village. It lies twenty Miles West from *Leucadia*, and forty from *Lepanto* to the East, and about seven saith, *Baudrand*, from the Bay of *Corinth*.

*Demer*, *Tabuda*, a River in *Brabant*.

*Denbigh*, *Denbiga*, one of the twelve Shires in *Wales*, has the *Irish Sea* on the North, *Flintshire* on the East, *Merinoth* on the South, and *Carnarvan* on the West. The principal Rivers are *Cluyd*, *Elwy*, and *Conwy*, which last separates this Shire from *Carnarvan*. The West part is barren, the middle where the *Cluyd* runneth, is

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plain and very fruitful, the last part (except what lies upon the *Dee*) is less fertil. *Denbigh*, the principal Town, stands upon a declining Rock, *H. Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, obtaining a Grant of this place from *Edward I.* Walled it, and set up a Castle on the South side, but this City wanting Water, and being of difficult Access, the Inhabitants have by degrees removed their Dwellings nearer the River; and in *Mr. Camdens* times were building a second Church, the former not being able to contain the Inhabitants. This Town has the River *Aled* or *Elwy* on the West, and the *Cluyd* on the East, which meet beneath it to the North, and it has a Bridge over both of them; the later Maps, place the *Ellwy* on the South of the Town. It stands fifteen miles from *Chester* to the West, and four from *S. Asaph* to the South. The Right Honourable *William Fielding* is Earl of *Denbigh*, and the fourth Earl of this Family.

*Dendermonde*, *Teneramunda*, is a strong Town in *Flanders*, upon the River *Schelde*, where the *Tenera* from *Alost* falls into it, and lying in the middle between *Gant* and *Antwerp*, about five Leagues from either, and the like from *Brussels* to the East.

*Denmark*, *Denemarch*, *Dania*, *Cimbricus Chersonesus*, called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards* *Danimarca*, by the *Poles* *Dunska*. Is one of the most Ancient Kingdoms of *Europe*, yet of no great Extent. The part of a vast Peninsula, called of old *Cimbricus Chersonesus*, in middle time *Jutland*; and

and some Islands in the Eastern and *Baltick* Sea, make the Body of this Kingdom, which has also the Kingdom of *Norway* annexed to it: It was once a part of the Kingdom of the *Goths*; but it is now a separate Kingdom consisting, of two parts, *Futland* and the *Isles*. The North part of *Futland* only is under the King of *Denmark*, viz. *Nort Futland*, *Suder Futland*, the Northern parts of which are under the *Dane*. The second part of this Kingdom consisteth in Islands, of which *Zeeland*, *Fuynen*, and *Bornholm* in the *Baltick* Sea, and *Isleland* in the *Virgivan* Ocean are the chief; *Copenhagen* in the Isle of *Zeeland*, is the Capital of this Kingdom. There were also three Counties on the *Norway* side, *Blecklen*, *Schania*, and *Haland* which belonged originally to *Denmark* but in 1645. by the Treaty of *Brooms-Boa*, these and some other Islands were surrendered by *Christian IV.* to the *Swedes* for ever; and again in the Years 1658. and 1660. these three were again Confirmed to the *Swedes*. This Kingdom had heretofore the Isles of *Shetland* on the North of *Scotland*, which were granted to *James VI.* as a part of his Queens Dowry. The King of *Denmark* possesseth also in *Germany*, 1. Half the Dukedom of *Holsatia*. 2. The Counties of *Oldenburgh*, and that of *Delmenhorst*, which two fell to him by Inheritance from the last Count of *Oldenburgh*. Till the Year 1660. this Kingdom was Elective, but then was made Hereditary by *Frederick III.* The *Danes* have also enlarged their Princes Bounds, by

Planting a *New Denmark* in the North of *America*. This Kingdom once was one of the most Powerful Kingdoms in *Europe*, but by the fate of Time and War, and other human Calamities, is reduced to the state in which it now is.

*Denia*, a Sea-Port in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, in *Spain*, over against the Isle of *Tyica*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, eleven miles from *Valentia* to the South, and ten from *Xativa*, and four North of *Cape Emperador*.

*St. Dennis en Vaux*, ad *Sanctum Dionysium* in *Vallibus*. A Town in the Dukedom of *Orleans* in *France*.

*St. Dennis Carriere*, a Town and a famous Monastery in the Isle of *France*, two miles from *Paris* to the South, which has one of the richest Monasteries in *France*, upon the River *Crou*, which a little lower falls into the *Sein*. The Abby was founded in the Year 636. by *Dagobert* King of *France*, in honour of *S. Dennis* whose Bones sleep here. But the Church was rebuilt since by *Suggerus* one of their Abbats, in three Years and three Months, and 'twas ended in 1144. Here are the Tombs of the Kings of *France*. Some of which have died here too.

*St. Dennis*, a Town in *Normandy*, in the Forest of *Lions*, on the Borders of *Beauvois*, in which *Henry I.* King of *England* died.

*Derbent*, *Caucasie Portæ*, *Porta ferrea*, *Alexandria*, a City of *Persia*, seated upon the *Caspian* Sea, between the Foot of Mount *Caucasus*, and that Sea, on the Borders of *Georgia*, near the River *Korr*.

*Korr*. It is called by the *Turks* *Demir*, or *Temir Capi*; that is the *Iron Gate*, not that there is any *Iron Gate*: but by reason of the strength and Fortifications of this City, which are such as may resist the fury of almost any Enemy, the Passage here being but three hundred Paces. It has a fine Haven, and a strong Castle, which are in the hands of the King of *Persia*, but it is declining, the lower part next the Sea, being little or nothing inhabited. It is said *Alexander* the Great built this City, to shut up that Passage against the *Scythians*, who were always the Terror of the civilized World, and have been often the Scourges of it. Long. 80. 00. Lat. 49. 00.

*Derby*. See *Darby*.

*Derote*, *Latone*, a famous City in the *Egyptian Delta*, which is still extant, and of some consideration, but without any Walls, as *Zeiglerus* saith.

*Derpt*, *Torpatum*, a City of *Livonia*, called *Juriogrod* by the *Russ*. This is a small City belonging to the *Poles*, in the Province of *Odenpoa*, upon the River *Embeck*, near the Lake of *Peibas* on the West side, twenty one miles from *Reuel* to the South-East, and fourteen from *Pleskow* to the West. This was anciently a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Riga*, from the Year 1230. but the Bishoprick is now extinct. It was taken by the *Swedes* in the Year 1625. under the Command of *James de la Gardie*. And in 1632. there was an University opened in it by *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*.

*Derry*, *Roboretum*, *Derra*, *Daria*, commonly called *London-Derry*; is both a City and a County in the Province of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The County is bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the East by *Antrim*, on the South by *Tyrone*, and on the West by *Dunglass*; this County was heretofore called *Colrane*. The City is a Colony from *London*, sent about one hundred Years since into these parts, and in the Year 1664. the Bishops See was removed from *Rapoe* hither. This City in the great Massacre preserved it self, and afforded shelter to as many as fled to it; the *Irish* being neither able to surprize nor Master it. The City is seated on the Western Shoar of the Lake of *L. Foyle*, twelve miles from the Sea.

*Dertmouth*, a fine Town and Haven in the South-West part of *Devonshire*, seated upon the River *Dert*, from whence it is so called; twenty four miles South of *Excester*. The Haven is very good, and much frequented by Merchants, and for that cause secured by two Castles or Forts. The Town has also a Mayor by the Grant of *Edward III.* This Town has often defended it self stoutly against the *French*, but especially in the Year 1404. when *de Castell* a *French* Man, who by his Men of War and Pyracies, had stopped all Commerce in these parts, and burnt *Plymouth*, upon his attempting this Place, was by the Women and Country people intercepted, and slain with all his Company. The Loyal Colonel *George Legge*, was by

by *Charles II.* created Baron of *Dertmouth*, *Novemb. 2. 1682.* and by *James II.* Earl of *Dertmouth*. The River *Wert* riseth in the same County West of *Chegforde*, and running South takes in a small Rivulet which comes from *Ashburton*, giving its Name on the West to a place called *Dertmore*; at *Dean Prior* on the West, it takes in another, and a little further, one called *Harborne* on the same side, from whence it passeth to its Outlet or Mouth, having performed a course of about twenty miles.

*Derwent*, a River of *Derbshire*, which riseth in the Confines of the County of *York*, and running South divides that whole County into two parts; at *Bromford* it takes in *New River*, and about five miles further to the South the *Wye*, and then on the East side the *Amber* at *Danfield*, another from the West, and at *Derby* one called *Merton-Brook*, and then having reached the other extremity of this County, the *Trent*; there and in that noble River it ends.

*Desize*, or *Decize*, *Decetia*, a small City on the *Loire*, in the County of *Nivergne*, ten miles from *Nevers* to the North-East, and eight from *Moulins*, where the River *Airon* falls into the *Loire*.

*Desmond*, *Desmonia*, called by the *Irish* *Deswown*, is a County of the Province of *Mounster*, in the South-West part of *Ireland*, upon the Rivers *Mare* and *Bantre*, having *Kery* on the North, the Ocean on the West, and *Cork* on the South and East. It has two small Towns, *Doneyne* on the North, and *Ardey* on the South of *Mare*.

*William Fielding* Earl of *Denbigh*, is Earl of *Desmond* also.

*Deffaw*, *Desavia*, a strong Town in the Upper *Saxony* upon the River *Elb*, six miles from *Mecydburg* to the East, and five from *Wittenberg* to the West. This is the usual residence of the Prince of *Anhalt*; at this Town the River *Multa* enters the *Elb* from the South. This Town is also famous for a Victory obtained by *Albert Wallenstein* over Count *Mansfield*, in the Year 1625.

*Detigle*, *Tigris*, a River of *Mesopotamia*.

*Deva*, a Town of *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*, upon the Bay of *Biscay*, upon a River of the same Name, standing ten miles from *Valenzia* to the East, and the same distance from *S. Sebastian* to the West, and having a very convenient Haven. The River riseth in the Mountains of *Segura*, and running North, falls here into the Bay of *Biscay*, after a course of about twenty miles, in the middle of which it salutes the City of *Placentia*.

*Develtus*, *Develto*, called by the *Bulgarians* *Zagoria*, or *Zagora*, is a City of *Bugaria*, at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the River *Panize*, ten German miles from the *Euxine* Sea, eighteen from *Adrinople* to the North-East, and eleven from *Sisopoli* to the West, in the very Confines of *Romania* and *Bulgaria*, this was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Adrinople*, but it is now raised to an Archbishoprick it self.

*Deventer*, *Deventria*, a City in the Province of *Over-Ifsel*, which is the Capital of that Province. It stands

stands upon the *Ifsel*, four miles from *Zwol* to the West, and seven from *Nimeguen* to the North-West. This was made a Bishops See, by Pope *Paul IV.* in the Year 1559. Betrayed to the *Spaniards* in 1587. Subdued and brought under by the *United Provinces* again in the Year 1591. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and deserted again in 1674. It is surrounded on all sides with Water, and is very strongly fortified.

*Devonshire*, *Devonia*, is one of the Southern Counties of *England*, which takes its Name from the *Danmonii*, the ancient *British* Inhabitants. On the North it is bounded by the *Irish* Sea, on the West by *Cornwall*, from which it is divided by the River *Tamar*, on the South by the *British* Sea, and on the East by *Somersetshire* and *Dorsetshire*. It hath on both these Seas many good Harbours, and is rich in Mines, especially the Western parts of it. It abounds also in pleasant Meadows, fine Woods, and rich Towns, in other places where the Soil is more barren, it is yet improvable, and rewards the Tillers industry. The chief City is *Excester*, next to which is *Plymouth*. The Honourable *William Cavendish*, is Earl of this County, whose Grandfather *William* obtained this Honour from *James I.* August 20. 1618. and has enjoyed it ever since the Year 1628.

*Deux-Ponts*, *Bipontium*, a small Dukedom and City in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*. See *Zuveybrucken*.

*Demsberg*, a Mountain in *Austria*. See *Hensterberg*.

*Diarbech*, *Mesopotamia*, a Country in *Asia*, between the *Euphrates*, and the *Tigris*, which is now in the hands of the *Turks*.

*Diargument*, *Hyrkania*, a Province in the North-East part of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

*Die*, *Dia*, *Dea*, a City in the *Dauphinate* in *France*, which was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, but this See in the Year 1275. was by Pope *Gregory IX.* united to that of *Valence*. This City stands on the North side of the River *Drome*, which falls into the *Rhosne*, eight miles from *Valence* to the East, and eleven from *Grencble* to the South-West, and ten from *Gap* to the West. It is a Roman Town, called by *Antoninus* *Dea Augusta*, and in the Councils *Dia*.

*Dieppe*, *Deppa*, a strong Sea-Port Town, which has a noble Haven in *Normandy* in *France*. It lies upon the River *Arques*, fourteen miles from *Roan* to the North, and twenty two from *Bologne* to the South, right over against *Lewis* in *Suffex*. This Town is remarkable for its Loyalty to *Henry* the Great of *France*, who retiring hither found shelter, and not long after receiving a supply from *Queen Elizabeth* of twenty two thousand pound in Gold, and four thousand men, under the Lord *Willoughby*; he beat the Duke of *Main*, the General of the Leaguers, who came up with a great confidence, that he should either take this distressed Prince Prisoner, or drive him out of *France*. Which great Victory was unexpectedly gained in the Year 1589.

*Dietmarsh*, a part of *Furland* in the Dukedom of *Holfatia*, at the Mouth of the *Elbe*, having the Ocean on the West, *Holfatia* on the East, the *Elbe* on the South, and the Dukedom of *Sleswick* on the North. The Inhabitants of this Country Rebelled against the Kings of *Holfatia*; and in 1500. obtained a great Victory, but in 1559. *Adolph*, Duke of *Holfatia*, being imployed by *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, Conquered them, and deprived them of a barbarous Liberty, which they had maintained four hundred years. The South part of this Territory is under the King of *Denmark*, whose Eldest Son is to Reside here; and the North part is under the Duke of *Holfatia*, which is separated from the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, by the River *Eyder*.

*Digne*, *Dimia*, a City in *Provence*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*; it stands upon the River *Biconne*, ten Miles from *Embrun* to the South, and thirty two from *Avignon* to the North-East. It is a very fine City.

*Dijon*, *Divionum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the Seat of the Parliament, upon the River *Ousche*; it stands sixteen Leagues from *Langres* to the South, thirty six from *Lion* to the North, and a little more from *Bourges* to the East. It is a great and well built City, and has an old Castle, and a small Territory belonging to it. Long. 26. 02. Lat. 46. 50. *Aurelian* the Emperor walled this City. The Children of

*Hugh Capet*, who made this the Capital of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, much enlarged and beautified it. Under the Dukes of *Burgundy* it had Counts, and *Louis XI.* who got the Possession of it, after the death of the last Duke of *Burgundy*, by the means of the then Prince of *Orange*, *John Cabill* built the Castle to keep the Inhabitants in subjection. The Reformed Religion in the year 1562. beginning to spread here, was extinguished by an Edict, those that imbraced it being disarmed, and some of them banished. Near this City *St. Bernard* was born. There was a *French Council* held here in 1075. and another in 1196. By a Stone with an old *Roman* Inscription here found, it appears that this City was in those times called *Dibione*.

*Dillingen*, *Dilinga*, a City upon the *Danube*, in the Diocess of of *Auspurgh*, seven Miles East of *Ulm*, and the same distance North-West from *Auspurgh*, and about twelve from *Nuremberg* to the South-West. There is also an University here, which was Founded by Cardinal *Otto Trucio*, Bishop of *Auspurgh*, under Pope *Julius III.* in 1549. This City, and the County belonging to it, were united for ever to the Bishoprick of *Auspurgh*, by *Hermanus* the last Count of it, who was made Bishop of this Diocess, and died about the year 1260. The Jesuits of this Town of *Dillingen*, gave great provocations to the *Swedish* War in *Germany*, by persuading *Ferdinand II.* that the Protestants of his times, were not the same with

with those of 1530. Tolerated by *Charles V.* and therefore the Emperor, who was then Victorious, was not obliged to keep the Peace with them, by which insinuations in the year 1629. they put that Prince on those Actions, which brought on that War, which had like to have ended in the ruin of the House of *Austria*, the *German* Liberty, and Empire, and the *Roman* Catholick Religion there.

*Dillemburgh*, a Town and County in the Circle of the *Rhine* in *Westerwalt*. The Town stands on the River *Dilla*, five *German* Miles from *Marpurgh* to the West, and eleven from *Franckfort* to the North, and twelve from *Bon* to the East; it stands upon a Hill, and has a strong Castle, in which the Counts Reside: the County is called by the Germans, *Das Graffschaft von Dillenburgh*, and is bounded on the East by *Hassia*, on the North by *Westphalia*, on the West by the *Rhine*, and on the South by *Solmis*. This is under the Dominion of its own Prince, who is of the Family of *Nassau*. There is in it, besides *Dillemburgh*, a Town called *Herborne*, which is an University.

*Dimel*, *Dimo'a*, *Dilla*, A River of *Germany*, which divides *Hassia* from *Westphalia*, and falls into the *Weser*, at *Helmerstrusen*, seven Miles East of *Paterborn*.

*Dimitrado*, *Demetrias*, a small Town in *Thessalia*, which was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Larissa*, from which it stands twenty Miles to the East.

*Dimotac*, *Didymotychos*, a City of *Thrace*, seated upon the River *Hebrus*, which almost surrounds it, about seven Miles from *Adrianople* to the South, and the same distance from *Enc*, at the Mouth of this River, to the North. This was formerly a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Adrianople*, but it is now an Archbishops See. *Bajazet*, one of the *Turkish* Emperors was born here, who resigned the Empire, and retired hither again.

*Dinant*, *Dinantium*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Lege*, upon the River *Maes*, over which it has a Stone Bridge, which has been ruined often, but is now repaired; it stands ten *German* Miles from *Brussels* to the North-East, and two from *Charlemond* to the West. There is another Town of the same name in the Duchy of *Britain*, in *France*, upon the River *Rance*, five Miles South of *St. Malo*, and ten from *Rennes* to the North-West; which was heretofore a strong place.

*Dingle*, *Dingle*, a small Town, and a convenient Port, in the County of *Kerry*, in the Province of *Mounster*, in the South-West part of *Ireland*, which stands upon a large Bay of the same name, seventy *English* Miles West of *Cork*. There is a Marsh in the County of *Suffolk* of the same name, which signifies *Salt water washes*, as *Mr. Cambden* seems to intimate.

*Dinkespiel*, a small Imperial City, in the borders of *Franconia*, upon the River *Warnaw*, which falls into the *Danube*, above *Danawert*, five Miles above *Newburgh*.



This City stands twelve Miles from *Ulm* to the North-East, and ten from *Nuremberg* to the South-West. It belongs to the Circle of *Schwaben*.

*Disne Axona*, see *Aisne*.

*Diu*, a small Island, with a Fort upon it, in the Mouth of the River *Indus*, belonging to the *Portuguese*. It has also a small, but very strong City belonging to it, which the *Turks* once besieged in vain; this Island is a part of the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, and lies fifty Leagues from *Sutata* to the West, at the entrance of the Bay of *Cambaya*. This Island hath been in the Hands of the *Portuguese* ever since the year 1535.

*Diue*, a River in *Normandy*, which riseth near the Town of *Diue*, and running North-West, takes in the *Ante* at *Morteaux*, the *Leison*, and *Vie*, at *Hervetot*, the *Mauch*, the *Beveronne*, and some others, and falls into the *British* Sea, below *Cabour*, five Miles and an half West of *Honfleure*.

*Divertigi*, *Selucia ad Belum*, a City of *Asia*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Apamea*, lying in *Syria*, thirty Miles from *Antioch* to the East, it may be supposed to be now ruined being hardly to be found in the later Maps.

*Dithmarsch*, see *Dietmarsch*.

*Divice*, a famous Fountain at *Burdeaux*.

*Diul*, *Indus*, the great River in the East-Indies.

*Dixmude*, or *Dixmude*, *Dixmuda*, a very strong Town in *Flanders*, in the Possession of the

*Spaniards*, though it has been often taken by the *French*. This Town stands upon the River *Ipre*, three Miles from *New-Port* to the South, and is now a Frontier Town against the *French*.

*Doblin*, *Dublinum*, a City in *Curland*, upon the River *Terwa*, in the Confines of *Samogitia*, six German Miles from *Mittaw* to the West, and fourteen from *Womic*, or *Mednici*, to the East. This Town is under the Duke of *Curland*.

*Dobroncha*, *Epidaurus*, a Maritime City of *Dalmatia*.

*Dobrzin*, a Town in *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate; it stands upon the *Vistula*, between *Ploczko* to the South, and *Wladislaw* to the North, a few Leagues above *Culm*. The Palatinate is usually taken for a part of that of *Ploczko*, on which it borders to the North, as it does on the *Vistula* to the West, and *Prussia* to the North.

*Docastelli*, *Lycastum*, a Town of *Cappadocia*, in the borders of *Paphlagonia*, upon the shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, near the Bay of *Amisenum*, between *Halus* and *Iris*, *Irio*, distant from *Amiso* to the East thirty six Miles.

*Docum*, *Doccumum*, *Docomium*, one of the principal Towns in *Frisland*, four Leagues from *Leeuwarden* towards the North-West, and five from *Groningen*, one Mile from the German Ocean to the South.

*Doffrini*, the Mountains of *Scandinavia*.

*Doria*, and *Doira*, a double River of *Piedmont* the Greater, which

which is called *Doria Balta*, springeth from the *Grecian Alpes*, in the borders of *Vallessia*, called by the *French* *le Vallais*, and leaving *Aosta*, *Pont de S. Martino*, and *Inurea* to the East, at the latter Town it divides, and sends one Branch to *Vercelli*, called the *Naulio*, and then continuing its Course, it receiveth from the West the *Cuisella*, and at last ends in the *Po* at *Verolengo*, or *S. Giovan*, thirty two Miles from *Alexandria* to the North-West. The Lesser *Doria* riseth in the *Cottian Alpes*, from the Mountains called the *Genebre*, in the *Dauphinate*, and running East, it washeth *Susa*, *Bozolengo*, and *Aviglana*, and falls into the *Po* too, not above half a Mile beneath *Turino*, and about fifteen above the Mouth of the Greater *Doria*.

*Dol*, *Dola*, *neodunum Tollium*, a City in the Lesser *Britanny* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. It was called by the Ancients *NEODUNUM*: it stands in a Marshy Ground, and is of no great Circumference, not above two Leagues from the *British* Sea, in the North borders of this Dukedom near *Normandy*.

*Dolcigno*, a Town in *Albania*, on the Confines of *Dalmatia*, near the Gulph of *Venice*; between the *Golfo di Cattaro* and *di lo Drin*, twelve German Miles North of *Durazzo*, and six West from *Scutary*.

*Dole*, a City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, which is strongly fortified, being the Capital of that Dukedom, the Seat of the Parlia-

ment, and an University. It stands upon the River *Dou*, nine Miles from *Dyon* to the East, and the same distance from *Verdun* to the North. This Town was taken from the *Spaniards* in 1668. and retaken again in 1674. and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* is annexed to the Crown of *France* for ever. The Country about is called the *Baslage de Dole*, which together with the Town, was resigned to the *French* King.

*Dollert*, a vast Lake or Bay, at the Mouth of the River *Amassus*, between *Groningen* and *Emden*, which in the year 1277. was made by an Inundation of the Sea, in which thirty three Villages were swallowed up, and irrecoverably lost, the South part of this Province of *Groningen* suffered not much less, by such another raging overflow from *Groninger diep* in the year 1686.

*Dombes*, *Tractus Dombensis*, a small Territory of *France*, encompassed on all sides by *le Bresse* except on the West, where it is bounded by the River *Saone*, which parts it from *Bajulais*. It lies between *Mascon* to the North, and *Lion* to the South, and though but small, is yet very fruitful, and honored with the Title of a Principality, and is under its own Princes of the House of *Bourbon*, and the Capital of it is *Trevoux*, four Miles above *Lion* to the North. This Principality was given to *Lewis II.* Duke of *Bourbon*, by *Edward* the last Duke of the Race of *Bajulois*, in the year 1400.

*Domazopolis Domitiopolis*, once a famous City of *Isauria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*, now a poor Village.

*Dominico*, one of the *Caribby* Islands in *North America*, twenty Leagues in compass, discovered by the *Spaniards*, on a *Sunday*, and thence so called; it lies in Long. 322. 00. Lat. 14. 35. North West of *Barbadoes*.

*St. Domingo*, the principal City in the Island of *Hispaniola*, first built by *Bartholomew Columbus*, in the year 1494. on the East Bank of the River *Ozanu*, and after in 1502. removed by *Nicholas de Obando*, then Governour of the Island, to the opposite Shoar. It is situate in a pleasant Country, amongst rich Pastures, and has near it a safe and a large Haven; enriched also with the Residence of the Governour, the Courts of Justice, and an Archbishops See, many Religious Houses, and an Hospital, to which belongs a Revenue of twenty thousand Ducats by the year. The Houses are neatly built, most of stone, and the Town is walled, and has a Castle at the West-end of the Peer to defend the Haven. It was much greater before *Mexico* was taken, but has now not above six hundred Families of *Spaniards*, the rest are *Negroes*. *Sir Francis Drake* in the year 1586. took this City by force, and kept it a month, burning a great part of the Houses, and forcing the *Spaniards* to redeem the rest with money. It lies in Long. 305. 40. Lat. 14. 00.

*Domitiz*, a strong Town, and

well fortified, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*, on the North side of the *Elbe*, where it receives the *Elde*, in the Jurisdiction of the Duke of *Swerine*, eight Miles above *Lavenburgh* to the West, and ten from *Lunenburgh* to the East.

*Dommele*, a River of *Brabant*, which riseth near *Peer*, and running North, passeth by *Eyndhoven*, or *Eindoven*, then turning to the West, it falls into the River *Runne*, about half a Mile above *Sbertogenbosch*, through which they both pass into the *Maes*. I find this by the Maps called *De Dormale*, but corruptly, as appeareth by *L. Guicciardin*, and a Town a Mile above *Eindoven*, on this River, called *Dammelen*.

*Dontochi, Domonichus*, a small Village in *Thessalia*, once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Larissa*. It lies South-West of *Larissa* and *Volo*, and is mentioned in *Mr. Mordens Map*.

*Don, Tanais*, the River that parts *Europe* from *Asia*.

*Donato Isaurus*, a River of *Calabria Ulterior*; it falls by *Cerenza* and *Neto*, into the *Mediterranean Sea*, between *Cotrone* and *Strongoli*, one Mile beneath *St. Severina*.

*Donaw, Danubius*, the great River of *Germany*.

*Donawert, Donaverda*, a City in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; it lies in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Newburgh* and *Bavaria*, seven German Miles from *Auspurgh* to the North, and the like from *Ingolstadt* to the West, and

and ten from *Ulm* to the East. This City was in the year 1420. made a Free Imperial City by *Sigismund* the Emperor, but in the year 1607. it lost this privilege, and is now subject to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

*Doncaster*, a Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, on the River *Done*, or *Dune*, called by *Antoninus DANUM*. This Town in 759. was burnt with Lightning; but being by degrees rebuilt, it has had the Honour of giving the Title of an Earl to *James*, late Duke of *Monmouth*, and some others. The River *Done* riseth near *Denby*, and running South-East, it watereth *Sheafeld*, then turning North-East, it goeth by *Rotherham*, where it takes in from the North another considerable River, called (as I suppose) *Dar* or *Dare*: then passing by *Doncaster*, a little more East, it takes in the River *Went*, and soon after ends in the River *Aire*, at *Turnbridge*, and both the *Aire*, and *Done*, enter the *Ouse* about three Miles further, thirteen Miles beneath *York*, from which great City, *Doncaster* stands twenty two Miles to the South.

*Done*, a River of *Yorkshire*. See *Doncaster*.

*Donetz*, a vast River, which riseth in *Dikolia*, near *Borissa gorda*, and running Eastward, turns and falls into the *Tanais*, which is now called *Donon Donitz* too, of which I shall give a further account in *Tanais*. There is another River called *Donitz*, which ariseth more East, and falls into the *Tanais*, more to the North, at *Gilocha*.

*Dongo*, a Town in *Japan*.

*Donostein, Menlascus*, a River of *Gnipiscoa*, in *Spain*, commonly called *Rio Orio*.

*Donoy, Dinia*, a City in *France*. See *Digne*.

*Donussa, Donysa*, a small Island in the *Archipelago*, remarkable for nothing, but the green Marble brought from thence.

*Donzy*, a Town of the Duchy of *Nevers* in *France*.

*Le Dorat, oratorium*, a City of *France*, in *La-Marche*, fourteen Miles from *Poitiers* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Limoges* to the North.

*Dorvie*, a River which falls into the *Taen*, a River of *Languedoc* in *France*, which last falls into the *Garonne*, five Leagues above *Agen*.

*Dorchester, Dironovaria*, a City of *England*, in the County of *Dorset*, upon the River *Frome*, or *Fraw*, this is the Capital of that Shire, yet saith *Mr. Camden*, neither great nor beautiful, but it is certainly a *Roman Town*, and of great antiquity, but which was ruined both by the *Danes* and *Normans*. It still sends two Burgesses to Parliament. There is another old *Roman Town* called *Dorchester* also, in *Oxfordshire*, at the meeting of *Thame* and *Isis*, where the Bishoprick of *Lincoln* was at first settled, and continued there four hundred and sixty years before it was removed to *Lincoln*. This last is called by *Bede, Civitas Dorcina*, by *Leland, Hydropolis*, as the word signifieth, i. e. the Water-Town. This Town was yielded to the Earl of *Carnarvan*, Aug. 2. 1643.

*Dordogne*, *Duranius*, *Dordonia*, one of the principal Rivers of *France*. It ariseth in the Province of *Auvergne* from two Fountains (saith *Baudrand*) one of which is called *Dor*, and the other *Done*, and running Westward, between *Limosin* to the North, and *Auvergne* to the South. It takes in *Chavanoy*, *Rue*, *Auze*, and *Serre*; then entering *Limosin*, *Quercy*, and *Perigord* successively, it meets *Vezere* and *Cozere*, and Watereth *Scarlat*, *Limiel*, and *Bergerac*, and so passeth to *Libourne*, where it receiveth from the North the *Lille*, which comes from *Montignac*, and not far from *Bordeaux*, it unites with the *Garonne*, and they send their united Streams to the Bay of *Biscay*, or Sea of *Gasconne*, called by the *Romans* *Mare Aquitanicum*; at the *Tour de Cordovan*.

*Dordrecht*. See *Dort*.

*Dergwyn*, *Darventio*. See *Derwent*.

*Dornick*, *Ternacum*. See *Tournay*, a Town in *Flanders*.

*Dornock*, *Dunrodonum*, a Town in *Scotland*, which lies in *Sutherland*, on the East of *Scotland*, North of the *Fyrd* of *Murray*, and *Terbat-Ness*. It is the head City of this County, and the common residence of the Bishop of *Cathness*, who is under the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*. The Town has also a large and a safe Port or Haven; and it lies in Long. 15. 10. Lat. 58. 10.

*Doro*, *Oboca*, a River in *Ireland*.

*Dorsetshire*, *Durotriges*, is bounded on the North with *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the West with *Devonshire*, and some part of

*Somersetshire*, on the East with *Hampshire*, and on the South which is the longest side, by the *British* Sea. It is generally fruitful, the North parts are full of Woods, from whence it descends by fruitful Hills and pleasant Meadows, intermixed one with another to the very Shoars of the Ocean. The principal City in it is *Winchester*, of which I shall give an account in its proper place. The Honorable *Charles Sackvill* is the Sixth of his Family, that has born the Title of Earl of *Dorset*, he succeeded his Father in 1667.

*Dorsten*, *Dorsta*, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Lype*, which falls into the *Wesel* at *Ducat*; this City is under the Elector of *Cologne*, and is well fortified, but yet it has of late been often taken, and retaken. It stands ten miles from *Cologne* to the North, and a little less from *Munster* to the South-West, and five from the *Wesel*.

*Dort*, *Dordracum*, sometime called *Dordrecht*; is the principal Town in the County or Earldom of *Holland*, seated at the Mouth of the *Maes* in South *Holland*, seven Leagues from *Leyden* to the South, five from *Breda* to the North, and three from *Rotterdam* to the South-East. This was the Seat of the Counts of *Holland* in ancient times, and was then of great consideration. In 1421. it became an Island by a violent inundation of the Sea, the *Vaal* and the *Maes*, by which all that Arm of the Sea which lies between this City and *Brabant*, became Water, in which change sixty two good Towns were

were overwhelmed and irrecoverably lost, and this City which was before a Continent, became an Island, the Waves of the Sea, and the broad River surrounding three parts of it, and the fourth having no Communication with the Land but by one single Bridge, which leads into that small Island, upon which it stands, which contribute very much to the strength of the Place, but then there perished 100000. persons, *Con tuiti li loro beni*, with all their Wealth and Goods, some little part of the Land, has been since recovered; the City is great, beautiful, rich, and potent, and has many gentile Buildings, both publick and private; but the great Church which is dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, is exceedingly magnificent. In ancient times this City was the Staple of the *Rhinish* Wines, and of the Corn that came from *Guelderland*, *Cleves* and *Juliers*, which contribute also very much to the Wealth and Populosity of it; thus far *Guicciardin*. In after-times it became famous for the Synod here holden against the Remonstrants in 1618, and 1619. when *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, made his Royal Entry into this City in the Year 1549. They thus expressed the site and glory of this Place,

*Me Mosa & Uvalis cum, Linga*

*Meruaque cingunt,*

*Eternam Batavae Virginis ecce Fidem.*

by which is shewn that she stands upon four Rivers, and was never taken by any Enemy.

*Dortmund*, *Termonia*, *Dormania*, a City in the Circle of *West-*

*phalia*, in the County of *Mark*, or *Markischlandt*, upon the River *Emser*, five German miles from *Dorsten* to the South-East, and seven from *Munster* to the South-West. This City is small, but rich and populous, and is a Free and Imperial City, and one of the *Hanse* Towns, notwithstanding the Pretences of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, who is Master of the *Mark*, in which it stands.

*Dou*, *Dubis*, or *Doux*, a River of *France*, it ariseth in *Switzerland*, from the Mountain of *Jura*, near *Mortay* in the *Franche* County, and running North-East, it Watereth *Franchimon*, and *Montbeliard*, where it turns and runs South-West by *Lisse*, *Clerval*, *Besançon* and *Dole*, beneath which it receiveth the *Louve*, a considerable River from the South; and at *Verdun* it ends in the *Saone*, *Araris*. It is called in the Maps *Le Doule*.

*Douay*, *Diaccum*, a City of *Flanders*, upon the River *Scarpe*, which falls into the *Schelde*, about one mile lower, in the Borders of *Artois* and *Flanders*, five Leagues from *Cambray* to the South-West, four from *Arras* to the North, and six from *Lillers* to the West. At first it was only a Castle, which being almost ruined, *Amatus* a Bishop, repaired in the Year 665. But is now a great and a fortified City, and has a fine Magazin which is well furnished. In 1572. *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, made this City an University, and opened those Colleges for the *English Roman Catholics*, which have made that City more known to this Nation than any other thing. It was taken

ken by the King of France in 1667. and by the Treaty of *Aquis-grane* was Confirmed to him, so that it is still in his Possession.

*Dove, Dovæum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou* in France, beyond the *Loire*, upon the River *Layon*, four Leagues from *Saumur* to the South-West, and seven from *Angers* to the S.E. twenty two from *Nantes* to the East, and five from *Loudun* to the North-West. Though this is now a small Village, yet it deserves to be taken notice of for an *Amphitheatre* built here in the times of the *Roman* Empire, which is still standing and almost perfect, it contains only 1800 Foot in Compass, and yet is so contrived that above 15000 persons might see their Exercises without incommoding each other, there are here also Vaults and Sewers built under the Earth, and Arched with wonderful Art and expense.

*Dover, Dorovernum, Darvernium, DUBRIS*, is a very ancient strong Town, seated in the middle of the Eastern part or Shoar of *Kent*, upon high Cliffs, twelve miles from *Canterbury* to the South-East, and fifty five from *London*. That part of the Town which ly next the Sea, had anciently a Wall, some part of which is still standing. It has on the top of a rugged and high Cliff or Rock, a stately and very strong Castle, which may be supposed to have been built by the *Romans*; however this place was certainly one of their Stations, and ever since it has been reputed one of the Keys of *England*, and therefore at all times carefully guarded; and besides it is

one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and in times past was to set out to the Wars twenty one Ships. It is now (as heretofore also) most frequented upon the account of its being the shortest passage into France. There is now no Earl of *Dover*; but the Honourable *Henry Lord Farmin* was created Baron of *Dover*, in the first year of His now Majesties Reign.

*Douleus, Doulendum*, a Town in *Picardy* in France, which is very strongly fortified, and has a Castle; it stands on the Borders of *Artois*, upon the River *Asselane*, which falls into the *British* Sea between *Crotoy* and *Esteple*, six Leagues from *Amiens* to the North, and seven from *Arras* to the South.

*Dour, or Adour, Aturus*, a River of *Aquitaine*, or the Southern part of France, or rather three Rivers called by the same Name; the principal of these riseth in *Bigorre*, out of the *Pyrenean* Hills near *Bareige*, and running North. Watereth *Tarbe*, then turning Westward, it passeth on the North of *Aire*, *St. Sever*, and *Dax*, or *Aqs*, and so falleth into the Bay of *Biscay* at *Bayonne*, having in this course entertained *Gaue de Oleron*, *Gaue de Pau*, and several other Rivers. The Outlet of this River was anciently at *le Bocau*, six Leagues beneath *Bayonne*, but by the industry of *Lewis de Foix*, an excellent Engineer and Architect of France, in the Year 1579. its course was altered, as *Thuanus* saith. This Gentleman was also the contriver of the Palace in *Spain*, and the Light-House at the Mouth of the *Garronne*, called *Tour de Cordovan*.

*Doustre,*

*Doustre, Doustra*, a River of France, in the *Viscomte de Turenne* in *Limosin*; of which I can find no further account.

*Dowglass*, a Castle in *Cuydsdale*, in the middle of the Southern part of *Scotland*, which takes its Name from the River *Dowglass*, as doth also the Dale or Valley in which it stands. This Castle is seated about six *Scotch* miles West of *Larrick*, where *Dowglass* River unites with the *Cluyd*, fifteen from *Glasguo* to the South, and thirty five from *Edinburgh* to the South-West. It is only memorable for its Earls, which were sometimes so very powerful, they were in some sort a terror to the Kings of *Scotland* themselves; there being at one time six Earls of this Family, that is, *Douglas*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigton*, *Murray* and *Morton*, as Mr. *Cambden* reckons them.

*Down, Dunum*, a City and Bishoprick in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, the Bishop of which is under the Archbishop of *Armagh*. The Bishoprick of *Connor*, has been united to this ever since the Year 1442. The City stands upon the *Irish* Sea, upon a Peninsula made by the Sea, and the Lake of *Cone*, which affords an excellent Haven to this City, twenty miles from *Dromore* to the East, thirty two from *Carrickfergus* to the South, and forty two from *Carlingford* to the North. The County of *Down* is bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea, on the North by the County of *Antrim*, and the Lake of *Neaugh*, on the West by *Armagh*, and on the South by the County of *Louth*, from which it

is severed by the River *Neney*. This County saith Mr. *Cambden* is generally very fruitful where it is not overspread with Woods, and has several safe Harbours upon the Seas. And *Down* is one of the most ancient Towns in *Ireland*, and made more famous by keeping the Bones of *S. Patrick*, *S. Bridger*, and *S. Columbus*, than by the mention which *Ptolemy* has made of it, by the Name of *Dunum*, tho not in its right place.

*Dra. See Dravus.*

*Drac, Dracus*, a River in the *Dauphinate* in France, which riseth about four Leagues North of *Embrun*, and running Northward, falls into the *Isere* at *Grenoble*, bringing with it another small River, which comes from *La Grace*, and falls into the *Drac* at *Viville*, four miles South of *Grenoble*.

*Draco or Drago, Acragas or Agragas*, a River of *Sicily*; it is called *Biagio, di Gergenti* and *di Naro* also, and falls into the *African* Sea, three miles beneath *Gergentum* to the East, and thirty five West of *Terra Nova*.

*Dragone, Draco*, a small River in *Campagna* in *Italy*, which riseth in Mount *Vesuvius*, and washing the City of *Nocera*, falleth into *Sarno*, a River which divideth the *Principatus Citerior*, from the *Terra di Lavoro*, and endeth in the Bay of *Naples*, eleven miles South of *Naples*.

*Dragonara*, once a Bishops See, now a small Village seven miles from *S. Severina* to the West, and ten from *Vulturaria* to the South.

*Dracone*, a River of *Syria*, which Watereth *Antioch*, called anciently *Orontes*. Dra-

## D R

*Dragonera, Colubraria*, called *Moncolibre*, a small desert Rock, or Island between *Majorca* and *Valencia*, which has its Names from the *Snakes* and *Serpents* which only inhabit it.

*Dravaniza*, the *Vistula*, a River of Poland.

The *Drave*, or *Dravus*, called by the *Germans* *Drav*, and *Trave*, by the *Hungarians* *Trab*; has its Rise from the *Alps* in *Tyrol*, and running Eastwards through *Carinthia*, and *Stiria*, it entereth *Hungaria* at *Serinwar*, where it receiveth the *Muer* out of *Stiria*, and another from the Lake of *Blatan* in *Hungary*, so dividing the *Lower Hungary* from *Sclavonia*, it passeth to the Bridge of *Esseck*, where a little lower it falleth into the *Danube* by two Mouths. *Dr. Brown* saith, it ariseth in *Saltzburglant*, and falls into the *Danube*, near *Erdoed*, the old *Teutobrigum*, after it hath passed from its Head, about three hundred miles. About its enterance into *Hungary*, it receiveth the *Mur*, and far above this I found it a considerable River, having passed it between *Clagenfort* and *Mount Leubell* in *Carinthia*, by two long *Wooden Bridges*, and an Island in the middle between them.

*Dravenna Chalutius*, *Treva*, a River of *Holfatia*. See *Trave* which passeth by *Lubeck*.

*Draun*, *Drachonis*, *Duras*, a River and Town of *Austria*; the River falls into the *Danube* from the South a little beneath *Lintz*, twenty six miles West of *Vienna*, and brings with it several other smaller Rivers.

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*Draunsee*, a Lake out of which this River riseth.

*Drausen*, a Lake in *Prussia* in *Poland*, near *Elbing* and *Dantzick*, made by the *Vistula*.

*Drazzi*. See *Durazzo*.

*Drent*, *Drentia*, one of the parts of *Over-Iffel*, a Province of the *United States of Holland* lying Northward, and almost all covered with *Marshes*, the chief Town of which is *Coevorden*, or *Coeworden*.

*Dresden*, or *Dresen*, *Dresda*, the principal Town of *Misnia*, seated on both sides of the *Elbe*, five miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*, and three above *Meissen*. This City being seated in a pleasant and delightful place, was in the Year 800. fortified with Walls and Dikes against the *Bohemians*, by *Charles the Great*. The succeeding Princes have not been less careful of it. So that it is for the strength and magnificence of the Buildings, the best Town in *Misnia*. The *Elbe* is here covered with a wonderful Bridge of Stone. The Electors of *Saxony* have also made this City the place of their residence, and have built here a strong Castle and a noble Magazin.

*Dreux*, *Drocum*, *Durocasses*, *Druidensis Pagus*, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the River *Blaise*, which a little lower falls into the *Eure*, both which fall into the *Seyne* at *Pont de Larch*, sixteen miles from *Paris* to the West, seven from *Chartres* to the North, and seventeen from *Roan* to the South, which is seated at the foot of an Hill, and is a very ancient City, having an old decaying Castle; here

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here in the Year 1562. was a sharp fight between the *Hugonots* and the *Roman Catholics*, in which the Prince of *Condee* was taken, and Nine thousand men of both sides were slain.

*Drillo*, *Achates*, a River of *Sicily*, it falls into the *African Sea*, six miles East of *Terra Nova*, and has a Town upon it, called by the same Name.

*Drino*, a River of *Servia*, which riseth from the Mountains, which part *Servia* from *Albania*, and running Northward from *Novomont* by *Prisen*, a little above *Dzina-wahz*, a Town seated in an Island made by this River; it receiveth the *Lim*, and passeth into the *Save*, five *German* miles above *Alt*, the old *Sirmium*.

*Drino*, *Bianco*, the *White Drin*, is a River of *Albania*, which ariseth from the same Mountains with the former, but more East, near *Scopia*, or *Uscup* in *Servia*, and running Westward, takes in *Drino Neero*, the *Black Drin*, which ariseth from two Lakes in *Albania*, and being thus united with the former, and two others from the North, they pass *Alessio*, and fall into the Bay of *Drin* over against *Manfredona* in *Italy*.

*Drista*. See *Silistria* the principal City in *Bulgaria*.

*Droan*, or *Dron*, *Drabonas*, a River in the Bishoprick of *Treves*.

*Drobafaf*, *Chromium*, the *Scythian* or *Frozen Sea*, North-East of *Russia*, and *Nova Zemla*.

*Drogheda*, a small City in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Droghagh*, upon the River

## D R

*Boyne*, twenty two miles North of *Dublin*, and eight from the *Irish* Sea. It has an excellent and a safe Haven. The Town in *Mr. Cambdens* time was well peopled, and much frequented. This Town falling into the hands of the Duke of *Ormond* in 1649. and being taken soon after by storm by *O. Cromwell* *Septemb. 11.* of the same Year; he put all the Garrison which was about four thousand, to the Sword; and as to the Inhabitants, he spared neither Sex nor Age, poor nor rich, but intirely ruined all before him, not regarding the good Service this City had done in the beginning of the War, by preserving the Reliques of the *English* Nation from the cruelty and rage of the *Rebellious Irish*, and *Sir Arthur Aston* the Governour of the Town, perished with the Garrison. This being the first place the Tyrant took in that Island, this cruelty was intended to strike a terror into the other places, that he might with the greater facility reduce the rest of that Kingdom under his Dominion, and accordingly he had great and indeed incredible success in all his future attempts. Since then the Town is well recovered, by reason of the convenience of the Harbour, and a strong Garrison always kept in it.

*La Drome*, *Drana*, *Druma*, a River which ariseth in the Confines of *Gapencois* in *France*, and having watered *Die* and *Crest*, falls into the *Rhone*.

*Drontheim*, or *Druntheim*, *Nidrosia*, called also *Trondhem*, was heretofore the Capital of the Kingdom of *Norway*, and was made an



an Archbishops See, and a Metropolis by Pope *Eugenius III.* It stands on the Western Shoars of *Norway*, seventy five German miles from *Bergen* to the North and one hundred and ten from *Stock-Holm* to the North-West, in Long. 28. 02. Lat. 64. 10. It has its Latin Name from the River *Rider*, upon which it stands. This City is now a very great Mart, and has a large and a safe Harbour, yet is an open Town without any fortifications, being in this, more like a great Village than a City. It was heretofore much greater, but the many fires which have happened in it have lessened it, and besides the Church of *S. Olaf*, which was once the most beautiful Church in all the North, is now buried in its Ashes; it has also a Castle, but of no strength, being easily taken by the *Swedes* and was granted them by a Treaty in 1658. but in 1660. the *Danes* again recovered it. The Country about this City is called the Government or Prefecture of *Drontheim*, and was granted to the *Swedes* with the City, but is since recovered with it too. This is the largest Prefecture in *Norway*, reaching from North to South five hundred miles, and from West to East one hundred.

*Droses, Fernus*, a River of *Conaught*, in the County of *Clare*, which falls into the Bay of *Shen-ion* at *Dinghanbeg*, *Dinga*, East of *Clare* two miles

*Le Drct, Drotius*, a River in *Aquitaine* in *France*, which ariseth at *Montpasier*, ten miles North-West of *Cahors*, and running West falls into the *Garonne*, over a

gainst *Bazas*, nine miles East of *Bordeaux*.

*Drut, Dara*, a River of *Carmania* in *Persia*. It falls into the *Persian* Gulph over against the City of *Ormuz*, having passed between *Fafa* and *Chabon*.

*Dublin, Dublinum, Eblana*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same Name upon the River *Lefsy* or *Lestee*, which is the noblest River in all this Kingdom. This City is called *EBLANA* by *Ptolemy*. When or by whom it was first built, is not known, but old it must needs be by its being mentioned by *Ptolemy*; *Saxo Grammaticus* acquaints us, how much it suffered by the *Danes*, afterwards it was under *Edgar* King of *England*, and *Harald Harfager* King of *Norway*. *Henry II.* having Conquered this Kingdom, sent hither from *Bristol* a Colony, from which times it began to Flourish more and more, and became the Capital of the Kingdom; the the Seat of the Lieutenant, of the Courts of Justice, and of their Parliaments, being strengthened with a Castle on the East side, built by *Henry Loundres* a Bishop in 1220. and near it there was a Royal Palace built by *Henry II.* King of *England*. It has also a College for Students founded by *Queen Elizabeth* in 1591. This was attempted before by one *Alexander Bicknor* Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtained from the Pope a Bull for an University, but the troublesome times that followed, defeated that good design then; and at the North Gate is a Bridge of

of hewn Stone, built by King *John*. It has also a Cathedral of great antiquity, built at several times, in which are a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, two Archdeacons, and twenty two Prebendaries; there is another Cathedral in the City, called *Christs Church*, built in 1012. In more ancient times this City was Governed by a Provost, but in 1409. *Henry IV.* granted them Licence to choose every year a Mayor, and two Bailiffs, which two last were changed into Sheriffs by *Edward IV.* thus far *Cambden*. This City escaping the fury of the Massacre, was Belieged by the Parliament Forces, and was by the Duke of *Ormond*, by the Kings Order, delivered to the *English*, rather than the *Irish* Rebels, for they were now united against their King; and when afterwards *June 21. 1649.* he endeavored to recover it, his Army was broken by a Sally, and totally defeated, and this City continued in their Hands till the year 1660. when God turned our Captivity, by restoring *Charles II.* whose memory is blessed.

The County of *Dublin* is bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea, on the West with the County of *Kildare*, on the South by the little Territories of *O-Toole*, and *O-Brins*, and on the North by the County of *Meath*, and a small River called *Nanny*. The Soil is fruitful, as to every thing but Wood, so that they use Sea-Coal, and Turf for their Fuel. It is well Inhabited, Rich, and full of excellent Sea-Port Towns.

*Duderstad*, a Town in the

Dukedom of *Brunswick*, upon the River *Wipper*, eight Miles from *Cassel* to the North-East, three from *Cottingen* to the East, and fifteen from *Wolfenbuttel* to the South. This Town though in the Duchy of *Thuringia*, yet has belonged to the Elector of *Mentz* ever since the year 1365.

*Duero, Durius, Doria*, a River of *Spain*, called *Douro* by the *Portuguese*. It is one of the greatest Rivers in that Kingdom, and most frequently mentioned by Ancient Greek, and Latin Writers. The Head of it is in old *Castile*, from Mount *Idubeda*, about five Miles South of *Tarragona*; and running South, it watereth *Soria*, and *Almasun*, there bending West, it passeth by *Osina*, *Aranda de Duero*, and *Rosa*, beneath which last it takes in *Duratonio*, or *Srandade Duero*, and *Piznerga* from the North; which with several others fall into the *Duero*, two Miles beneath *Valladolid*, and on the South *Zapardiel*, and passing by *Toro* and *Camora*, and taking in from the North *Esla*, which brings the *Orbege*, then passing to *Miranda de Duero*, turning South it entertains *Tormes* from *Salamanca*, soon after which it entereth *Portugal*, a little above *Oli-venca* to the South, and *Eluas* to the North; and here the Rivers which fall into it on both sides, are so small, and so many, that it is not worth the mentioning them; so turning Westward, this great River passeth by *Lemego* on the South, to *Porta* on the North; where he pays his last Tribute to the *Atlantick* Ocean, and after a Course

Course of ninety Leagues from his rise, and as his last benefit forms a large, deep, and safe Harbour at *Porta*.

*Duerstede, Batavodurum, Duurstadium*, a Town in *Guelderland*, seated upon the River *Rhine*, and commonly called *Wyck*, three German Miles from *Utrecht* to the South-East, six from *Arnhem* to the West, and above two from *Bommel* to the North. It belongs now to the Province of *Utrecht*, and is a part of the Dominions of the United Provinces.

*Duisbourgh, Duisburgum, or Dussburgh*, is a small City in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the River *Roeer*, which a little lower falls into the *Rhine*, eight Miles from *Cologne* North, and three from *Wesel* South. This was heretofore an Imperial Free City, but is now under the Dominion of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who October 14. 1655. opened here an University. *Gerardus Mercator*, the great Geographer of his time, died here in 1594.

*Duvina*. See *Divina*.

*Dulcigno, Dolcigno, Olchinum, Olcinum, Ulcinum*, a City of *Albania*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari*, which has a safe Port on the *Venetian* Gulph, seated between *Budoa* to the North, and *Lodrin* to the South, twenty four French Miles from *Scutari* to the West. This City is under the Dominion of the *Turks*, and reduced to a mean condition.

*Dulcinda*, a part of *Carmania Deserta*, upon the entrance of the *Persian* Gulph, an hundred twenty

five German Miles South of *Ormus*, there is a City, River, and Province of this name.

*Dummer-Zee, Dummeria*, a great Lake in Germany, which lieth between *Mounster* to the West, *Osnaburgh* to the South, and *Diepholt* to the North, the River *Hunt* runs through it, which falls into the *Wesel*; a little below *Bremen*.

*Dun, Danus*, a River of *Yorkshire*, which falleth by *Doncaster* into *Tunbridge-Dike*, at *Thorne*, and by the *Aire*, and *Trent*, into the *Humber*. It is in the most Southern part of *Yorkshire*.

*Dum le Roy*, a Town in *Berry*, in *France*, seated upon the River *Auronne*, five Miles from *Bourges* to the South, and nine from *la Charite* to the South-West.

*Duna, Duina*. See *Divina*, a River of *Poland* and *Russia*.

*Dunawert, Verda, Donaverda, Donavertia*, a City of *Schawben*, in Germany, which has a Bridge on the *Danube*, where it receiveth the River *Wert*, in the Confines of *Bavaria*, and of the Dukedom of *Newburgh*; in the year 1420. it was made an Imperial and Free City, by *Sigismund* the Emperor, but in the year 1607. it lost this Privilege, and was reduced under the Duke of *Bavaria*, it stands seven Miles from *Auspurgh* to the North, and as many from *Ingoldstad* to the West.

*Dunbar, Dumburum*, or the Castle of *Bar*, is a Town in the County of *Lothaine* in *Scotland*, and seated upon the Eastern shoars, twenty Scotch Miles North of *Berwick*, and the same distance East of

of *Edinburgh*; heretofore it had a Castle on a Hill, as it has still a Haven on the Sea. But this Town is only memorable for a Defeat here given to the *Covenanters* of *Scotland*, by *Oliver Cromwell*, September 23. 1650. when an end was put to that Perjurious, Rebellious, Bloody Faction, who here by just Judgment of God, began the payment of that Debt they owed to the Divine Justice, for having sold the best and most Holy of all Princes, *Charles* the Martyr, to the *English* Rebels. For from that day to this, *Presbytery* has been in Bondage, and has truckled under the Weight of that Horrid Crime, and may she never more lift up her Head to embroil Kingdoms, and Persecute the Church of God.

*Dunblane, Dumblianum*, a City of *Scotland*, in the County of *Menteith*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*. It stands on the River *Taith*, which a little beneath this, and *Sterling*, falls into the *Fyrth* of *Edinburgh*, six Miles North of *Sterling*, thirty six North-West of *Edinburgh*, and about forty five from *St. Andrews* to the South-West.

*Dunbartoun, Britannodunum, Castrum Britonum*, a Town in the County of *Lenox*, in *Scotland*, upon a Fyrth or Bay of the same name, with a strong Castle, where the River *Levin* falls into the *Fyrth*, eight Miles from *Glasco* to the North-West. It is also called *Dunbarton*, because the *Britans* held it the longest of any Town in *Scotland*, against the *Picts* and

*Scots*. It is the strongest of all the Castles in *Scotland* by nature, being built on a high, craggy, double-headed Rock, both which heads are fortified, and between these two it hath only one passage on the North, which is hardly passable, and not without labour and difficulty by a single person, on the West of it lies the *Levin*, and on the South the *Chyd*, and on the East a boggy Marsh, which at every Tide is covered with water. The *Britans* made this good against the *Scots*, till in the year 756. *Eadbert*, King of *Northumberland*, and *Oeng*, King of the *Picts*, besieged, and forced it to surrender on a Composition. But it was taken on easier terms Jan. 5. 1651. by the *English* Rebels, *Sir Charles Erskine*, surrendering it to them.

*Dunbartoun Fyrth*, a great Bay in the South-West part of *Scotland*, upon the *Irish* Seas, takes its name from this Castle, it begins at *Dunskey*, and on the South has *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cuninghame*, on the North it has *Menteith*, *Lenox*, *Argile*, *Kilmore*, and *Cantyr*, (besides several smaller) it has in it the Island of *Arran*: and many of the biggest Rivers of *Scotland* fall into it; just against it to the West, it has the North-East parts of *Ireland*, at a small distance, which are extream fruitful, and peopled by *Scots* for the most part; there are many safe Havens, and populous Towns upon it, and lastly it lies convenient for Trade with the Western Plantations, and all the Southern World.

**Duncaster.** See *Doncaster*.

**Dundalk, Dumkeranum,** a small City in the Province of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*. It stands twenty six Miles from *Armagh* to the East, in the County of *Louth*, and fifteen Miles North from *Drogheda*. This Town was surpris'd by the Rebels in 1641. but it was retaken from them the same year by Sir *Henry Tichburn*, by Storm, after their Forces had been beaten off from the Siege of *Tredagh*, or *Drogheda*, upon Sir *Simon Harcourt's* Arrival there, with an *English* Regiment, and some supplies of mony, but in 1649. they got it again.

**Dundee, or Dundy, Aleetum, Deidonium Alleetum,** a City in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, upon the North side of the Fyrth of *Tay*, on the Eastern side of *Scotland*, which is a frequented Harbour, and of great safety, ten Miles North of *St. Andrews*. This is a very strong Town, and upon that account in 1651. when almost all *Scotland* had yielded after the defeat of *Dunbar*, presumed still to hold out: but General *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*, coming up and summoning it, upon their refusal to yield, took it by Storm September 1. of that year, though there were in it eight hundred Soldiers, besides the Inhabitants, who put all he found in Arms to the Sword, and Plundered the Town of all its Wealth, which amounted in Silver, Gold, and rich Goods, to a vast sum of mony, it being then the richest Town in

*Scotland*, and made yet richer by the Neighbourhood, who sent what ever they had that was valuable thither, as to a place of security. Sixty Sail of Ships, which lay then in the Harbour, yielded too: after which *Aberdeen*, and *St. Andrews*, which only remained to the *Covenanters*, yielded upon the first Summons. Thus that ill gotten Wealth they had acquired from the *English* Rebels, came back, and brought with it what ever the *Scots* had gained by their industry, and the blessing of God, in many Ages before.

**Dunfermelting, Dunfirmeling,** is a Town seated on the North Shoar of the Fyrth of *Edenborew*, seventeen Miles from it to the North-West, and ten from *Sterling* to the East. It was once a famous Monastery, the building, and the burial place of *Malcolm*, King of the *Scots*, afterwards advanced to an Earldom in the behalf of Sir *Alexander Seton*, who being a wise and a great Statesman, was raised by *James I.* from Baron of *Tivy*, to be Earl of *Dunfermelting*, and Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*. But is much more famous for the birth of *Charles I.* the blessed Martyr for the *English* Church and Nation, who was born here November 19. 1600.

**Dungall,** a Sea-Port Town, and a County in the North-West part of *Ireland*; in the Province of *Ulster*, seated on the South side of the River *Esk*. The County of *Dungall* has the Ocean on the West, and *Lagh Gormely*, on the South, *Slut Art Oneal* on the South, and *Tome Lagh* on the North;

North; it is a Barbarous, and Wild place, as Mr. *Cambden* describes it; but how it is since improved or civilized, I know not.

**Dungarban,** a strong well fortified Town, with a Castle, and Haven, situate on the Southern Shoar of *Ireland*, in the County of *Waterford*, in the Province of *Mounster*, thirteen Miles from *Waterford* to the West. First granted by *Henry VI.* to *Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and afterwards, for the convenience, annexed to the Crown of *England* by Act of Parliament.

**Dungesby Head, Veruvium Promontorium,** the most Northern Cape of all *Scotland*, which lies in 59. deg. of Latitude, whereas *Novantium, the Mule of Galloway*, the most Southern lies in 55. 10.

**Dunkeld, or Dunkeldes, Castrum Caledonum,** a City seated on the *Tau*, in the County of *Perth*, ten Miles North of *Perth*, which was adorned by King *David* of *Scotland*, with a Bishops See. It is supposed to have been the City of the ancient *Caledonians*.

**Dunkirk, Dunquerque, Dunquerca,** called by the *Flemmings*, *Duynskerke*, and by the *Italians*, and *Spaniards*, *Doncherca*, is a large, strong, well fortified Town, and Sea-Port in *Flanders*, which has a very noble and strong Castle, lately built. This Town was first fortified by *Charles V.* It stands on the River *Colme*, upon the Shoars of the *German Ocean*. It was taken by the *French* in 1646. but during their Civil Wars, the

*Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1658. it was retaken by the *English* and *French* united, and chiefly by the valor of the *English*, *Don John of Austria*, and all the *Spanish* Forces, who came to relieve it, being totally routed and defeated, the Town was surrendered to the *French*, but by them, according to Articles, put into the Hands of the *English*; and so it continued till the year 1662. when it was sold to the *French*. The present King of *France*, *Lewis XIV.* has bestowed incredible cost in fortifying this Town, and in enlarging and securing the Haven, by Mounds and Forts.

**Dunstaburge, Bebb,** a Castle in *Northumberland*, on the Sea Shoar, eighteen Miles South of *Berwick*, and twenty five Miles North of *Newcastle*; which belongs to the Duchy of *Lancaster*. *Bede* reports that this Castle was taken, and burnt by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*. *Roger Hoveden* thus describes it, *Bebba* is a strong City, not very great, but containing two or three fields, having one hollow entrance into it, and that raised on high by Stairs, after a wonderful manner, and on the pitch of an Hill has a very fair Church, and Westward on the top of that Hill, there is a pleasant clear Fountain, adorned with excellent Workmanship. In our times (saith Mr. *Cambden*) it is rather a Castle, than a Town, yet so big as that it might contain a small City, nor was it esteemed otherwise, when King *William Rufus* besieged the *Rebellious Mowbray*, who lurked in it. In the

Wars between the of House *Lancaster* and *York*, it was ruined again. And last of all the Winds, and the Seas have exercised their rage upon it, endeavoring to level it, by driving up the Sea Sand into the hollow parts of it, and fetching down its once haughty Battlements.

*Dunstaffag*, *Evonium*, a small ruined City in the West of *Scotland*; in the County of *Lorne*, which has an Haven over against the Island of *Maly*, fifty five Miles from *Dunblane* to the West, and fourteen from *Kilmore* to the North. This was the seat of the ancient Kings of the *Picts*, but is now a Village, and yet perhaps in a better state, than it was when it was a Royal City.

*Dunwich*, an ancient Corporation, once a potent City, on the Coast of *Suffolk*. *Felix* the *Burgundian*, who established the East *Angles* (who were then wavering) in the Christian Faith, in the year 630. placed here a Bishops See, which continued here till *Bisus* the fourth Bishop after him removed to North *Elmham*, leaving a suffragan Bishop only at *Dunwich*, in which times it was very populous, and so strong, that long after, it curbed *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, who was in Rebellion against his Prince. In the Reign of *Henry II.* it had a Mint, and is called by *William* of *Newberry*, *Viscus insignis, variis opibus refertus, a Town of good note, and well stored with all sorts of Riches.* But it is now a poor small Corporation, which bating the honour it has of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament,

has nothing to console it self withal. Time, and the Sea, and Men, as bad as either, have by degrees, ruined not only the Town, but the greatest part of the ground it stood upon, and instead of its ancient variety of Riches, there is now an uniform Poverty, and desolation.

*Durance*, *Druentius*, *Duranti-us*, a very rapid River in *Provence*, in *France*, which infecteth the Country with frequent Inundations. It ariseth from Mount *Genebra*, one of the *Cottian Alpes*, not far from *Pignerol* in *Piedmont*, or as others, in the *Dauphinate* near *Brianzon*, and passing on, it watereth *Embrun*, and *Gap*, and entering *Provence*, it takes in the *Hubaye*, the *Buech*, and the *Suse*, and then passing *Sisteron*, and *Manosque*, it entertains the *Verdon*, and a little beneath *Cavaillon*, and *Avignon* unites with the *Rhone*. It will neither indure Boats nor Bridges, by reason of its great rapidity and swiftness, especially beneath *Sisteron*, which stands twenty eight Miles upon a straight Line East from *Avignon*, and about thirty five as the River falls in its winding Course.

*Durango*, *Durangum*, a City of North *America*, in the Province of *New Biscay*, but near the Confines of *New Spain*, towards the *Zacateas*, built at the foot of an Hill, which was made a Bishoprick by the Archbishop of *Mexico*, in the year 1620.

*Durazzo*, *Durracium*, *Dyrrachium*, *Epidamnus*, called by the *Turks*, *Drazzi*, by the *French*, *Duras*;

*Duras*; is a very Ancient and much celebrated City of *Macedonia*, in the Kingdom of *Albania*. It has now a strong Castle, and a large Haven, and is seated on the Eastern Shoar of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon the River *Argentaro* or *Arzento*, North-East of *Brindisi*, or *Brun-dusium* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, from which it is distant one hundred and twenty miles, and about two hundred from *Theffalonica* to the West. It was built by the *Corcyreans* (now called *Corfu*) in the Year of the World 3327. One hundred and thirty years after *Rome*, and six hundred twenty one years before the Birth of our Saviour; in the Year of the World 3512. being much streightned by its Fugitives, it had recourse to the Assistance of the *Corinthians*, but the *Corcyreans* taking part with these Exiles, the *Corinthians* were beaten, this drew on an *Athenian* War, and that the *Peloponnesian*. This City fell first with the rest of *Greece*, under the Power of the Kings of *Macedonia*, and together with *Macedonia*, was subject to the *Romans*, who made it a *Roman* Colony. In the times of the Civil War between *Cesar* and *Pompey*, it was the Seat of great Actions, for *Pompey* chose this as the first Seat of the War, and it was the only prosperous Scene of that Party, and had proved the ruin of *Cesar* if *Pompey* had pursued his first successes with vigor. Not long before this it had given entertainment to *Cicero* in his Exile, and appears every where favourable to the Republican party. It was also a *Roman* Colony, but when settled I

cannot now find. In the times of Christianity it became an Archbishop's See, as it is still, and in the later times of the *Greek Empire* it had Princes of the *Caroline Line* of *France*, from whom it passed to the *Venetians*; and from them it was taken by *Mahomet III.* and to this day in their hands it is; but however the *Venetians* had a small revenge by Sacking this City in 1554. by their Fleet. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 41. 42.

*Duren*, *Dura*, *Duria*, *Marcodurum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Fuliers* in *Germany*, upon the River *Roer*, not two miles from *Gulick* to the South, and five from *Cologne* to the West. This was the ancient *Marcodurum*, in the opinion of *Cluverius*, and all the other Geographers; it was made a Free Imperial City by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*. But *Charles V.* being incensed against *John* Duke of *Cleves*, who had Married *Mary* the Daughter of *William* the last Duke of *Fuliers*, and Leagued with the *French King Francis I.* against him, in the Year 1545. entered this Dukedom of *Fuliers*, and after a sharp siege took this City and burnt it, since which time it has been reduced into subjection again, and is now under the Duke of *New-bourg*, by the Treaty of *Faisans* in the Year 1659.

*Durgat*, *Phrygia*, a part of *Anatolia*, or *Asia* the Less.

*Durham*, *Dunelmum*, a City and County Palatine in the North of *England*. The City of *Durham* is seated upon the River *Wear*, in a Peninsula made by this River, which washeth three sides of the City,

City, and gives passage by three Bridges into it, the fourth which is the North-East side, being not Watered by it. The ground upon which the City stands is a natural Hill, which also contributes no less than the River to the strength and pleasantness of its situation. It is also secured by a Wall, and a Castle in the midst of it, the Cathedral (it being a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of York) is towards the South side of the City, and is of great beauty. This City is yet of no great Antiquity, being built or rather begun by the Monks of *Lindisfarn*, in the Year 995. before which time it was a Wood, and then not cleared without great difficulty. This City was after in the times of *William* the Conqueror for some time employed by the Saxons, as a place of Refuge against him, but they were in a short time forced to betake themselves to *Scotland* for their greater security. And *William* the Conqueror being possessed of it, built the Castle for a Curb to these Northern parts, and a security against the *Scots*. The present Cathedral was began about the same time by *William de Careleph* then Bishop of *Durham*, and finished by his Successor. This City gave great Protection to the *English* in 1346. When *David Bruce* King of *Scotland*, harrassed these Northern parts, whilst *Edward III.* besieged *Calais*, but he was soon after overthrown in Battel, and taken Prisoner at *Nevills Cross*. In the times of *Edward VI.* this Bishoprick was dissolved by Act of Parliament, and given to that Prince, but Queen

*Mary* dissolved that Statute, and restored the Bishoprick with all its Franchises. In 1640. in the beginning of the late Rebellion it fell after *Newbury* Fight into the hands of the *Scots*, and being left by them the year following, it followed the fate of the War, as the Parties prevailed upon each other. Long. 22. 00. Lat. 54. 57.

The County or Bishoprick of *Durham*, is bounded on the North and West by the River *Derwent*, which separates it from *Northumberland* on the West in part, and on the South by the River *Tees*, which part it from *Westmorland* West, and *York* to the South, and on the East it has the Sea. On the West it is barren, but full of Mines of Iron, the Valleys are fruitful here also, and on the Eastern side the Country is generally very fruitful of Grains and Corn, and yields plenty of Sea-Coal. Though all the *English* Kings were liberal to this Church upon the account of *S. Cuthbert*; yet *Guthrun* the Dane was the first who granted this Bishoprick or County to the Church of *Durham*, which was after Confirmed by *Canutus*, another *Danish* Prince, and by *William* the Conqueror, ever since which time it has been accounted a County Palatine. Dr. *Nathan Crew*, the present Bishop of this Diocese, being the LXX. in number from *S. Aidanus*, was Translated from *Oxford* hither in the Year 1674.

*Duringer*, *Chasuarii*, *Turingi*, *Teuriochraeme*. See *Thuringia*.

*Durlach*, *Durlachum*, *Budoris*, is a City in the Marquisate of *Baden*, in *Schwaben* in Germany, seated

ed scarce two miles from the *Rhine* to the East, and four from *Philipsburg* to the South, five from *Spire*, and four from *Baden*. This is the Capital of the Marquisate of *Durlach*, and is the lower part of the Marquisate of *Baden*, which bounds it on the South, the *Rhine* lies on the West, the Dukedom of *Wirttemberg* on the East, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the North. It is subject to its Marquess, who is of the House of *Baden*, who has some other Territories and Honours in these Parts.

*Durn*. See *Dyrne*.

*Dusseldorp*, *Dusseldorpium*, the chief Town of the Duchy of *Bergh*, seated upon the *Rhine*, five miles beneath *Cologne*, and three above *Duysburg* to the South. This Town was fortified against the Duke of *Brandenburg*, by the Duke of *Newburg* in the Year 1613. who has since had his Residence here.

*Duysburg*. See *Duysburg*.

*Dwina*, a vast River in *Muscovy*, or *Russia*, which riseth in the Province of *Megrina*, from two several Heads which unite at *Wologda*, one of the principal Cities of *Russia*, and running North-East, passeth by the Lake of *Soechna*, beneath which it receiveth from the East, the River *Fuga*, and a little lower the River *Wuyma*, and then turning North-East, it falls into the *White* Sea by three Mouths, upon the most Eastern of which stands *Arch-Angel*, the only frequented Port of *Russia*. The Heads of this River are called before their union, *Fagel* and *Sachana*, and after it *Dwina*.

There is another River of the same Name, which riseth out of a Lake of the same Name, ten Leagues from the Lake of *Fronowo*, and the Sources of the *Nieper*, and falls into the *Baltick* Sea below *Riga*, saith *Olearius*, and I suppose this is it which the latter Maps call *Duna*. This River riseth in a Province of *Russia* called *Novogard*, near the Lake *Wolga*, and the Fountains of the River called by that Name, and turning Westward, and being augmented by some smaller Rivers, it entereth *Lithuania* at *Witepsk*, and passing *Poloczko*, *Drina*, *Duneberg* and *Kakenheusen*, and separating *Livonia* from *Semigallia*, it falls into the Gulph or Bay of *Livonia* (a part of the *Baltick* Sea) on the South of *Riga*, by *Dunemund*, a Castle seated on the Mouth of this River. The *Muscovites* call this River *Dzwina*, saith *Baudrand*.

The Province of *Dwina*, is the greatest and most Northern of all *Russia*; it was heretofore Subject to the Duke of *Novogorod*, and is one hundred *Russian* miles in length. It had heretofore but one City called by the same Name, which stands in the middle of it; but since the Passage to *Arch-Angel* has been discovered, it is become one of the most considerable Provinces in *Russia*. *Arch-Angel* being seated in this Province, and the greatest Trade being driven on the *Dwina*.

*Dyff*, *Deva*, *Divus*, *Devus*. See *Dee*, a River in *Wales*.

*Dyrne*, *Tirnavia*. See *Tyrnaw*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*.



## E. A.

**Eärne**, or *Lough-Earne*, *Erno*, a Lake in *Ulster*, which passing into the Lake of *Devenish*, a little more West, they both together fall into the *Virgivan* or Western Ocean, by the Bay of *Walley*, between *Dungal* to the North, and *Slego* to the South.

**Easton-ness**, a Promontory on the Coast of *Suffolk*, which makes the Northern Point of *Southwold-Bay*, and is the most Eastern Cape of the whole Kingdom of *England*.

**Eaune**, *Heldona*, *Elna*, a River of *France*, commonly called *Liane*. It riseth in the Confines of *Artois*, and running through the County of *Bologne*, falls into the *Britisk* Sea at *Bologne*.

**Eause**, *Elusa*, a ruined City of *France*, commonly called *Euse*, and *Eusan*, often mentioned by *Sulpitius Severus*, *Ammianus* and *Sidonius*. It was once an Archbishops See; but is now an obscure Village in *Armagnac* in *Gascogne*; five miles from *Condom* West, ten from *Aux* North-West, and twelve from *Tarbe* to the North.

**Eberwyck**, *York*.

**Eblaba**, *Alabanda*, an inland City of *Caria*, now *Aldinell*, in the Lesser *Asia*, on the South of the River *Madre*. Long. 52. 28. Lat. 38. 40. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Staurople*, or *Sancta Croce*.

**Ebro**, *Iberus*, one of the greatest Rivers of *Spain*, called by the *French* *Ebre*. It riseth from the

Mountains of the *Asturias* in old *Castile*, near the Village and Castle of *Mantillas*, from two Springs five miles from the Town of *Aquilar del Campo*, and watering the North part of Old *Castle*, and the Towns of *Frias*, *Miranda*, *Logrono*, and *Tudela*, (where it takes in the River *Arga* from the South, and from whence it becomes capable to carry a Boat) soon after entering into, and dividing the Kingdom of *Arragon*, it takes in *Biel* from the North, and *Xalon* from the South, a little below *Alagon*, then saluting *Saragoza*, it admits *Rio de la Guerva* from the South, and *Gallego* from the North, and passing *Burgo* and *Fuentes*; *Aguas*, *Martia*, and *Guadalupe*, come in from the South, and at *Mequinenca* come in *Segre*, of old *Sicoris*, with a number of smaller Rivers in his retinue. *Algas* on the South, and a knot of small Rivolets on the North also come in to pay their Tributes, and so watering the Southern part of *Catalonia*, a little beneath *Tortosa* he falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between three small Islands made by his own Sands.

**Ecbatana**. See *Hani*.

**Ecija**, *Astigi*, *Astigi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, called by *Pliny Augusta Firma*; seated upon the River *Xenil*, over which it hath a Bridge; eight miles from *Cordova* to the South, and fourteen from *Sevil* to the North, and not two miles from the *Guadalquivir* to the South. This was anciently a Bishops See, but is now a part of the Diocese of *Sevil*, and yet at this time it is one of the best Cities

Cities in *Andalusia*. It was recovered from the *Moors* in the Year 1239.

**Eda**, *Batir*, a River in *Arabia Felix*, which springing out of the Mountains of *Ghaquan* [*Bengebres*] watereth *Harjan*, and a little below *Tajef*, takes in the River *Chabbar*, then passing by *Badid Almortasse*, *Baisat*, and *Mecca*, it falls into the *Red Sea* at *Ziden*, or *Giodda*, over against *Suaquem* in *Africa*.

**Edel**, *Rha*. See *Wolgha*, a River of *Russia*.

**Eden**, *Ituna*, a River of *England*, which riseth from *Huseat Movel Hill* in *Yorkshire*. It passeth *Pendragon Castle*, *Kirkby*, *Steven* and *Appleby*, and at *Hornby* takes in the River *Eimot*, and entereth *Cumberland*, out of *Westmorland*: and running Northward it passeth *Corby Castle*, and *Warwick*, then turning West, it watereth *Carlisle*, taking in *Petterel* and *Canda*, one above, and the other beneath that City, and a little before from the North *Irthing*, which falleth by *Brampston*; and beneath *Carlisle* it takes in *Kirksop*, the Boundary of *England* and *Scotland*, and so falleth by the Bay of *Itune*, or *Eden*, into the *Irish Sea*, between *Anand Castle* in *Scotland*, and *Boulness* in *England*.

**Edenburrow**. See *Edinburg*.

**Eder**, *Adrana*, *Adrer*, a River of *Germany*, which riseth in the Upper *Hassia*, and flowing through the Earldom of *Waldeck*, it watereth *Franckenberg*, *Waldeck*, and two miles above *Cassel* to the North falls into the River *Fuld*.

**Ederney**, *Hadrianopolis*. See *Adrianople*.

**Edinburgh**, *Agneda*, *Edenburghum*, is the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the Seat of the Kings of that Nation. It stands in the South part of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lothaine*, and was anciently called *CASTRUM ALATUM*; and *Edenburrow* signifies the same thing, for *Edan* in the *Welsh* Tongue is *Wing*; the City stands on a high Ground in an healthful Air, and a fruitful Soil, and is watered by many excellent Springs. It lies in length from East to West a mile, but the breadth is something less; the Walls of it are strong, the publick and private Buildings Magnificent; it is full of People, and has a competent Trade by the advantage of the Port of *Leith*, not far from it. At the East end is the Royal Palace, and by it a fine Park, and not far off a strong Castle built upon a Rock. As the variety of the Fortune of War changed, this City fell sometimes into the hands of the *English*, and at others of the *Scots*, till the Year 960. when the last prevailed by the means of the *Danish* Irruptions. *Septemb. 14. 1650*. After the Battel of *Dunbar*, the Castle was delivered into the hands of the *English*, who were Possessed of it till the Restitution of *Charles II*. It lies in Long. 16. 00. Lat. 56. 15.

The *fyrth* of *Edinburgh*, is one of the greatest Bays in *Scotland*, on the North it has *Fife*, and on the South *Sterling* and *Lothaine*, and several of the principal Cities of this

this Kingdom stand about it, or near to it.

**Edge-Hill**, a place in *Warwickshire*, near *Kyneton*, seven miles South of *Warwick*, where on *Sunday October 23. 1642.* was fought the first Battel between *Charles I.* and the *Parliamentarians*, under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*. In which fight the Earl of *Lindsey* the Commander of the Kings Battalia, and General of the Field was slain, and the Standard taken, but retaken by one *Sir John Smyth*, who after the fight was made a Knight Banneret. The King had yet in this first Battel clearly the advantage, and opened his way to *Oxford* and *London*, and the next day took *Banbury*: whereas *Essex* retreated first to *Warwick*, and then to *Coventry*, and lest the Field and passage open.

**Efeso**, *Ephesus*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, which I shall describe under the ancient Name.

**Ega**, a River in *Spain*; it ariseth in *Aalva* in *Biscay*, and flowing through the Kingdom of *Navarr*, watereth *Stella*, and *Villa Tuercla*, and between *Calaborra*, and *Villafanca*, falls on the North into the *Ebro*.

**Eger**, and *Erlam*. See *Agria*.

**Egers**, *Agericius*, *Egericius*, commonly called *Gers*, a River of *France*, in the Upper *Gascony*; it ariseth in *Armagnac*, and running Northward, watereth *Aux*, and *Le-étoure*, and so falls into the *Garonne* over against *Agen*, twenty five miles above *Bordeaux*.

**Eggiaford**. See *Aland*.

**Egli**, *Thelis*, a River of *Roussillon* in *Spain*, which riseth from the *Pyrenean Hills*, and falls after a short Course into the *Mediterranean Sea*, three *French* miles North of *Perpignan*, and ten miles South of *Narbonne*.

**Egrez**, *Aegritia*, a River belonging to the Territory of the City of *Basil*; it is called in the Maps *Egeritz*, and it ariseth from the Hills of *Buchsgow*, and running North watereth *Liechstall*, and falls into the *Rhine* three miles above *Basil*, and beneath *Rbinsfelden*, this has many smaller Rivers fall into it before it reacheth *Liechstall*, and one after, but I cannot find their Names.

**Egypt**, *Aegyptus*, called by the Inhabitants *Chibili*, by the *Arabians* *Bardamasser*; by the *Turks* *Misir*; which is very near the Hebrew *Misraim*; by the *Italians* and *Spaniards* *l'Egitto*; by the *Germans* *Egypten*; Is the first, the most fruitful, most Ancient and most celebrated Kingdom of all *Africa*; on the North it has the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the East *Arabia deserta*, and the *Red Sea*; on the South *Aethiopia*; and on the West *Cyrene*, and the Deserts of *Libya*. The River *Nile* running the whole length of it, and towards the *Mediterranean Sea* dividing and spreading it self into many Branches, is the only cause of its fertility; by overflowing it every year in the Month of *June*. It is, saith *Cluverius*, from the City of *Pelusium*, to the Cataracts of the *Nile*, one hundred and fifty miles, from the same place to *Conza* in the West, it is one hundred miles broad;

broad; but then in some places towards the South (as Mr. *Sandys* saith) above *Grand Cairo*, it is for a long Tract confined between barren Mountains, and in many places scarce four, and in few above eight miles broad. But then he extends it from North to South five hundred and threescore miles, and in breadth one hundred and forty *English* miles at the North End. This Country was Peopled by *Misraim* the Son of *Chus*, the Grandchild of *Noah* by *Ham*; and maintained its Liberty under Princes of its own, till God gave them into the hands of *Nabuchodonosor* in the Year of the World 3365. five years after the ruin of *Jerusalem* by the same Prince. Yet that Empire lying far off, and being much shaken by intestine Divisions, they recovered their Liberty again. *Cambyfes* reduced them the second time in the Year of the World 3425. *Xerxes* Conquered them again about the Year 3473. and yet *Artaxerxes Ochus*, was necessitated to reduce them again, for they had set up Princes of their own, and had beat his Generals which were sent to reduce them; so he went in Person, and having driven their King into *Aethiopia*, he levelled their strongest Fortifications, and made them so weak and helpless, that they have been in Servitude ever since. This Prince began his Reign in 3587. and Reigned twenty three years, and Conquered them in 3602. *Alexander* the Great became their Master next in the Year 3620. to whom they most willingly submitted, out of a detestation of the *Persian* Government. *Ptolemy* the

Son of *Lagus*, began his Reign over them in 3626. and *Cleopatra* the last of his Posterity, destroyed her self to avoid Captivity, in the Year of the World 3920. eighteen years before the Birth of our Saviour. From thence forward they were under the *Romans*. This wretched Nation weary of the *Greek* Government, called in at length *Haymaria III.* of the *Saracen Califfs*, and by his help cast out the *Greek* Garrisons about the Year 862. In 1163. another Race of these succeeded, called the *Turkish* Kings, or *Califfs*, which ended in 1245. when the *Mamaluks*, or Slaves of that Race, deposed their Masters, and Erected an Elective Kingdom out of their own Body; the Prince of that Nation being for many Ages chosen out of a number of Men whose beginning was always in Slavery, and whose Profession was War; they were in some sort the *Fanizaries* of that Age. *Tonombeius II.* was the last of all these Princes, who in 1517. was forced to submit to the prevailing Valour and fortune of *Selymus* one of the *Ottoman* Princes, under which Family that Nation still groans. And now let any man but compare the ancient and the present Maps of *Egypt*, and his Eyes will shew him in one minute, the difference between the ancient and the later Governments. The fruitful and populous Land of *Egypt*, that was of old over-spread with Cities and Towns, being now almost desolate, and all its ancient Glory, Magnificence, Riches and People, being buried in rubbish and ruins: Names of Places that have no Inhabitants,

habitants, or the pictures of Beasts, and Antiquities, is almost all that is to be found here. *Grandcairo*, *Alexandria*, *Rossetta*, and *Damiata*, are the only considerable places which are left, and Christianity is almost totally extirpated here, as well as it is in *Barbary*: but I must not be long in so short a Work.

*Ebenheim*, *Enheimium*, a small City in the Upper *Alsacia*, upon the River *Ergel*, which falls by *Strasburgh* into the *Rhine*, it is a little above three Dutch Miles from *Strasburgh* to the South-West, and the same distance from *Schelftat* to the North. The name of the River in the Maps, is *Ergers*, and of the City, *Ober-Ebenheim*. This was once an Imperial Free City, but is now under the Dominion of the *French*, who are repairing the ruins they made in it, to acquire the possession of it.

*Eiala Helicon*, a Mountain in *Bœotia* in *Greece*.

*Die Eifel*, a small Territory, or District in the Dukedom of *Fuliers*.

*Eisleben*, *Eislebia*, a small City in the Upper *Saxony*, in the County of *Mansfield*, seated upon a small River, which falls into the Lake of *Susse Sec*, which a little lower empties it self into the River *Sala*, five Miles West from *Hall*, and ten Miles North of *Weimar*, in *Thuringa*, one Mile East of *Mansfield*, twenty two Miles North-West of *Dresden*. *Luther* was born here in the year 1483. and here he died too, in the year 1546.

*Ekelensford*, *Ekelensfordia*, a Town belonging to *Denmark*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*; it stands five Danish Miles from *Flensborg* to the South-East, and almost three from *Kiel* to the North-West, upon a Bay of the *Baltick Sea*, called *Eckrensforder hafen*, twelve Miles North of *Hamburgh*. This Town took its name from an old ruined Castle near it, and is under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*.

*El Segro*, *Sicoris*. See *Segre*, a River of *Spain* and *Ebro*.

*El Var*. See *Varo*.

*Eladafagni*, *Elbassan*, *Dassar*, *Daulia*, a City in the West of *Macedonia*, on the Borders of *Albania*, seated upon the River *Spirnasse*, South of *Scampi*, which River falls into the *Ionian Sea*, between *Durazzo* to the North, and *Purgo* to the South, *Elbassan* stands sixty English Miles from *Durazzo*.

*Elandia Lampia*, a small River in the *Morea*, it is so very small, that it is not taken notice of in the ancient or later Maps, but it ariseth from a Mountain of the same name in *Arcadia*.

*Elatach*, *Volga*. See *Rbe*.

*Elba*, *Æthalia*, *Ilva*, an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, between *Piombino*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the Isle of *Corsica*. It has a strong Town in it, called *Porto Ferraro*, but in the Maps *Cosmopolis*, whereas indeed, (saith *Baudrand*) there is no such place as *Cosmopolis* in that Island.

*Elbe*, *Albi*, is one of the greatest Rivers of *Germany*, and is called by the *Bohemians*, *Labe*, by

by the *Italians*, *Albi*. It ariseth in *Bohemia* out of a Mountain, called *Das Bifengebirge*, that is, the Mount of *Giants*, in the Borders of *Silesia*, in the North-East part of that Kingdom, and it runs South, at first taking in *Upawa* and *Metueze* above, and *Olitz* at *Conig*: then turning Westward from the North, it takes in *Czidlina*, and a little further *Gizera*, and at *Melnick*, *Multaw*, which watereth *Prague*, the Capital of *Bohemia*; and *Egers* above *Leotomeritz*, where it runs Northwards into *Misnia*, and passeth by *Dresden*, and *Meissen*, then entering *Saxony*, a little above *Wittenberg*, it entertains the *Elster* from the North, and at *Dessau* the *Mulldau*, and a little further the *Sala*, a great River from the South; then it watereth *Magdeburgh*, *Borgh*, and *Sandow*, and at *Werben* in the Dukedom of *Brandenburgh*, takes in the *Havel*, a great River, which watereth *Berlin*, and *Brandenburgh*, the principal Cities of that Dukedom; at *Domitz* it has another vast supply out of *Mecklenburgh*, so leaving *Danneberg* on the South, and *Thomdam* on the North, in entreth *Holstein* at *Ludeshorh*, and runs on the South of *Hamburgh*, to *Gluckstad*, about twelve German Miles, beneath which it falls into the *German Ocean*. This was the fatal boundary of the *Roman Empire*, to which they seldom came, and beyond which they could never fix.

*Elber*, *Libya Deserta*, a part of *Africa*.

*Elbing*, *Elbinga*, a City of

*Prussia*, seated upon the Eastern mouth of the *Vistula*, over against *Danewick*, near the Lake of *Dravsen*. It stands ten Polish Miles from *Danewick* to the East, twenty from *Koninsburgh* to the West, and five from *Margenburgh* to the North. This is a very strong, beautiful, and rich City, and is divided into two parts, the Old and the New. It was first built in the year 1239. by the Knights of the *Teutonic Order*. In 1454. it withdrew, it self from their subjection, and put it self under the Protection of the King of *Poland*. In 1492. there was an University opened here by *Albertus*, Duke of *Brandenburgh*, the first of that House, that was Duke of *Prussia*. In 1629. it was taken by the *Swedes*, and again in 1655. but since that it was recovered back to the Crown of *Poland*. The first occasion of the Trade, and Wealth of this Town, was the besieging the Town of *Danewick*, by *Stephen* King of *Poland*, which necessitated the Merchants to remove the Trade to *Elbing*; which *Gustavus Adolphus* designed to improve also by the same method; but the best Trade they have at present, is on the account of its being the Staple for the *English Cloth*.

*Elbogen*, *Malmogia*. See *Malmoen*, a City of *Sweden*.

*Elcatif*, *Leanira*, a City and Province in *Arabia Felix*, upon the Gulph of *Persia*, over against the Island of *Baharim*, from this City the Gulph of *Persia*, is by the *Arabians* called the Sea of *Elcatife*.

*Elcur*,

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*Elcur, Cyrrus, Cyrus*, a River of *Albania*, in *Asia*, which ariseth in the Confines of *Armenia Major*, from the Mountains of *Mofch*, and flowing through *Iberia*, takes in the River *Iber*, and then buries himself in the *Caspian Sea*.

*Elafa, Elufa*, an Island upon the Coast of *Cilicia*.

*Elna, Helena*, a small City in *Catalonia*, in the County of *Rouffillon*, which was heretofore a Bishops See; it stands upon a small River, two Miles South of *Perpignan*, and the same distance from the *Mediterranean Sea*. The Bishoprick was removed to *Perpignan*, in the year 1604. by *Clement VIII.* and the Town was taken by the *French* from the *Spaniard*, in 1640. This City is very small, and was called anciently *Illiberis*, in which was *Hellen Castle*, in which those of *Magnentius* his party, slew *Constantine* the Great. The River that falls by it, is called *Tech*.

*Elfas*. See *Alfatia*, a Country of *Germany*.

*Elfenore, Elfenora*, called by the *Danes, Helsingor*, is a Town in the Island of *Zeeland*, not far from the Castle of *Cronenburgh* to the East, five German Miles from *Copenhagen* to the West, it has a large and a safe Haven, and is near the mouth of the *Sound*.

*Elfsingbourgh, Elfsingborch*, a Town on the opposite Shoar, over against *Cronenburgh* in *Scania*; which heretofore was under the Crown of *Denmark*, but by the

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*Treaty of Roschild*, in 1658. was resigned to the King of *Sweden*. It stands three German Miles from *Landskroon* to the West.

*Eltor, Eilan, or Heilan Aelana, Aila, Sur, Taurus*, a City of *Arabia Petraea*, upon the Red Sea, North of *Madian*, and over against *Dacata* in *Egypt*. It has a Castle on a Rock by it, which has always a *Turkish* Garrison in it, against the *Arabians*. It lies about fifty German Miles South of *Sues*.

*Elwang, Elwanga, Elephanicum*, a small City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, upon the River *Jagst*, in the Confines of *Franconia*, near the Territory of *Onold*, five German Miles from *Rotenburgh*, upon the *Tubar*, to the South, and as many from *Hall* to the East, and nine from *Ulm* to the North. It is the Capital of a noble Government, the Governor of it being one of the Princes of the Empire, and it has a Castle near the City, in which he resides. This Territory is called by the *Germans Stift Elwang*.

*Elvas, Helva*, a City of *Portugal*, called *Yelves* by them of *Castile*; it stands upon the River *Guadiana*, fourteen Miles from *Merida* to the West, nine Miles from *Porta Legre* to the North, within two of *Badajox* to the West, and twenty nine from *Sevil* to the North. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Evora*, and is well fortified, and has belonging to it a strong Castle. The *Spaniards* in 1659. besieged this City to their great loss, being here routed by the

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the *Portuguese*. *Paul IV.* in the year 1555. raised this City to the honor of a Bishoprick.

*Eivino*, a Fountain near *Aquin*, a City of the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Ely, Helia*, a City and Bishoprick in *Cambridgeshire*, which stands in an Island, surrounded on all sides by Fens and Marshes, yet here was anciently one of the richest Monasteries of *England*, the See was taken out of that of *Lincoln*, and Constituted by *Henry I.* in the year 1109. and *Hervey* Bishop of *Bangor*, was made the first Bishop of it. The Monastery out of which this Bishoprick sprung, was first Founded by *Ethelreda*, Wife to *Egfred*, King of *Northumberland*, and was at first a Nunnery. The *Danes* having ruined this first Foundation, *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, refounded it, and stocked it with Monks. The Cathedral was a Work of time, and built by parts, but yet is great and beautiful, though the Town of *Ely* is not great, nor the Air of it Healthful. The Bishop of this Sea, had heretofore Palatine Rights, which were taken off by the 27. H. 8. c. 25. but yet the Revenue of this Sea is great, and the Bishops of it have ever been in great esteem, and much employed. The present Bishop is *Dr. Francis Turner*, the forty third Bishop of this Diocess.

*Elwag*, a small River, which riseth in *Denbighshire*, in *Wales*, and falleth into the *Chud*, a little beneath *St. Asaph*.

*Emden, Amasia, Emida*, a German City in the Circle of *Westphalia*.

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*lia*. It was anciently called *Amasia*, or *Amisia*, as *Cluverius* saith, from the River upon which it standeth. It is the Capital of *East-Friesland*, which is from this City often called the Principality of *Emden*; it is not great, but strong and well fortified. The Trade or People of this City, are neither of them considerable, the *Hollander* having sometime since possessed themselves of it. This City stands fifteen Miles from *Bremen* to the South-West, and seven from *Groningen* to the North.

*Emboli, Empoli, Amphipolis, Christopolis*, an Archiepiscopal City, in *Macedonia*, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, upon the Confines of *Macedonia* and *Thrace*. It is seated upon the Bay and River of *Strimon*, which did almost surround the City, standing in the Confines of these two Countrys or Kingdoms; it is sometimes ascribed to the one, and sometimes to the other; it lies thirty Miles from *Philippos* to the East, and as many from *Apollonia* to the West, and seventy five from *Theffalonica* to the East, and is now under bondage to the *Turks*. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 41. 30.

*Emeley, Auna, Emelia*, a small City in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Province of *Mounster*, in *Ireland*, in the Confines of the County of *Limerick*, upon the River *Eslason*, which falls into the River *More*, or *Broadwater*. This City was heretofore great and populous, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cassile*, which lies in the same County. This City lies fifty five Irish Miles

Miles from *Foughall* to the North, and twenty four from *Lymerrick* to the East.

*Ems*, *Eems*, *Amasius*, *Amisus*, *Amasia*, *Amasis*, a River of Germany, which ariseth in the Diocesis of *Paderborne*, near *Wrle*, in a very deep Valley, from a flow, but plentiful Spring, two Miles and an half from *Paderborne* to the North, then running Westward, and taking in the *Wrle*, the *Dalke*, and the *Luter*, three small Rivers; it entereth the Bishoprick of *Munster*, (having first passed by *Retburgh*, the Capital of a small County) and watereth *Widenbrug*, or *Warendorp*, and receives the *Hessel* from *Rauensbergh* on the South, so passing *Eme*, and *Tillegt*; it receives from the North, the *Werse*, and a little lower the *Aa*, which watereth the City of *Munster*, then turning N. he passeth *Rhene*, and takes in another *Aa* on the East, and so by *Linge*, he proceeds to *Meppen*, where he admitts the *Hase*, a considerable River, on the East too, then passing by *Landegge* on the West, and *Nienhus* on the East, he entereth *East-Friesland* at the Fort of *Oort*, and takes in *Softe* from the East, and by *Oldersum* and *Nendorp*, passeth by *Emden*, (which takes its present, as well as ancient name from him) and the Bay of *Dullart*; into the German Ocean.

*Enchusen*, *Enckusen*, *Ancusenum*, *Enchusa*, is a small City belonging to the United Provinces in *Holland*, in that part of that State which is called *West-Friesland*, which has a large and a safe Haven

upon the *Zuyder Sea*, and affords excellent Pilots, it is not above three Miles from *Horn* to the East, six from *Alcmaer* to the East, and eight from *Amsterdam* to the North; it stands on the Western Shoar, at the entrance of *Zuyder Zee*, and was one of the first Towns that revolted, and turned out the *Spaniards* in 1572.

*Encre*, *Inora*, a River in *Picardy* in *France*, with a Fort of the same name upon it, which falls into the *Some* at *Corvie*.

*Enderen*. See *Adrianople*.

*Endromit*, *Adramyttium*, a City of the Lesser Asia, in *Phrygia*; is a Sea-Port Town or City, seated upon the *Archipelago*, over against the Island of *Metellino*, (*Mitilene*) called by the Europeans, *Andramiti*, by the Turks, *Endromit*, as *Leunclavius* affirms, and it is called by others *St. Dimitri*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*. It lies North of *Smyrna*, South of *Troas*, between *Assum* to the North, and *Pergamus* to the South, and I suppose is that which is called *Landi metri* in the later Maps, which is seventeen German Miles North of *Smyrna*. The Bay upon which it stands, is called by the same name, and is sometimes extended to all that space of Sea, which lies between this Town and the Island of *Metellino*, and sometimes contracted to that only, which entereth the Shoars of Asia. *Hofman* confirms my conjecture, and shews that this City has a *Phœnician* name from *Bochart*, that it stands in a rich and fruitful Soil, and is mentioned by *Livy*, lib. 37. By *Strabo*, lib.

lib. 13. This City is mentioned *Acts* xxvii. 2. Long. 55. 00. Lat. 40. 40.

*England*, *Anglia*, called by the French, *Angleterre*, by the Italians, *Inghilterra*, by the Germans, *Engellandt*, by the Spaniards, *Inglaterra*; is the greatest, the most Southern, and the best part of the Island of *Great Britain*, called heretofore *Albion*, *Britanica*, and *Britannia*. Which noble Island is divided into three parts, *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*. That part which is called *England*, has *Scotland* on the North, the *Irish Sea* in part, and *Wales* in part, and then the *Irish Sea* again, on the West; the *British Sea* on the South, and the *German Sea* on the East; it lies together with *Wales*, in the form of a great Triangle, whereof the Southern Shoar is the Base, and *Berwick* the opposite Angle. It was divided by the Romans into five parts, by the Saxons into seven Kingdoms, and it is now divided into forty one Shires or Counties. The Air is very Temperate, both in Winter and Summer, being warmed in the one, and cooled in the other, by the Sea vapours, the Soil for the most part very fruitful. The Inhabitants Valiant and Industrious, so that as Nature has given it what ever is absolutely necessary to the life of man, the Natives by their Trade and Commerce, bring in from abroad, what may be had throughout the World, for the convenience, delight, magnificence, and ornament of human life. It has also the best Government, and the best Religion, of any Nati-

on in the World, and as much Learning; Civility, Arts, and Trade, as any other. Our Fleets excel at Sea, and our Foot at Land, those of all other Nations. In short, we want nothing to make us happy, but gratitude to God, and Union amongst our selves. This Island became first known to the Romans, about fifty years before the birth of Christ, and *Julius Cæsar* first entred it with a Fleet in the year of the World 3895. and renewed his attempt the year following; but the Civil Wars breaking out soon after, between him and *Pompey*, the Romans made little progress here, though they kept their ground till the Reign of *Claudius*, who entred Britain in person, though he staid not long; his General, *Aulus Plautius*, carried on the War, and took in the greatest part of this Island, which is now called *England*, and under him *Vespasian* learned the Art of War. *Didius Avitus*, succeeded as General, and *Nero* as Emperor, under whom the Romans were in great danger of an utter extirpation from the Britains: but this storm blowing over, they Conquered all they cared for, and that was as far as the Fyrths of *Galloway*, and *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*; but their ordinary and standing bounds were between *New-Castle* and *Carlisle*. They continued their possession till the year of Christ 433. and then withdrew to defend their nearer Dominions, on the Continent, against the prevailing barbarous Northern Nations. In 449. the Saxons were called in to help the



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*Britans* against the *Picts*. (Those Nations that had never been subject to the *Romans*, in the North of *Britain*.) And in 455. *Hengist* set up the Kingdom of *Kent*, and began the Conquest of the *British*. By the year 819. the Heptarchy, or seven Kingdoms of the *Saxons*, United in one, under *Egbert* King of the *West Saxons*; which Union received its utmost perfection under *Alfrid*, about 873. But the *Danes* who had given occasion to this Union pursuing their depredations, at last Conquered the *Saxons* in 1018. and set up a Prince of their own, *Sveno*. In 1042. *Edward* the Confessor restored the *Saxon* Line, which was broken again by *William* the Conqueror in 1066. But the blood was again restored by *Henry II.* in 1155. *Edward I.* United *Wales* in 1246. King *Henry II.* began, and King *John* finished the Conquest of *Ireland*, about the year 1184. In the Reign of *Richard I.* his Brother. And in the year 1602. *James I.* King of *Scotland*, succeeding Queen *Elizabeth* of blessed Memory, United *Scotland* to *England*. And the late Rebellion in 1640. ended in 1660. by the Restitution of *Charles* the Merciful and Just. So that the Common-wealth the Factious would have erected here in the State, and the Anarchy they settled in the Church, were of no great duration, though the Miseries that brought them in, the Calamities that attended them, and the Judgments that have followed them; may be eternal Monitors to *English* Men to be Loyal

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to the King, and stedfast to the Church.

*Engur*, *Astelfus*, A River of *Asia*, which springeth from Mount *Caucasus*, and watering *Mengrelia*, falls into the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*, between *Charus* and *Hyppus*, twenty Miles North of *Chobus*, another River of the same Country.

*Engury*, *Ancyra*, a City of *Galatia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the River *Parthenius*, now *Sangari*, which falls into the *Black Sea* at *Cangary*. This was the Metropolis of *Galatia*, yet seated in the Confines of *Paphlagonia*, on an advanced ground, and made famous by the Council here held in 314. and another in 357. It is called by the *Turks*, *Enguri*, or *Engouri*, and *Angouri*, or *Anguri*, it stands fifty Miles to the East from *Scutari*, and sixty from *Smyrna* to the North-East. It is now considerable, and the Capital of one of the *Turkish* Provinces in *Asia*. *Mithridates*, the famous King of *Pontus*, was overthrown by *Pompey* near this City. And *Bajazet* the *Turk*, in the year 1403. was in the same place taken Prisoner by *Tamerlane* the *Scythian* Conqueror. Long. 62. 10. Lat. 42. 30.

*Eno*, *Ænos*, a City of *Thrace*, called by the *Turks*, *Ignos*, by the *Greeks*, *Eno*. It stands on the *Archipelago*, at the mouth of the River *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*, which runs a little South of *Adrianople*, and here falls into the Sea over against the Isle of *Samandracchi*, an hundred and forty Miles South of *Constantinople*, forty miles from

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from the *New Dardanelis* to the North, and sixty five *English* Miles from *Adrianople* South. It is now a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

*Ens*, *Claudivium*, *Claudionum*, *Anisus*, is both a River and a City of *Austria*, the River riseth in the Bishoprick of *Salisbury*, near *Rachstad*, and running North-East as far as *Newmarckt*, it takes in the River of *Celstal*, and turning North-West it meets the *Steyr*, at *Steyr Castle*, and there it turns to the North, and washeth the East side of the City of *Ens*, half a *German* Mile; beneath which it falls into the *Danube*, twenty three Miles West of *Vienna*, and three Miles East of *Lintz*. Near this City there is a Bridge over the *Danube*, on the North-West side of the Town.

*Ensisheim*, *Enshemium*, a small City in *Alsacia*, upon the River *Ill*, two Miles West of *Newenburgh*, and something less North of *Mulhausen*, five Miles North-West from *Basil*. This was once the Capital of the Higher *Alsacia*, and the Seat of the Parliament, or Chamber of that Province; but it is now in the Hands of the *French*.

*Ephesus*, *Efeso*, one of the most ancient and noble Cities of the Lesser *Asia*, seated upon the River *Causter*, *Caystrus*, in the Province of *Ionis*, on the Shoars of the *Archipelago*, North of the Isle of *Samos*, which was heretofore one of the greatest, and most Celebrated Cities of *Asia*, before it fell into the Hands of the depopulating *Saracens*, and *Turks*, who

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seem to have been designed by Heaven for the scourges and destroyers of ancient Cities, or rather of mankind, there is so much desolation where ever they have long Ruled. This City is so ancient, that it is generally believed to have been built by the *Amazons*. It was built at first on too low a ground, and therefore suffering much by Inundations, *Lysimachus*, one of the Successors of *Alexander* the Great, removed it into that place where it now stands, and called it *Arsinoe*, by the name of his Wife; but after his death, it reassumed its ancient name. *Pliny* calls the Temple of *Diana* here built, *Admirationem Græce magnificentiæ*, The wonder of the Grecian magnificence, and reckons it amongst the wonders of the World, this was burnt that night *Alexander* the Great was born. *Xerxes*, though he ruined many of the *Asiatick* Temples, yet he spared this. The *Romans* Conquered this City under *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, an hundred and eighty years before the birth of our Saviour, and in their first *Asiatick* War. *Nero* plundered it, and the *Goths* under *Gallienus* destroyed it. *St. Paul* first Planted the Christian Faith here, and wrote one of his Epistles to this Church. *St. John* the beloved Apostle, lived, and wrote, and in probability died here. And *St. Timothy* was its first Bishop after *St. Paul*. The third General Council was held here in the year 431. under *Theodosius* junior, against *Nestorius*. There was a smaller Council here, in 198. concerning the Celebration of *Easter*.

*ster*: and another in 400. for the quieting the disturbances of *Asia*, and some others. When this City came first into the Hands of the *Turks*, I cannot now assign; but it is certain they call it *Miasalouc*, and that it is a poor desolate Village, though it hath a fine Haven, and an old ruined Castle. This City lies forty Miles from *Smyrna* to the South. Long. 55. 45. Lat. 39. 00. All the Inhabitants of this City now are about forty or fifty Families of *Turks*, without one Christian amongst them, living in a knot at the South side of the Castle, and it is called *Asia Sabuck*.

*Epideno*, *Apidanus*, a River of *Theffalia*, called sometimes *Epedonia*; it ariseth from Mount *Bormio*, and washing *Pharsalia*, (famous for the overthrow of *Pompey* the great, by *Cæsar*) falls into the River *Onocoro*, (*Peneus*) above *Larissa*, with a very swift Current.

*Epirus*, is a Kingdom in *Greece*, which was anciently much Celebrated, and had first Kings of its own, till the *Macedonians* subjected it; it is bounded on the North by *Macedonia*, now *Albania*, on the East by *Theffalia*, on the South by *Achaia*, now *Livadia*, and on the West by the *Ionian Sea*, or Gulph of *Venice*. This Province is now sometimes called the *Lower Albany*. It is most famous for its ancient King *Pyrrhus*, who invaded *Italy*, and beat the *Romans* in the year of the World 3669. two hundred seventy nine years before the birth of our Saviour. See *Florus*, lib. 1. cap. 18. This Kingdom was reduced to the

*Macedonian* subjection, by *Philip*, and *Alexander* the Great, but *Pyrrhus* not only recovered it, but Conquered, and for some time kept *Macedonia*. The *Romans* subdued it next, and *Paulus Æmilius* laid it desolate, Sacking in one day seventy Cities, and Captivating an hundred and fifty thousand *Epirots*, without any provocation. In the Division of the Empire, this Country fell to the Eastern, and continued so till the taking of *Constantinople*, after which it had Princes of its own again, till the year 1466. when by the death of *George Castriot*, commonly called *Scanderbeg*, it was reduced under the Dominion of the *Turks*, under whom it still is, excepting *Corfu*, and some other small Islands, which are under the *Venetians*.

*Episcopia*, *Curium*, once a City of the Isle of *Cyprus*, now a great Village, which is yet a Bishops See amongst the *Greeks*: it lies on the South side of the Island, East of *Paphos*, and not far from the South-West Cape, in a Bay, called heretofore *Curia*.

*Epte Illa*, a River of *France*, in the *le Beauvaisis*, in the Isle of *France*.

*Erasino*, or *Rasino*, a small River of the *Morea*, in *Acarnania*, the most North-Eastern Province, near *Napoli di Romania*; it ariseth out of a Lake, anciently called *Symphalis*, and having buried it self under the earth, ariseth again, and falls at last into the *Golfo di Napoli*.

*Eresma*, *Areua*, a River of Old *Castile* in *Spain*, it ariseth from Mount *Fonfria*, in the borders of New

*New Castile*, and passing by *Segovia*, receiveth the small Rivulet of *Clamores*, and another at *Coca*, called the *Valtaia*, and a little lower it takes in the *Cega*, and then falls into the *Duero*, over against *Tordefillas*. *Baudrand*. This River seems to be called *Zarpardiel*, and another that falls into it from the West, here called *Cega*, to be the *Areva*, or *Eresma*, but in the ancient Maps that which falls by *Segovia*, is called *Areva*.

*Erfurdt*, *Erfurt*, *Erford*, *Bicurgium*, *Erphordium*, *Hercinophordia*, a City in *Thuringia* in *Germany*, the Capital of that Province. It stands upon the River *Iera*, three miles from *Weimar* West, fifteen from *Francfort* to the South-West, seventeen from *Halberstad* to the South, and the same distance from *Bamberg* to the North, and eighteen from *Waldeck* to the East, in Long. 31. 00. Lat. 51. 00. It was of old called *Merbtigisburg*, from *Meroveus* the first Christian King of *France*. There was a Monastery built here by *Dagobert* another King of *France*, in the Year 637. after which it was called *Petersberg*; and there is now here a famed University. There was a Council held here in 932. for the keeping the Festivals of the Apostles, in 1074. for the promoting Celibacy amongst the Clergy which had no good success. *Rudolphus* the First extinguished here a great Sedition in 1289. And in 1514. *Luther* found here *Jerom* of *Prague* his Works, and published them. The *French* put this place in 1664. under the Bishop of *Mentz*, having taken it from the Duke of *Saxony*,

who had yet seventeen of ninety Villages which did belong to it, assigned to him by the Treaty of *Leipsick* in 1665. for, and in lieu of his Right and Preences to the whole.

*Ergel*, *Heraclea*, a ruined City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, between Mount *Cadmus* to the South, the River *Lycus* to the East, and the *Meander* to the West, directly East of *Ephesus*, and *Ptolemy* placeth it about an hundred English miles from it.

*Erma*. See *Herma*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*.

*Erin*. *Ireland*.

*Erissi*, *Erissus*, a Town in the Isle of *Lesbia*.

*Erlaph*, *Erlape*, a River of the Lower *Austria*, which falls into the *Danube*.

*Erpach*, *Erpachum*, a County in *Franconia* in *Germany*, which is under its own Count, and lies between the *Rhine*, the *Mayn*, and the *Necker*; having the Territory of *Gerau* or *Grauer*, on the West.

*Erne*, *Ravius*, a Lake and River in the West of *Ireland*, in *Ulster*.

*Erneo*, a Mountain in *Spain*, *Irneo*.

*Errif*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fex*, and a Mountain called of old *Atlas Minor*.

*Erzerum*, a City of the Greater *Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*.

*Ezaro*, a River of *Calabria*.

*Eschandon*, *Scando*, a River of *Touraine*.

*Escualt*, a River arising in *Picardy*, which makes one of the principal Rivers of the Low Countries. See *Schelde*.

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*Escorial*, a Village in New *Castile*, upon the River *Guadarna*, seven Leagues from *Madrid* to the West, and twenty four from *Toledo* to the North; in which *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, built a most Magnificent Monastery, and a stately Church in honour of *S. Laurence*, as a grateful Memorial of the Victory obtained against *Henry II.* King of *France*, at the Battle of *S. Quintin* in *Picardy*, in the Year 1557. in which he spared no Expence that might contribute to the Magnificence and Ornament of it; insomuch as he is said to have spent twenty Millions of Gold on this Structure. And since that time the Kings of *Spain* have been buried in a Noble Chappel here called the *Pantheon*; but this noble Fabrick suffered much by Fire in the Year 1671. in which a vast Library perished.

*Essaques, Risspe*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; it was a Bishops See, but it is now ruined.

*Esino, Aesis, Esis*, a River in the *Marca Anconitana* in *Italy*. It ariseth from the *Apennine*, and running East, washeth *Fesi*, and then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, one mile North of *Ancona*. This was once the Northern Boundary of *Italy*.

*Esledale, Eskia*, a County in *Scotland*, bounded by *Cumberland* on the South, *Annandale* on the West, *Tweedale* on the North, and *Tivedale* on the East; it takes its Name from the River *Esk*, which runs through it, and falls into the *Tees*.

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*Eskibissar, Laodicea*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, upon the River *Lycus*, near its fall into the *Meander*. It was built by *Antiochus* the Son of *Stratonica*, whose Wife was called *Laodicea*, and from her he gave this Name to the City. It is now totally ruined, and not inhabited, though it was once an Archbishops See, who had sixteen Suffragan Bishops under him. This Turkish Name it now has signifies the Old Castle. The Ruins of this Place shew it to have been a very great City, situate upon six or seven Hills, encompassing a large space of ground twenty miles distant from *Coloss* to the North-East, and five from *Hierapolis*, and about a mile and a half distant from the River *Lycus*, which here watereth a fruitful Plain. It hath three Theatres of White Marble, as beautiful, and intire as if they were lately built, and a Circus as stately. But then the Town is totally desolate, and inhabited by nothing but Wolves, Foxes and Chacals, a Den of Dragons, Snakes and Vipers; neither hath it the Title of an Archbishops See, as *Seignior Feraro*, and others have affirmed, God having spit it out of his Mouth as threatened in the *Revelation*, and made it an Example of his Justice and Veracity. See *Mr. Wheeler*. p. 264. See *Laudichia*.

*Esia, Estola*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*. It washeth *Leon* and *Benovento*, and taking in the *Orbico*, falls into the *Duero*, between *Samora* to the East, and *Miranda* to the West.

*Esling, or Elling, Eslinga*, a small Imperial and Free City, in the Dukedom

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of *Wirttemberg* in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Necker*, nine miles from *Spier* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Ulm* to the North-West. This is now under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirttemberg*, and is small, ill built, and has suffered much in the late Wars.

*Esne*. See *Aisne*.

*Espinal, Spinalium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Lorain* upon the *Maes*, four Leagues from the Confines of *Burgundy* to the North, and a little less from *Remumont*.

*Esseck, Mursa*, a Town and Castle in *Sclavonia*, at the confluence of the *Drave* and the *Danube*, where great Actions have been done. The Town stands low, and the Streets are Planked with Trees, as *Dr. Brown* assures us who hath seen it. Upon one side of the Gate is part of a *Roman* Inscription, *M. AELIAN*: and on the other a Maids Head of Stone. In or near this place *Constantius* defeated *Magnentius* the Usurper, and Murtherer of *Constantin II.* in the Year 359. The Town is great and Populous, by reason of the great Trade and Commerce on the account of the Passage. But then it is not strong, and therefore the *Turks* have of late bestowed much cost and pains in fortifying it. This Town being in the Year 1537. in the time of *Solyman* the Magnificent, assaulted, proved too strong, or was too well defended for them to have any good success against it. But that which is the great wonder is the Bridge over the *Drave*, and the *Marshes* on both sides; this

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Bridge is five miles over, having Rails on both sides, and Towers of Wood at every quarter of a mile. It was built by *Solyman* the Magnificent in 1521. so soon as ever he had taken *Belgrade*: it is so broad that three Wagons may go a breast, and is all built of Oaken Timber. Count *Nicolas Serini* burnt part of this Bridge in 1664. This necessitated the *Turks* to build that part a little nearer the *Danube*, because they could not without great Charges and difficulty pluck up the remainder of the Trees which the Water had preserved from the fire. By this Bridge all the Turkish Armies use to pass between *Hungary* and *Constantinople*, and it was near this place that the unfortunate *Lewis* King of *Hungary* in the Year 1526. was defeated, in attempting to stop *Solyman's* passage into his Kingdom. Count *Lesly Aug.* 15. 1685. burnt this Bridge the second time, and possessed himself of the Town of *Esseck*, but the Castle holding out, he burnt the Stores of War, and blew up their Magazins, and Plundered the Town and left it. In the Winter of the Year 1686. the *Turks* began to build this Bridge after another way, by driving rows of Trees into the Earth, and filling up the space with Earth, that so it might not be so subject to be ruined by fire: but the Duke of *Lorain*, June 15. 1687. put an end to this Work, drove the *Turks* over the *Drave*, and in a few days intirely ruined what Eight thousand men had been many Months in building. But pursuing his design, and passing the *Drave* to take that

important Place, he found the Prime *Vifier* there Posted with all the Forces he could raise, lodged in a very advantageous Post, with the *Danube* on the left, a Wood on the right hand, the Town and *Drave* behind him, and a *Morass* before him, between which and his Camp was a Dike twenty foot deep and forty broad, and two miles long, strengthened with Palisadoes and Redoubts, with Sixty thousand Men within it, and one hundred Cannon, whereupon the Duke of *Lorain* retreated June 20. and repulsed the *Drave* at *Siclos*. See *Monatz*.

*Essekebe*, *Essequebia*, one of the principal Rivers of South America. It ariseth in *Gutana*, near to the Lake of *Parime*, and running Eastward, and improving its Streams by addition of many smaller Rivers it falls into the North Sea, near *Meapuer*, in Long. 318. The *Dutch* who have many Plantations upon it, call it by this Name.

*Essex*, *Essexia*, is a County in the East of England, Inhabited heretofore by the *Trinobantes* in part. It is bounded on the North by *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*: on the West by *Hartford* and *Middlesex*, on the South by *Kent*, and on the East by the German Sea; the principal City in it is *Colechester*. This County is very fruitful, full of Noble men, and Gentlemens Houses. The principal Rivers which Water this County are the *Stour*, which divideth it from *Suffolk*, the *Thames* from *Kent*, the *Ley* from *Middlesex*, and the *Little Stour* from *Hartfordshire*, which besides their fruitful Mea-

dows, and the convenience of Carriage afford it plenty of Fish; and besides these, there is the *Ill*, the *Crouch*, the *Chelme*, the *Blackwater*, and the *Colne*, which arise and fall within this County, and many of them are great Rivers. Beside there are many smaller ones, whose Names cannot be taken in here: *Robert d' Eureux* Viscount *Hereford*, General of the Parliaments Army against *Charles I.* dying Septemb. 13. 1646. and his Son *Robert* an Infant before the Restoration of *Charles II.* *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Hudham*, was created Earl of *Essex*, and Vicount *Malden* April 20. 1661. and made Lord Lieutenant in *Ireland* in 1672. He perished miserably in the Tower. His Son an Infant, succeeded him in this Honour.

*Esslingen*. See *Essling*.

*Essne*, *Exona*, a small River and Village in the Isle of France. The Town stands five miles from *Paris* to the South-West, and one from *Corbeile* to the West.

*Estampes*, *Stampæ*, a Town and Duchy in *Beauvais* in France. The Town stands upon a River of the same Name, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and thirteen from *Chartres* to the East, and sixteen from *Orleans* to the North. It is mentioned in *Georgius Turonensis*, *Aimonius* and other French Historians. It is placed on the *Some*, at the Confluence of another small River, which is sometimes called *l'Yone*, and sometimes *La riviere d'Estampes*.

*Estaple*, a Sea-Port Town in France, in the County of *Boulogne*, sixteen miles North of *Dieppe*, and ten from *Calais* South. *Este*,

*Este*, *Ateste*, a Town in the Dominion of the State of *Venice*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, and which was once a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. It stands in the District of *Padua*, upon the little *Medoacus*, or the River *Bachiglione*, which washing the Walls of *Vicenza*, and then *Este* falls into the *Venerian* Gulph, twelve miles from *Padua* to the South, and forty from *Verona* to the East. The Dukes of *Modena* in *Italy* (of which Illustrious House *Mary* the present Queen of *England* is) take their Name from this Place; they were before a great while Dukes of *Ferrara*.

*Estella*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, upon the River *Ega*, where it receives the *Vreder* eight miles from *Pampelona* to the South, and the same distance from *Calaborra* to the North. See *Ega*.

*Esten*, *Esthonia*, a considerable Province in the North of *Livonia*, which was heretofore under the *Poles*, but is now under the *Swedes*. It lies between the *Sinus Finnicus*, a part of the *Baltick* Sea to the North, and *Lettonia*, *Liefland* to the South, and the Bay of *Riga* to the West, and *Ingria* a Province of *Russia* to the East, the chief City in it is *Revel* which is the Capital of this Province, which is sometimes called *Eastland*.

*Estepe*, *Astapa*, A City or great Town in *Andalusia* in Spain, seated upon an Hill in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Granada*, about five miles from the River *Singulis*, now *Xenil*, seventeen miles from *Loxa*, upon the same River to the

West, twelve from *Malaga* to the North, and seventeen from *Sevil* to the South-East. This sprung out of the Ruins of *Astapa*, an old Iberian City, or Phœnician Colony; which being besieged by *Marcellus* a Roman General, the Inhabitants burnt themselves with their Wives and Children, and all they had, that they might not fall into the hands of the Romans, as *Livy* saith.

*Estotiland*, *Estotilandia*, a great Tract of Land in the North of America towards the Arctic Circle, and *Hudsons* Bay, having New France on the South, and *James's* Bay to the West. This is a part of *Canada*, and is now commonly called *New Britain*; and *Terra Laboratoris*. It was the first of the American Shoars which was discovered, being found by some *Friesland* Fishers, which were driven hither by a Tempest, and cast upon these Shoars almost two hundred years before *Columbus* his discovery. And after this in the Year 1390. *Nicolas* and *Antonius Zeni*, two Brothers that were *Venerian* Gentlemen, at the Charges of *Zichini* King of *Friesland*, Sailed thither, and took a view the second time of these Shoars. After which *John Skoluo* a *Polonian* in the Year 1456. about eighty six years after the first discovery, Sailing past *Norway*, *Greenland*, and *Friesland*; and entering into the Streight beyond the Arctic Circle, arrived at this Country. This whole Country is Mountainous, overgrown with Woods, and full of all manner of Wild and Savage Beasts, and is only known as to the Shoars, but yet the Soil is fruitful. *Hofman*. *Estre-*

*Estremadura, Extremadura*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which lies at the Mouth of the *Tagus*, upon the Western Ocean. It is bounded on the North by *Beira*, on the West and South it has the Ocean, and on the East the rest of *Portugal*. The principal City of this Province is *Lisbon*, which is also the Capital of this Kingdom, and it is divided into six Counties, which they call *Comarcaes*.

There was anciently another Province called *La Estremadura de Castilla*, which took its Name because it was *Extrema Durii*, for that on the North it was bounded by the *Durius*, or *Douero*, a great River of *Spain*, on the West it was separated from the Kingdom of *Leon*, by the Rivers *Heban*, and *Rigamon*, and from thence it extended by the Rivers *Guadarrama*, which washeth *Madrid*, and *Somo Sierra*, to the Fountains of the River *Douero*; so that it was one hundred *Spanish* Leagues in Compass, and *Segovia* was the Capital of this Province: but as *Ximenes* saith, after it was united to *Castile*, it lost this Name, which yet in after times was given to other Provinces.

*Etsch, Athesis*, a River of *Italy* called by the *Italians*, *Adige*; by the *Germans* *Etsch*. It springeth out of Mount *Brenna* one of the highest of the *Alpine* Mountains in *Tirol*, and passing through a Territory of *Etschlender*, which takes its Name from it; it leaves *Meran* and *Bolsano* (considerable Towns) on the East; and turning South it takes in the Rivers *Eisock* (which falls by *Brixen*) *Neves*, and *La-*

*visum*, and then watereth the famous City of *Trent*, beneath which it admits *Perzene*, and so goes on to *Verona*, which it divides in its passage; so passing *Legnano*, *Rovigo* and *Anguilara*, it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea by *Po*, *di Fossone*, in later Maps called *Porto de l' Adige*, eighteen miles South of *Venice*, and three North of the Mouth of the *Po*.

*Etna, Aetna*, a Mountain in the East of *Sicily*, which perpetually belcheth out Fire and Smoke. It is called by the *Italians* *il Mongibello*; by the *French* *Le Mont Gibel*; by the *Arabians* *Gibel*; that is the Mountain. It is the greatest as well as the most known Mountain in all *Sicily*: It stands in the Diocess of *Catanea*, and is nine miles high, and fifty in compass. The South side of it is Planted with Vines, the North overgrown with Woods, and on the East side from the Top of it to *Catanea*, it is all Cultivated, and employed to one use or another. At some times it rageth more than at others, and particularly in the Year 1169. 1329. when it had not flamed of many years before, in 1408. 1444. 1447. 1536. 1566. 1579. At which time it damaged *Catanea*, and its Fields more than was usual. But the greatest Rage was in the Year 1669. when it sent out four Rivers of melted Earth, Stones, and Rocks, which passing from the top of the Mountain, descended down its sides, and through the Fields into the Sea, and there they maintained their Torrent a mile in the Waters, before they were able to tame these raving and furious Sons of *Vulcan*.  
Not

Not only the City of *Catanea* apprehended a sudden and inevitable ruin, but men thought the whole Island of *Sicily* would have been destroyed, and that by degrees this Fire would have melted the whole Rock upon which this Island is founded; however, it destroyed fifteen Castles or great Houses, and did an incalculable mischief besides. Yet after all, the top of this Mountain is often covered with Snow and Ice, and the two most contrary things in Nature seem here to unite, of which *Claudian* Lib. 1. *de Rapt. Proserp.*

*Sed quamvis nimio fervens exuberat aestu*

*Scit nivibus servare fidem, patiturque favillis.*

*Eu, Augum, Auge, La Ville d' Eu*, a considerable Town on the Coast of *Normandy*, near the Confines of *Picardy*, six miles North of *Dieppe*. Here of old were the *Essui*, a People of *Gaul*.

*Euphrates*, though I have discoursed shortly of this River already in the word *Aferat*, yet because I then wanted some Books that were necessary to give a full account of it, I will here enlarge upon what I there omitted. The first City of note it washeth, is *Barberd*, the second *Ezrum*, so far it runs West, then it turns South, and passeth by *Arzingan*, and *Maaraz*, where it takes in *Cobaqueb*, and over against *Urpha*, it receives a River which comes from *Aleppo*, so passing *Bir*, *Rassuca*, *Belis*, *Chabuca*, as far as *Alchabar*, and there it takes in from the East *Soaid*, and a little lower at *Wasee* and *Olim*, falls into the *Tygris*;

thus our latest Maps describe the Course of this vast River. The Learned *Bochartus* saith out of *Pliny*, Lib. 5. Cap. 26. that Eighty three miles beneath *Zeugma*, at *Massicen*, the *Euphrates* is divided, and on the left hand (the East) it goes into *Mesopotamia* by *Selucia*, a little beneath which it entereth the *Tygris*. *Ptolemy* Lib. 5. Cap. 18. agrees with *Pliny* in this; then he mentions another Branch by the Name of *Βασιλειῶν ποταμὸς*, the *Kings River*, or *Cut*: which by the *Arabians* is called *Amelic*; and by *Ammianus* *Naar-Malcha*; which he interprets too the *Kings River*, Lib. 24. which *Abidenar* saith, was digged by the order of *Nabuchodonozor*. *Pliny* tells us the reason of this Cut was to prevent the Drowning *Babylon* in great Floods. More to the South was a third Branch which went into the *Tygris* too, the Name of which was *Sir*, upon which the great *Babylon* stood by the confession of *Ptolemy*, though in his Maps it is placed on the second. There was a fourth Branch went to the West called *Kulpa*, now *Cufa*, about the Name of which they are not agreed, but the use of it was to fill a vast Lake on the West of *Babylon*. Now as to these Branches, the *Arabian* Geographers agree in these Divisions as still extant. And yet that Branch which went through *Babylon*, *Theodoret* saith in his time was very small, and perhaps now is intirely lost. The first and second of the Eastern Branches are represented in our later Maps, and the Western Branch at *Cufa*, which appear all like Rivers running into the



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the *Euphrates*, when as indeed they are Branches going out of it, the first is that which the Maps call *Zab Major*, the second has no Name, but it ought to pass streight to *Bagdet*; and that which is now the main Stream, seems to have forced its way, and to have made a new Channel, after the other were lost and dammed up by Time; and the Lakes also to the West which were designed to receive the Waters in times of great Inundations are filled up by the Mud and Sand, the River brought down. However that Branch that runs to *Cusa*, never comes to any Sea, but is lost in the Sands of *Arabia*, and has turned the fruitful Plains of *Babylon* into a mere *Morass* or *Bogg* unpassable, and uninhabitable. This is the sum of what *M. Bochart* has related more at large. Both *Pliny* and *Strabo* agree that it yearly overflows as the *Nile* does, and much about the same time; and this Inundation has the same effect as to the fertility of *Mesopotamia*, that the overflowing of the *Nile* has upon *Egypt*. *M. Thevenot* who crossed it at *Bir*, saith it is in *Semur* not bigger than the *Seine* at *Paris*, though its Bed is twice as big. And the Waters of it run very slowly and are Navigable, as far as to the place where it joyns the *Tigris*.

*Eugubio*, *Eugubium*, a City of *Italy*. See *Gubio*.

*Evissè*. See *Ivica*, an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Spain*.

*Evora*, *Ebora*, is a very considerable City in *Portugal* in *Alentejo*, a Province of that Kingdom be-

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yond the *Tagus* (*Taio*) it lies twenty miles from *Lisbon* to the South-East, in Long. 09. 00. L.t. 38. 11. This was anciently a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Merida*, and afterward of *Compostell*. But Pope *Paul III.* in 1540. raised it to the Honour of a Metropolis, and *Henry* who of a Cardinal became King of *Portugal*, made it an University.

*Evora Monte*, a small place five Leagues from the former *Evora* to the North-East, where the *Portuguese* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow in the Year 1663.

*Eure*, *Ebura*, *Autura*, a River of *France*, which is sometimes called *Yeme*. It ariseth in *le Perche*, in a Wood called *Logni*, and running Eastward through *Beaussè*, it water-ete *Chartres*, and turning Northward *Nogent le Roy*, *Dreux*, *Fury*, (famous for the Victory of *Henry IV.* over the *Leaguers*, in 1590.) *Passy*, *Eureux*, and at last entereth the *Seyn* at *Ponte de L'arche*, ten miles above *Caudebec*. The rich and fruitful Valley *D' Eure*, has its Name from this River, and also *Eureux* in *Normandy*, and from one of these three, the Noble Family of *d' Eureux* lately Earls of *Essex*, and now Viscounts of *Hereford*, take their Names.

**EUROPE**, *Europa*, is the least, but most Celebrated of the four general parts of the World, as to Arts, Commerce, Religion, Government and War. It was the Prediction of *Noah*, the second Founder of Mankind, that *Japhet* (the Father of the *Europeans*) should dwell in the Tents of *Shem*. And although the first Church, and the

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the two first General Monarchies fell to the share of *Shem's* posterity, yet the two last Monarchies, and the best and noblest state of the Church, fell to *Japhets*; by which that ancient Oracle was fulfilled. And at this day whilst the Posterity of *Shem*, (the *Asiaticks*) lie buried in ignorance, slavery, and superstition, the Posterity of *Japhet* is innobled; the chiefest and the best Empires, the best Religion, Learning, and Arts, adorn the Tents or dwelling of *Japhet*: and the Ships of *Chittim* afflict *Eber* and *Asher*, they do not only Trade, but Ride Sovereigns in their Seas; and afflict them more by the Envy of their Wealth and Riches, than by their power and Martial valor, though they have felt that too.

*Europe*, is bounded on the East by *Asia*, on the North by the *Frozen Sea*, on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*. The only difficulty is in stating the Eastern bounds: beginning therefore at the South, where the bounds are plainer, it is agreed that the *Archipelago*, the *Black Sea*, or *Euxine*, the *Palus Mæotis*, or Eastern Bay of *Crim Tartary*, called by the French, *la Mer de Zabacche*, the *Tanais*, now the *Don*, the *Volga*, the *Rooswa*, the *Tofda*, and the vast River of *Obb*, are the truest bounds on the Eastern side. In those vast Countries of *Tartary*, and *Russia*, which were scarce at all known to the Ancients; however the *Tanais*, the *Volga*, (as far as its Course is North and South) and the *Obb*, are

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the best and most visible bounds, but there is a great distance between the *Tanais*, and the *Volga*, and a yet much greater between the *Volga* and the *Obb*; but between the *Rooswa* and the *Tofda*, the distance is very little; but in this every man must be left at liberty. *Europe* is now divided into the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, *Bohemia*, *Bulgaria*, *Denmark*, *France*, *Germany*, *Greece*, *Holland* or the *Low-Countries*, *Hungary*, *Italy*, *Moscow* or *Russia*, *Poland*, *Portugal*, *Savoy*, *Spain*, *Sweden*, *Switzerland*, *Tartary*, the *Turkish Empire*, and the State of *Venice*, and some few considerable Islands depending upon these. It lies in length from *Cape St. Vincent* in *Spain*, to the mouth of the *River Obb*, one thousand three hundred *English Miles*, or nine hundred *German*; from *Cape Matapan* in the *Morea*, to *North Cape* in *Finmark*, eight hundred and fifty, or five hundred and fifty *German Miles*, as *Baudrand* reckons it. This Country is called by the *Europeans*, *Europe*, by the *Turks*, *Rumeli*, and *Al-Franck*, and by the *Georgians*, *Franchistan*.

*Ex*, *Isca*, is a River of *England*, it ariseth in *Somersetshire*, and passing by *Winesford*, it takes in *Dunsbrook River*, or *Creden* from *Dulverton* on the West, then entering *Devonsire*, it runs directly South to *Tiverton*, where it takes in *Loman River* from the East, at *Stocke* it takes in *Columb* on the same side, and a little lower *Credy* from the West, and then incompassing a great part of the North,

North, West, and South of *Exeter*, a little lower it admits *Clyst* on the East, and *Ken* on the West, and then entereth the *British* Sea by a large mouth.

*Exeter*, *Isca*, *Isca Dummoniorum*, *Exonia*, is the principal City of *Devonshire*, it is called by the *Welsh*, *Caerisk*, *Caerrudh*, and *Pencaer*, that is the *Principal City*. It is seated on the Eastern Bank of the River *Ex*, in a barren Soil, upon the advantage of a small Hill, declining East and West, having a Dike, and a strong Wall for its safety, in compass about a Mile and a half, with extended Suburbs besides. There are in it fifteen Churches, and in the highest part of the City near the East Gate a Castle, which of old was the Seat of the West *Saxon* Kings, and afterwards of the Earls of *Cornwall*; and near this the Cathedral built by King *Athelstan*, in honor of St. *Peter*. *Edward* the Confessor settled the Bishops See here, which he removed from *Kirton*. It fell not into the Hands of the Saxons till four hundred sixty five years after their first coming over, viz. *Anno Christi*, 914. when *Athelstan* banished the *Britans*, and fortified the City, and built the Cathedral. This City joyning with the Rebels in 1640. was taken for the King by Prince *Maurice*, *Septemb.* 4. 1643. And being Garrisoned for the King, was again surrendered to the Parliament upon Terms, *April* 13. 1646. The Honorable *John Cecil*, is Earl of *Exeter*, and is the fifth of this Family, he succeeded *John Cecil* his Father, in

1667. Doctor *Thomas Lamplugh*, is the present Bishop of this Diocese, he was Consecrated *November* 12. 1676. and is the forty fifth Bishop since the removal of this See from *Kirton*, about the year 1149. the fifty seventh from *Ædulfus*, who about the year 905. was made the first (at least *Saxon*) Bishop of *Devonshire*.

*Extremadura*. See *Estremadura*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Susa* in *Africa*, near the *Atlantick* Ocean, and the Mountains of *Atlas*, in the Southern Borders of *Morocco*.

*Eychstat*. See *Aichstadt*.

*Eyder*, *Eidera*, *Egidora*, a River of *Denmark*, which riseth above *Rendsburgh*, and dividing *Holstein*, and *Dithmarsh*, from the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, falls into the German Ocean, at *Tonning*.

*Eyerlandt*, *Eierlandt*. See *Aland*, an Island of the *Baltick* Sea.

*Eysenach*, *Isenachum*, a small City in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Nesä*, eight Miles from *Erford* to the West. The River *Nesä*, a little below this City, is taken into the *Werra*, above *Creutzburgh*. The name of this City is written sometimes nearer the Latin, *Isenach*, and it is under the Dominion of a Prince of the House of *Saxony*, with a small Territory to it belonging.

*Eye* or *Eaye*, *Insula*, a small Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, near the borders of *Norfolk*, so called, saith Mr. *Cambden*, because it is an Island, where are to be seen the ruins of an old Castle, which

which belonged to *Robert Mallet*, a Norman Baron. After many other changes in this honor, Sir *Frederick Cornwallis* (descended lineally from Sir *John Cornwallis*, who was Steward of the Household to *Edward VI.* and Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, who was one of the Privy-Councillors to Queen *Mary*, and Comptroller of her House) was *April* 20. 1661. made Baron *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, by *Charles II.* to whose interest and service he had ever been intirely addicted, in the worst of times, and therefore had now the honor to be the second Coronation Baron; to whom succeeded *Charles*, Lord *Cornwallis*, his Son, who dying in 1673. *Charles*, the second of this Family, his Son succeeded, and is now living. By the favour of this Family (as I have heard) this small Corporation obtained its Charter, and the honor of sending two Burgesses to the House of Commons, and they have hitherto stuck Loyally, and Gratefully to the Crown, which has thus honored them; otherwise the place is very small and inconsiderable. It stands twelve Miles from *Ipswich* to the North, and seventeen from *Norwich* to the South, and in the Road between those two places.

*Eyndhoven*, *Endova*, is a fine Town in the Territory of *Kempen*, upon the River *Bommele*, four Leagues from *Boisleduc* to the South, and almost the same distance from *Helmont* to the West. It had a Colledge of Canons, and belonged to the Count de *Buren*. This is the Capital of that part of *Kempen*, which lies in *Brabant*,

and fell into the Hands of the *Hollanders* in the year 1629. after they had taken *Boisleduc*, by a Siege of four months continuance, and they are still in the Possession of it.

*Faenza*, *Faventia*, a small City of *Romandiola*, in *Italy*, upon the River *Lamone*, [*Anemo*], which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, three Miles South of the mouth of the *Po*: between *Imola* to the North, and *Forli* to the South, twenty Miles from *Ravenna* to the West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, and is under the Dominion of the Pope, and is only famous for Earthen Ware. The *French* call this City *Faience*.

*Faial*, one of the *Azores* in the *Atlantick* Ocean, under the *Portuguese*, little but fruitful.

*Faience*, *Faventia*, a small City in *Provence* in *France*, upon the River *Benzon*, three Leagues from *Grasse* to the West, and six from the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the mouth of that River to the North. The *French* call *Faenza* in *Italy*, *Faience*.

*Faire-Moerland*, *Rhobodigum*, the most North-East Cape of *Ireland*, in the County of *Antrim*, in the Province of *Ulster*.

*Faire-Isle*, a Rock in the *Caledonian* Sea, between the *Orkneys* and *Sherland*, in which is the Castle *Dumo*.

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*Falaise*, *Fallesia*, *Falesia*, a Town in Normandy, upon the River *Ante*, (which falls into the *Dive* at *Morteaux*.) Seven Leagues from *Caen* to the South, and four from *Argentan* to the North-West, *William* the Conqueror was born here; this place was taken by the *English* from the *French* in 1417.

*Falkenburg*, or *Valkenburg*, a small Town in *Brabant*, upon the River *Geule*, two Leagues from *Maestricht* to the East, and four from *Aquisgrane*; it was under the Dominion of the *Hollanders* till the year 1672: when it was taken by the *French*, and dismantled, but in 1678. returned under them again, with *Maestricht*. This Town is called by the *French*, *Fauquemont*, and in *Antoninus* his Itinerary *Coriovalum*.

*Falconara*, *Affinari*, a River of *Sicily*; it flows by the Town of *Noto*, and falls into the *Ionian* Sea, between the Cape of *Passaro*, *Pachynum*, and the City of *Syracuse*, ten Miles from the Cape to the North, and twenty five from the City to the South. This River is made famous by the defeat of the *Athenian* Forces here, by the *Syracusans*, in the year of the World 3537. which Victory being gained by the assistance of the *Lacedemonians*, they took the advantage of it, and at last in 3546. took *Athens*, under *Lysander*.

*Falmouth*, *Voluba*, a noble Haven on the South of *Cornwal*, which is as great as *Brundisium* in *Italy*, and as safe, an hundred Ships may ride in it, out of sight each

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of other, secured by two Castles at its entrance, built by *Henry VIII*. In the year 1664. *Charles II*. Created *Charles Lord Barkley*, Earl of *Falmouth*, who was slain at Sea June 2. 1665. and *George Fitz-Roy*, now Duke and Earl of *Northumberland*, was Created *Vicount Falmouth*, by the same Prince, Octob. 1. 1673. The old *Roman* Town *Voluba*, from which it has its name, is now totally ruined and gone, which stood higher up into the Land upon the River *Valle*, over against *Tregony*.

*Falster*, *Falstria*, *Insula Diana*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, on the South of the Isle of *Zeeland*, from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel, called *Groene-Sund*; it has one Town, called *Nykoping*, and it gives name to a good Family in *Denmark*.

*Faluga diabete*, a small Island belonging to *Sardinia*, and on the West of that Island.

*Famagosta*, *Fama Augusta*, called by the *French*, *Famagouste*, is a very strong City in the Island of *Cyprus*, on the Eastern Shoar; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Nicosia*, and was of old called *Arfinoe*. This City has a large and a safe Port or Haven, and was taken by the *Genouese* in 1370. by the *Venetians* about 1470. and by the *Turks* from the *Venetians*, in the year 1571. after a Siege of ten months.

*Famar*, or *Fanar*, a Town at the entrance of the *Black* Sea in *Thrace*, four German Miles North of *Constantinople*.

*Famar*, *Arietis Frons*, *Criume-ton*, the most Southern Cape of the

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the Little or *Krim Tartary*, *Tauricia*; which lies an hundred and fifty Miles from *Constantinople* to the North-East.

*Famaastro*, *Amastrus*, a City upon the *Euxine* or *White* Sea, upon the East side of the River *Dolap*, *Parthenius* in the Province of *Roni*, *Paphlagonia* in the Lesser *Asia*, fifty Miles from *Scutari* East, and the same distance from *Amasia* North-West. It grew up out of the ruins of four neighbouring Cities, to a vast greatness.

*Cape Falcon*, a Promontory, West of *Oran*, in *Barbary*.

*Fanar*, *Acheron*, a River of *Epirus*, and a Town also.

*Fano*, *Fanum fortune*, an Episcopal City in the States of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, but not of it; it stands twenty Miles from *Urbino* to the East, and thirty seven from *Ancona* to the North. This was the Country of *Clement VIII*. his Father a *Florentine*, living here as an Exile.

*Fanfhere*, a River in the Island of *Madagascar*.

*Fantin*, a small Kingdom in *Guinea*, in *Africa*, where the *English* and *Dutch* have some Castles.

*Fanu*, an Island near *Corfu* to the North-West.

*Fara*, *Pharan*, a City and a Mountain in the Stony *Arabia*, upon the *Red* Sea, twenty Miles from *Sues* South, and as much from *Eltor* North, over against *Dacata* in *Egypt*.

*Farfar*, *Fabris*, a small River in the State of the Church, it riseth near a Castle called *Capo Farfar*,

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and running to the North-East, it watereth a Monastery of the same name, and then falls into the *Tibur*.

*Farfar*, *Farfaro*, *Fer*, *Orontes*, a River of *Syria*, which riseth from Mount *Libanus*, and running Northward, it watereth *Apamia*, and the great *Antioch*, and then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

*Faribo*, *Helicon*, *Haliarkmon*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Bay of *Theffalonica* from the West; it is one of the most considerable Rivers of *Macedonia*, which rising out of the Mountains of *Albania*, and traversing the whole breadth of that Kingdom, from thence falls in the said Bay, thirteen German Miles from *Theffalonica* to the South.

*Farima*, a City of *Japan*, eighteen Spanish Leagues from *Meaco* to the West, which is under the King of *Japan* now, but had heretofore a Prince of its own.

*Farne*, an Island on the Coast of *Northumberland*, in the *German* Ocean, where *St. Cuthbert* built him an Hermitage, in which he took care to see nothing but Heaven, as *Bede* saith.

*Faro*, a City of *Spain*, in *Algarva*, upon the Ocean between Cape *St. Vincent* to the West, and the mouth of the *Guadiana* to the East, near the Cape of *St. Mary*, seven Miles from *Silves* to the South-East.

*Faro di Messina*, *fretum Marmertinum*, the Streight between *Sicily* and *Italy*.

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*Farsa*, *Pharsalus*, a City of *Theffalia*, where the fate of the Empire of the World was determined, between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, by a Battel. In some later Maps it is called *Farsato*.

*Farfi*, *Persia*, a Kingdom in *Asia*.

*Farfo*, a Town in *Carmania*, over against the Eastern Cape of *Cyprus*, seven German Miles from the *Mediterranean Sea*, in *Asia* the Less.

*Fasso*, *Phasis*, a River in *Megrellia*.

*Fatigar*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which belonged formerly to the King of *Ethiopia*; it lies between the great Lake of *Arpen* to the East, and the Mountains of *Felles* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Olabi* to the West, and that of *Bara* to the South, between 60. and 70. and the Line, and 10. North Latitude.

*Favagnana*, *Ægathos*, *Ægusa*, *Æthusa*, an Island on the West of *Sicily*, near Cape *Trepano*, which is under the King of *Spain*.

*Felin*, *Felinum*, a City of *Livonia*, upon the River *Felin*, in *Esthonia*, an hundred and fifty Miles North of *Riga*, which has a strong Castle in it. In this place *William* of *Furstenburgh*, Master of the *Tentonic* Order, was betrayed by his own subjects to the King of *Sweden*, in the year 1650. who has ever since possessed the place.

*Fella*, *Carnicum Julium*, a Castle in *Friuli*, but on the Confines of *Carniola*, under the *Venetians*.

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*Felles*, a Ridge of Mountains in *Africa*, extending from the North-East, to the South-West; on the North of *Egypt*. See *Fatigar*.

*Fello*, *Phellos*, a City of *Lycia*, East of the River *Xanthus*, or *Lycus*, and West of the *Chelidonia Scopuli*, on the Shoars of *Asia* the Less.

*Feltri*, *Feltria*, a City in the *Marchia Tarvisina*, under the Commonwealth of *Venice*, upon the River *Afona*, which soon after falls into the *Piave*, forty two *Italian* Miles from *Trent* to the East, and *Brixen* to the South. This is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and has been under the *Venetians* ever since 1404. it is sometime written *Feltre*.

*Femeran*, *Femera*, *Fimcria*, a small Island in the *Baltick Sea*, on the Shoars of *Holstein*, and *Wagria*, from which it is distant only four Miles. This Island was made famous by a Naval Victory, obtained by the *Danes* over the *Swedes* and *Hollanders*, in the year 1645.

*Fenesia*, *Pfyllis*, a River of *Bithynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

*Ferden*, *Verda*, a City of the Lower *Saxony*, called also *Verden*, which is the Capital of a Duchy of the same name, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, by the institution of *Charles* the Great; it stands upon the River *Aller*, six Miles from *Bremen* to the East, and twelve from *Hamburg* to the South, and was of old a Free Imperial City, afterwards it was subject to

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its own Bishop, but in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, it was given to the *Swedes*, who are still possessed of it; the Bishop of this City embraced the *Augustane* Confession in 1568. The Dukes of *Lunenburg* seized this City in 1676. but were forced to restore it in 1679. to the *Swedes*.

*La Fere*, *Fara*, a strong City upon the River *Oyze*, five Miles from *St. Quintin* to the South, and four from *Laon* to the North; it stands in a Morass, and was retaken by *Henry IV.* the *Spaniards* having gained it from the *French*.

*La Fere Champenoise*, a City of *Champaigne* in *France*, between the *Seyne* to the South, and the *Marne* to the North, eight Miles from *Chalons* to the South, and twenty-two from *Melun* to the East, and twelve from *Troyes* to the North. There is another called *La Fere en Tardenois*, in this Province too, in the middle between *Melun* to the West, and *Reims* to the East.

*Ferentino*, *Ferentinum*, a City of *Campagna* in *Italy*, under the Pope, which is a Bishops See, under no Archbishop but the Pope; it lies forty *Italian* Miles from *Rome* to the South, and eight from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Naples* to the North, and is a small place built on an Hill.

*Fermanagh*, a County of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, in which lies *Earne*, the greatest Lake in *Ireland*. There is never a City or Town of note in this County, and therefore it need be no further considered here.

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*Ferrandina*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Basilicate*, upon the River *Basiento*, eighteen Miles from the Sea to the West, and twelve from *Matera* to the South-West; it was built by *Ferdinando*, Duke of *Calabria*, Son of *Alphonfus II.* King of *Naples*, and has since been honored with the Title of a Duke-dom.

*Ferrara*, *Ferraria*, a City of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Pope, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, which under the Family of *Este*, was so improved and augmented, that it was one of the best Cities of all *Italy*. It was made a Bishops See by Pope *Vitaliano*. This City was so small in the time of *Theodosius* junior, that it was called *Ferrariola*, the little *Ferrara*; it stands on the smallest branch of the *Po*, called *Po Morto*, from which there is a cut of six Miles, as far as *Francofino* Westward, for the promoting Trade; but since in the year 1598. when it came into the Popes Hands, this City has been decaying, and the Castle built there by Pope *Clement VIII.* has not been able to prevent the Consumption of it, though this Pope placed there his Image, with this Inscription, *Ne recedente Pado, Ferrariae Fortitudo recederet, Martem Neptuno substituit*, that is, lest the recess of the *Po* should weaken *Ferrara*, he has brought Mars to supply the want of Neptune. His Holiness was however mistaken, as the event has shewn; for that Neptune and Mercury, tending equally to the wealth and

welfare of a City, are much more Auspicious Patrons, than Mars. There was a League made here against the Protestants in 1586. The Council of Florence was begun here in the year 1438. And an University settled by Frederick I. in aversion to Bononia, about the year 1316. The Dukedom of Ferrara, is a part of Romandiola, and is bounded by the Peninsula of Rodighina; (which formerly belonged to this Dukedom, but was taken from it by the Venetians in the year 1500.) on the West, by the Dukedom of Mantoua, on the South by Romandiola, properly so called, and on the East by the Adriatick Sea. It was under the Family de Este, from the year 1336. to the year 1598. when upon the death of Alphonsus II. without Heirs Males, it was seized by Pope Clement VIII. who was Lord of the Fee, against the pretensions of that Branch de Este, which are now Dukes of Mantoua, which Dukedom was then a dependent on the Dukedom of Ferrara.

*Ferrete.* See *Pfirt*.

*Ferriers, Ferraria*, a small Town in the Territory de Gastinois, towards the Confines of Senois, two Leagues from Montargis to the North, and twenty three from Paris to the South, which has a very famous Monastery in it.

*Ferro, Calycadnus*, a River in Cilicia.

*Fertach, Syagros, Sapphar, Fartachium*, a City and Kingdom on the South of Arabia Felix, which lies about eighty German Miles from Aden to the South, in al-

most Long 85. Lat. 15. 24. an hundred and thirty Miles from the entrance of the Red Sea to the South.

*La Ferté sur Aube, Firmitas ad Albulam*, a Town in Champagne, four Miles from Bar to the South, and twenty from Dijon to the North.

*La Ferté sur Grosne*, a Town in Burgundy, two Leagues from Challon to the South.

*La Ferté Aleps, or Alais*, a Town in the Isle of France, three Leagues from Estampes to the E. and eight from Paris to the South, as this word *La Ferté* signifies a Fort or place of Strength, so it frequently occurreth in the Maps of France.

*Ferveques, Aquæ fervidæ*, a small Town which has Barthes of warm water, in Lieuvin in Normandy, two Miles and an half from Lisieux to the South, and three from Roan to the South-West, and almost four from Argentan to the North-West, it is a very small place.

*Ferventia, Fons Agri Carriensis*, a Bath in Portugal, in a Village, called Cadima, two Miles from the Ocean, and the same distance from Coimbra to the West, this Fountain is mentioned by Pliny.

*Feschamp*, a Town in Normandy, on the British Sea, four Miles from Le Haure, and the mouth of the Seyne to the North.

*Fetu*, a small Kingdom in Africa, which lies in Guinea.

*Feurs, Forum Segusianum*, a Town in the Forest, in Lionnois in

in France, five Leagues from Lion to the West, six from St. Estienne to the South, and six from Robanne to the North, upon the Loire.

*Fez*, one of the grèatest Cities in Africa, but now declining; it is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name, in the West of Barbary; this is said to have been built by the Moors in the year 786. It is divided into three parts, *Beleida*, which is a part of Old Fez, which contains four thousand Families; Old Fez, properly so called, in which are eight hundred Families, and New Fez, which has about eight thousand Families: Old Fez which is the most Western, lies upon Hills and Valleys intermixed, and has fifty Mosques, which are very beautiful, and six hundred small ones. The New Fez lies in a most pleasant Plain, and has a double Wall, which is very high and strong, and stands near the River Union, above a Mile from Old Fez. The learned Ortelius tells us, Fez in the Arabick Tongue signifies Gold. That the City is built in the middle of the Kingdom of Fez. That the grèatest part of the City stands upon Mountains and Hills; so that there is no Plain but in the middle of it. That the River entereth into the City by two ways only, and then that it diffuseth it self into innumerable Branches and Channels, so that there is scarce a private House that has not a Branch of the River belonging to it, and that the rest of the water passing through the Common Sewers, do cleanse the City. The grèatest

part of the Houses are built of Stone or painted Brick. That each House has a Tower for their divertisement, that the grèat Mosque called Carruen, is half a Mile in compass, and has thirty one Gates of valt height. The Territory belonging to it extends from the River Burgrage to the River Gnave, and on the N. from the River Suba, to the foot of Mount Atlas South, which is called the Province of Fez, and was called by the Romans, *Volubilis*. This Kingdom of Fez was erected by Abdylack in the year 1212. and was long since united to the Kingdom of Morocco. This Kingdom was a part of Mauritania Tingitana, and has for a Century of years and more, suffered great and frequent Mutations, and Insurrections. They are the grèatest Bigots of all that imbrace the Mahometan Faith, and the most bitter and implacable enemies of the Christian Religion, and have totally extirpated it in those Regions, where there were once many great and flourishing Churches. The Kingdom of Fez is bounded on the North by the Streights of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean Sea, on the West by the Atlantick Ocean, on the South by the Kingdom of Morocco, from which it is divided by the River Azamor, and on the East by the Kingdom of Algier. It is now by reason of their great intestine Wars, much depopulated and ruined.

*Fezzen*, a Province of Biela-dulgerida, which is a Desert.

*Fiano*, a Castle upon the Tibur, fifteen Miles North of Rome, which



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which is ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom.

*Fidari*, *Lycormas*, a River of *Ætolia*, which washeth *Calidon*, now *Galata*, a Village on the Bay of *Thessalonica*, on the *Archipelago*.

*Fidonisi*, *Achillea*, an Island in the *Euxine Sea*: and also a Peninsula called of old *Dromos Achillis*, at the Mouth of the *Borysthenes*, on the Eastern side. It seems to be the same with *Zagori*.

*Fiechtelberg*, *Suditi* & *Hercinii Montes*, a Ridge of Mountains which incircle *Bohemia*, dividing it from *Franconia* to the West, out of which spring these great Rivers called *Mœnus*, the *Mayn*, which entereth the *Rhine* at *Mentz*. 2. *Sala*, the *Saal*, which falls into the *Elb* at *Bernberg*. 3. *Egra*, the *Eger*, which falls into the *Elbe*, at *Leutmeritz* in *Bohemia*. 4. *Nabus*, the *Nab*, which falls into the *Danube* above *Ratisbone*.

*Fiesco*, a City of *Caria*, called anciently *Phusca*, in the later Maps *Fischio*, a little more North than the Isle of *Rhodes*, and on the *Mediterranean Sea*.

*Fife*, *Fifa*, a County in *Scotland*, between the *Fyrth* of *Tay* to the North, and that of *Edinburg* to the South, and the *German Ocean* to the East, and *Strathern* and *Menteith* to the West. It is one of the greatest in *Scotland*, as being eighty four *Scotch* miles in Circuit, and is also one of the most fruitful and best inhabited parts of all that Kingdom, and full of considerable Towns and Places; the principal of which is *S. Andrews* the Metropolitan See of that Kingdom.

# F I

*Figalo*, *Astium*, a most celebrated Promontory of *Epirus*.

*Figeac*, *Figeacum*, a small City of *France* in *Quercy*, a Southern Province of that Kingdom upon the River *Sèle*, nine Leagues from *Caors* to the East, seventeen from *Allis* to the North, twenty eight from *Tholouse* to the North-East.

*Figenia*, *Ephesus*, a City of *Ionnia*.

*Filadelphia*, *Philadelphia*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, at the foot of Mount *Imoli*, upon the River *Caystus*, now *Chias*, thirty two German miles East of *Smyrna*. It is called by the *Turks* *Allachars*, or *Alla-Scheyr*, that is the City of God. It was of old an Episcopal See, under *Sardus*, but it's now the Metropolis, and is in a tolerable Estate under the *Turks*, being built amongst the Hills and Mountains, it has in all times been much subject to the violence of Earthquakes. This is one of the seven Churches of *Asia*, mentioned in the *Revelations*, Long. 57. 41. Lat. 40. 15. There is here now about two hundred houses of Christians, and four Churches. This City preserved itself against the *Turks*, after all the rest of *Asia* was Conquered, under *Orchanes*, and the two *Morats*, till the time of *Bajazet I.* who began his Reign in the Year 1387. and Reigned nine years, and then was taken by *Tamerlane*. And as they held out longer, so they submitted on better terms, and God has preserved them, as he promised he would, even from the perfidy and rage of the destroying *Turks*. See *Revel.* 3. 8. 10. *Wheeler's Travels* p. 265.

*Fillech*,

# F I

*Fillech*, *Fillecum*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, five German miles from *Agria* to the North, and the same distance from *Cassovia* to the West. It stands on the Rode which leads from *Presburg*, to the Cities in the Mountains, and to *Transylvania*, and *Cassovia*, upon the River *Gayen*, which falls into the *Danube* over against *Gran*, in the County of *Zabel*. There was here also a Castle, and the Town being a Frontier, was Walled and very strong. This was taken by the *Turks* in 1560. and retaken by the *Imperialists* in 1593. It was again taken by the *Bassa* of Great *Waradin* in 1632. And because he and the *Tekelites* could not agree about it, He dismantled and deserted it.

*Filippo*, *Philippi*, a City of *Macedonia*, on the Confines of *Thrace*; seated on a steep Hill, about five German miles from the *Archipelago* to the West, on the *Golfo de Contessa*, North of the *Agios Oros*, which was either built or repaired by *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, from whom it has its Name. It was afterwards a *Roman* Colony, and mentioned as such in the *Acts* of the Apostles. *S. Paul* Preached the Christian Faith here, and wrote one of his Epistles to this Church. It is also famous for a Battel fought near this City between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*; and another between *Augustus* and *Cassius*. In the Primitive times it was an Archbishops See, but it is almost buried in its own Ruins now, and desolate. See *Acts* 16. 12.

*Filippopoli*, *Philippopolis*, called by the *Turks* *Filibe*, and *Presrem*,

# F I

is a City and Archbishops See in *Thrace*, upon the River *Hebrus*, now *Meriza*, between *Sardica* to the West, and *Adrianople* to the East, one hundred miles from *Constantinople*, ninety from *Philippi* to the West. Here was an *Arrian* Synod held in the Year 349. And here *Julian* the Apostate was when he received the news of the Death of *Constantius*; and thereupon discovered his concealed Apostacy. *Frederick Barbarossa* the First, in the Year 1189. took this City and *Adrianople* from the *Turks*, which was again retaken from the Christians by *Amurath* in 1359. This City was built by *Philip* the *Roman* Emperor, and is now in a flourishing condition; and the Seat and residence of a *Turkish Sangiack*, or Governour, under the *Pacha* of *Romania*.

*Finichia*, one of the present Names of *Cilicia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia* next *Syria*.

*Finland*, *Finlandia*, *Fenni*, *Finnia*, *Fionnoma*, is a very spacious Country, which was heretofore a distinct Kingdom, but is now subject to the Crown of *Sweden*. It is bounded on the North by *De-farts* or unknown Countries from which it is separated by the Lake and River *Ula Tresk*: on the West it has the *Botner Sea*, a Branch of the *Baltick*; on the South the Bay of *Finland*, another Branch of it; and on the East it is bounded by the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Muscovy*. It contains several very great Provinces, as *Cia-nia*, *Tavasthia*, *Nylandia*, *Carelia*, *Savolaxia*, and *Finland*, properly so called; which is the most Southern

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thern and most Noble. *Aboa* a Town seated upon the River *Aurojoki*, over against the Isle of *Aland*, is the Capital of this Kingdom, and the Seat of the *Swedish* Viceroy. This Kingdom was first Conquered to the Crown of *Sweden* in the Year 1384. by *Erick* one of their Kings. In 1571. the *Muscovites* intending a Conquest fell into it with a Savageness and Cruelty hardly to be expressed, or believed; but were recalled by an Irruption of the *Tartars* upon their own Countreys. This Country is called by the Inhabitants and *Swedes*, *Finner*; by the *Danes* *Finner*; by the *Germans* *Finnen*; by the *Dutch* *Finlander*. *Cluverius* saith, that it is a considerable part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; and that it is fruitful, and affords excellent Pasturage.

*Finmark*, *Finmarchia*, called by the Inhabitants *Taschemarch* and *Finmark*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Norway*, on the Western Ocean. The Southern part of this Province is subject to the *Danes*; the Northern to the *Swedes*. This Country is barren, rocky, and covered with dreadful Woods, full of Bears and Wolves, and other ravenous Beasts: the Inhabitants till of late lived in the *Summer* like the *Nomades*, wandering from place to place, as the convenience of Water and Pasture invited them. The Princes under whom they now are, to reduce them from this vagrant way of living, granted the Lands to the first Occupant, by which means some parts of it are Improved, but the more barren can be used no other way, and there-

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fore are left still in common. The Inhabitants are a mongerel sort of Christians, extremely ignorant, and barbarous; infamous for Witchcraft, revengeful beyond belief, and as rugged as the Country they inhabit.

*Fionda*, a small Village on the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Lesser *Asia*, in the Confines of *Lycia*, and *Pamphylia*, which in the *Roman* times was called *Phaselis*, and before *Pityussa*; it lies East of the *Chelidonian* Rocks, and West of Mount *Masicyrus*, two hundred and twenty *English* miles from the most Western Cape of *Cyprus*, and two hundred and seventy from the most North-East Cape of *Rhodes*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Myra*, now *Stramita*, but so very small, that little notice is taken of it in the later Maps.

*Fionia*. See *Fuinen*.

*Fionissi*, *Lyssus*, a Town in *Creet*, *Candia*, on the Western Shoar; but near the most Southern Cape of that Island.

*Fiore*, *Offa*, a River of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Florence*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Telemont*, a small Sea Port belonging to *Sienna*.

*Fiorenza*. See *Florence*.

*Firanda*, a City and Kingdom of *Japan*, in that part which is called *Ximo*, to which there belongs an Island of the same Name, on the Western Shoar also.

*Firi*, *Maxera*, *Mazeras*, a River of *Hyrkania*, which falls into the *Hyrkanian* Sea.

*Firmi*

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*Firmiana*, *Firmanorum Castrum*, a small Castle on the *Adriatick* Sea, in the *Marca Anconitana*, near the Mouth of the River *Tinna*. It is now commonly called *Fermo*, and is thirty *Italian* miles from *Ancona* to the South.

*Fischio*, *Phusca*, a Maritum City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, over against the Isle of *Rhodes*, about eighty four *English* miles from *Ephesus* to the South. In the later Maps, it is placed much more to the East, than the Isle of *Rhodes*.

*Flagania*, *Paphlagonia*, a Province in the Lesser *Asia*. See *Paphlagonia*.

*Flaiiz*, *Flaiicus*, an Isle of *France*, belonging to *Saintoigne*.

*Flanders*, *Flandria*, is the greatest and Noblest of those Seventeen Provinces, commonly called the *Low Countries*. It is bounded on the East with *Hainault* and *Brabant*, on the West with the *British* Ocean, on the North with the Seas of *Zealand*, and on the South in part by *Artois*, and in part by *Hainault* and *Picardy*; of which *Artois* was at first a part, and after five or six descents, was reunited again to it. This Province, saith *Ortelius*, is most excellent Pasture, especially to words the West. It affords excellent Kine, and Warlike Horses, and abounds in Butter and Cheese, and excellent Wheat. The people are much given to Merchandize, and Cloathing; their Linnen (they having plenty of Flax and Hemp) exceeds all other Countries; and as to Woollen, they having the Wool from *Spain* and *England*, improve it by their Industry to a wonder, and then sup-

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ply all the World with the Product. But in this the Zeal of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, has altered the state of things in a great degree. This Province has twenty eight walled Towns or Cities; Eleven hundred and fifty Villages, besides Forts, Castles, and Noble mens Houses. The principal of which in *Ortelius* his time was *Gaunt*. This great Province was divided into three Parts. 1. *Flanders Flammengant*, which was bounded on the East by the Imperial *Flanders*, and the *Scheld*, on the West by the *British* Seas, on the North by the Seas of *Zealand*, and on the South with *Artois* and *Flanders Gallicant*; the principal City of which was *Gaunt*. 2. *Imperial Flanders*, so called, because it was a Fee of the Empire. It is divided from *Brabant*, on the East by the River *Dender*, and from the *Gallick Flanders*, on the West by the *Scheld*, on the North it has the River *Dender*, and on the South *Hainault*, the principal Town of this is *Alost*, whence it is now commonly called the County of *Alost*. 3. *Flanders Gallicant*, is so called, because the *French* Tongue was heretofore most spoken in it. This has *Hainault* on the East, *Artois* on the South, the *British* Sea on the West, and *Flanders Flammigant* on the North, from which it is parted by the River *Leye*; the chiefest Town is *L' Isle, Infula*. This Province was first United to *France* by *Dagobert* one of their Kings, by whom about the Year 621. it was Granted to *Liderick de Buque*, with the Title of *Forester*. In the Year 864.

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it was Granted to *Baldwin* first by the Title of Earl of *Flanders*, the Sovereignty being reserved to *France*, whose Homagers these Earls were. This Earldom by the Marriage of *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* with *Margaret* Daughter of *Lewis de Malatin* Earl of *Flanders* in the Year 1369. came into the House of *Burgundy*, and so to the House of *Austria*, by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Charles* the Hardy, to *Maximilian* Emperor of *Germany*, in the Year 1476. in which Family it still is. This though the Prime Earldom of all *Europe*, yet was a Homager to the Crown of *France* till *Charles V.* having taken *Francis I.* his Prisoner in the Battel of *Pavy* in *Italy*, by a Treaty at *Madrid*, enfranchised this Noble Earldom from that Servitude. This Province since the time of *Philip II.* has been extremely curtailed and Harassed; many of the Inhabitants fleeing then into *England*, not only depopulated but impoverished this Country by carrying away its Trade. And the *Hollanders* Revolting, not only added to this Calamity by a War of forty years continuance, but took from them several Towns in the Northern parts. And of later times, the *French* have made the same devastations on the Southern parts: so that not above half *Flanders* is now left to the *Spaniards*, and that in a weak and declining condition.

*Flensburg*, *Flensburgum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, on the South of *Futland*, upon the Bay of *Flens*, on the *Baltick* Sea, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, four

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*German* miles West of the Isle of *Alsen*, nine from *Odensee* to the South-West, and six from *Fredrichstad* to the North-East. It is but small, seated on high Hills with a large Haven, and a strong Castle. The City is under the King of *Denmark*, but the Territory which belongs to it is under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. *Christian V.* King of *Denmark* was born here in the Year 1646.

*Fleury*, *Floriacum*, a small Town which has a Noble and an ancient Monastery of the Order of *S. Benit*; seated upon the *Loir*, nine Leagues from *Orleans* to the East, three from *Gergeau*, and thirteen from *Montargis*. It stands according to some in *Le Gastinois*, and to others in the Dukedom of *Orleans*; and deserves to be remembered for the sake of *Hugo Floriacensis*, a Learned Monk of this House, who wrote a Loyal and a Christian Discourse concerning the Origine of Monarchy, which he dedicated to *Henry II.* King of *England*, Published by *Baluzius* in his Fourth Tome of *Miscellanies*. There is another *Fleury* in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Ousche*, three Leagues from *Dijon* to the West, a third in *Biere*, which has a Priory; and a fourth in the Isle of *France*.

*Flicz*, *Phligadia*, a Mountain in *Sclavonia*. *Laxius* placeth it in *Liburnia*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea.

*Flie*, *Flevo*, an Island at the Mouth of the *Rhine*, which has a fine Haven, and a rich Town. It stands at the entrance of the *Zuidersee*, near the *Texel*. The *English*

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*glish* Fleet under Sir *Robert Holms*, entered this Port in the Year 1666. and burnt one hundred sixty five Sail of Ships, and took and burnt the Town of *Schelling*, which is the chief Town of that Island.

*Flintshire*, one of the twelve Shires in *Wales*, is bounded on the North with an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, which parts it from *Cheshire*, which lies also on the East of it; and on all the other quarters it is bounded by *Denbighshire*. It is Hilly but not Mountainous, and fruitful in Wheat and Barly, but especially *Rie*; upon the Northern Shoar stands *Flint* Castle, which gives Name to the whole Shire; begun by *Henry II.* and finished by *Edward I.* Wherein *Richard the II.* renounced the Kingdom of *England*. Whereupon *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* claimed the Crown, and intailed a War on the *English* Nation, that bid fair for its ruin. There is now no Earl of *Flint*, it being one of the Titles belonging to the Prince of *Wales*.

*Flix*, a strong Castle upon the River *Ebro* in *Catalonia*, supposed to be the old *Ibera*.

*S. Florentin*, a Town of *France* in *Senois*, in *Champagne*.

*Florence*, *Florentia*, one of the principal Cities of *Italy*, which is called by *Pliny* *Fluentia*. It was built by *Sylla's* Soldiers in the Year of *Rome* 675. seventy six years before the Birth of our Saviour, upon the River *Arno*, which passeth through it, and is covered by four stately Bridges within the Walls. It is five, or as others say, seven miles in compass, Paved with Stone, adorned with large Streets,

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and stately and Magnificent Buildings, both publick and private; to the beauty of which the natural ingenuity of the Citizens has contributed very much, no place having afforded more excellent Architects, Painters and Carvers, than this, as *Schottus* observes. It is seated in a gentle and healthful Air, upon a great and a Navigable River, surrounded with a delicate Plain, pleasant Hills, and high Mountains, and abounding in whatsoever is valuable or useful; and is said to contain above Seven hundred thousand Souls. This Noble City may justly own *Charles the Great* for its Founder, who in the Year 902. enlarged it, and new Walled it, adding one hundred and fifty Towers, which were an hundred Cubits high; and from thenceforward it began to flourish, though it suffered very much from the Factions called the *Guelphs*, and *Gibellins*, that is the *Imperial* and *Papal parties*. This City purchased its Liberty of *Rodolphus* the Emperor about the Year 1285. after which they subjected many of their Neighbours; but then they were never quiet from foreign Wars, or intestine Divisions, till they fell under a second Monarchic Government; but in the interim Pope *Martin V.* advanced the Bishop of this City to an Archbishop, in the Year 1421. Nor is it less remarkable for a Council held here for uniting the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, which began in 1439. and ended in 1442. nor is the death of *Ferome Savanarola* to be forgotten, who was burnt here in 1494. for reproving the Vices of those

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those who love them too well to part with them. This City surrendered it self to *Charles V.* in the Year 1529. Who granted it the Year following to *Alexander de Medices* his Son in Law, with the Title of a Dukedom, under which Family it still is; enlarged in Bounds, but perhaps diminished in Wealth and People. Besides the Council I mention, there have been many other held here, which for brevity I must omit, as also the vast number of excellent men have here been born; the Noble Library, which is one of the best in the whole World; the excellent pieces of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting (of which sort this City shews some pieces drawn by *John Cimabac*, who about the Year 1200. began to restore and revive the Art of Painting in *Italy*, before which this Art was only exercised by *Greeks*) and many other Rarities which are plentifully enough here to be found. Long. 34. 03. Lat. 43. 15.

*Florenfac*, a Town in *Provence*, seated on a River, nine miles from *Narbonne* to the North-East, and six from *Frontignan* to the West.

*Florida*, a very large and fruitful Country in the North *America*; so called because the *Spaniards* discovered it first on *Palm-Sunday*, which in their Language they call *Parqua de Flores*, in the Year 1512. But the *English* had before this discovered this part of *America*, *Sebastian Cabot*, being sent by *Henry VII.* in the Year 1479. to find a way to the *East-Indies* by the West, being the very first *European* that Landed here. But the

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*Spaniards* went further, searched thoroughly, and took Possession of it for the King of *Spain*, but however, the *English* have since renewed their old Claim, and taken Possession of the more Northern part by the Name of *Pensilvania*, of which I shall speak in due time. The Inhabitants call *Florida*, *Jaguasa*, which lies Parallel with *Castile* in *Spain*, and is said to be of the same temper both for Air, and Soil, but abundantly more fruitful. It is bounded on the North-East with *Virginia*, on the East with *Mar del Nort.* on the South, and some part of the West with the Bay of *Mexico*, and on the rest of the West with *NewGallicia*, and some Countries not yet discovered. It extends from the River of *Palms* 25 deg. of Lat. to *Rio de Secco*, in Long. 34. which evidently shews, that it is a large Country. The *Spaniards* have only two Castles in the Southern parts, *S. Matthew*, and *S. Augustin*. It lies in breadth where it is narrowest thirty miles, and in other parts an hundred: towards the North beyond *Florida* is *Canada*. The whole Country is flat, and abounds with Rivers, which make it overmoist, but towards the Sea it is more Sandy. In 1520. and 1524. *Lucas Usquez* Invaded this Country to find men to work in the Mines. In the Year 1528. *Pamphilus Narviesius* Travelled over it. In 1528. *Ferdinandus Soto* went thither after *Peru* was Conquered, with three hundred Horse, and four hundred Foot, to look for Gold, but finding none, returned empty and discontented, bestowing only the Name of *Florida* upon the Coun-

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Country. In the Year 1549. *Charles V.* sent some Priests thither to Convert the Natives, but they destroyed them. Under *Charles IX.* of *France*, in the year 1562. *Charles Ribald* sailed thither, made a League with the Inhabitants, and built *Charles Fort*, settling there a *French Colony*. And in 1564. *Renatus Laudonerius* went thither, and was kindly treated by the Natives, which the *Spaniards* observing, and fearing, they surprized the *French*, and hanged not only the meaner sort, but many Gentlemen too. In 1576. *Dominic Gurger*, a *Gascoign*, manned out a Ship at his own cost and charge, and retook *Charles Fort*, repaying the *Spaniards* in their own kind. But yet the *Spaniards* (who were then much in the favour of the *French*) had like to have been too hard for him at his return. The Soil is very fruitful, and may have rich Mines, but the Inhabitants take no pains to find them, and not much to Till the Earth, which yields them two Crops of Maize in each year, one in *March*, and another in *June*, this is the natural Bread of this Country, by which, and Hunting only, the Natives subsist. They are of Olive Complexions, great of Stature, go Naked, except what they are more concerned to hide; naturally Lovers of War, out of a revengeful and unquiet temper.

*Flumica*, *Crimisa*, a River of *Calabria Citerior*, which falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Capo dell' Alice*, four Miles from the Promontory of *Santa Maria di Leuca*, which is the most South-

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Eastern Cape of *Italy* and *Europe* to the West, ten from *Cariatito* to the South, and six from *Strongoly* to the North, the Cape, the Village, *dell' lo Zeiro*, and *ill Capa dell' Alice*, were by the ancient Geographers called *Crimisa*, as well as the River, though they have now three several names.

*Flushing*, *Olissinga*, *Flissinga*, is a Maritime Town in the Province of *Zeeland* in the *Low-Countries*, seated on the mouth of the *Scheld*, in the Isle of *Walcheren*, upon the most Southern point of that Island, which has a very convenient Haven, and the intire Command of the *Schelde*, without whose Licence no Ship can pass up the River to *Antwerp*. And which was one of the first Towns the *Hollander* took by surprize from the *Spaniards*, in the year 1572. by the diligence of *Vorst* a Seaman, and one *Monsieur de Berland*, the then Bailiff thereof. This was then a mean place, of no great strength or consideration, but is since fortified by the *Hollanders*, to the utmost degree of human Art. This and the *Briel*, and Fort of *Ramckins*, were in the year 1685. put into the Hands of *Queen Elizabeth*, as Cautionary Towns for the repayment of such monies as she should expend in their Protection against the *Spaniards*, and the famous *Sir Philip Sidney* was made by her the first Governor of it. But in the year 1616. King *James I.* resigned all these places up again into the Hands of the *Hollanders*. The Prince of *Orange* is the Proprietor of this Town.

*Fluvian*

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*Fluvian, Clodianus*, a River of *Catalonia*, commonly called *El Llobregat*; it riseth from the *Pyrenean Hills*, near *Junquera* in the borders of *France* and *Roussillon*, and it falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Empures*, or *Poret*, almost seven Miles from *Perpignan* to the North, and two from *Narbonne* to the South.

*Fochien*, or *Fokien*, a Province in *China*, which is bounded on the North by *Chekiam*, on the West by *Kiamsi*, on the South by *Quamtum*, and on the East by the *Chinian Ocean*; it lies between 24. and 27. deg. of Latitude. It is said to contain eight Cities, whereof *Fochen* is the chief, forty eight Walled Towns, and 509200 Families.

*Fogie, Phocæa*, a Town in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Metelino*, seated upon the River *Lohat*, (*Hermus*) called anciently *Phocæa*, and now *Fochia*, or *Foja Nova*; it is a very considerable place, and made more so by a Naval Victory, obtained here by the *Venetians* over the *Turks*, in the year 1649.

*Foglia, Isaurus, Pisaurus*, a River of *Italy*, it springeth from the *Apennine*, and running through the Dukedom of *Urbino*, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* at *Pesaro*.

*Foix, Fuxum*, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Lauriegne*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, from which the adjacent Country is called the County of *Foix*; it stands six Leagues from the borders of *Spain* to the North,

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and twelve from *Toulouse* to the South.

*Le Comte de Foix*, called by the *Spaniards*, *El Contado de foix*, is a County in *Aquitaine* in *France*, which was heretofore a part of *Le Conserans*, but it is now contained in *Languedoc*; there are sixteen *Castellanies* or *Prefectures* in it, and the Cities of *Pamiers*, (*Apamea*) and *Tarascon*, besides the Town of *Foix*, from which it has its name. This gives a Title to a Noble Family of *France*, which is frequently mentioned in all their Stories.

*Fondi, Fundi*, a small City in *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of *Naples*, seated upon the borders of *Campagna di Roma*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*, from whence it stands almost forty English Miles to the North-West, and about fifty five from *Rome* to the South, in a fruitful Plain, about six Miles from the *Ionian Sea*.

*Il Lago di Fondi*, is a Lake that lies between the former City, and the Sea, which was heretofore very great and equal to that called the *Pomptine Paludes*, by the *Romans*, but is now reduced to a circuit of about four Miles, as *Baudrand* saith, who saw it in the year 1667.

*Font Astorage, Orge*, a small River in *Provence*, commonly called *Sorgue*, in the County of *Vendosme*, which falls into the *Rhone* above *Avignon*.

*Fontain-b'beau, Fons-bellaqueus*, or the Fountain of fair water; is a most delicious Village in the Isle of *France*, and in the Territory

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## F O

*de Gastinois*, not above one Mile from the *Seyne*, four from *Melun* to the North-East, and fourteen from *Paris* to the South. In which *Francis I.* built a most stately Palace, or Royal Country House, which was much improved by *Henry IV.* *Lewis VII.* had before built a Castle here in the year 1169. and to it this Noble House was added by his Successors; in it were born three of the Kings of *France*, *Francis II.* in the year 1544. *Henry III.* in the year 1551. and *Lewis XIII.* in the year 1604. *Philip the fair* was also born in this Town, in the year 1266. and in the year 1679. there was a Peace concluded here, between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, by which the *Swedes* recovered whatever had been taken from them by the *Danes*.

*Fontanelle*, a Village and Monastery in *Normandy*, upon the *Seyne*, twelve Miles from *Roan* to the East.

*Fontana Bianca, Naustathmus*, a Sea-Port on the Eastern Shoar of *Sicily*, at the mouth of the River *Cacyparis*, twelve Miles from *Syracuse* to the South.

*Fontarabie, Fons Rapidus*, called by the Inhabitants *Fuenteravia*, and sometimes *Ondarrivia*, and *Ondar Ibaya*, by the *French*, *Fontarabie*, by the *Italians*, *Fontarabia*; is a very strong Town in *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*, upon the Shoars of the Bay of *Biscay*, upon the River *Vidosa*, *Bassages*, in the confines of *France*, and *Spain*. It was built by the *Goths* in the year 625. it belonged as is pretended heretofore to *France*, and was a

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part of the Territory of *Bayonne*, and subject to that Bishop till *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, in the year 1571. caused it to be taken from that Diocess. It is so seated that at a low water it is easily entered, but at a high water surrounded with the Sea, and so fortified besides, that a few men may defend it against a vast Army, so that it is the Key of the Kingdom of *Spain*; it is also a convenient Haven. The *French* have ever had an Eye upon this place. And in 1638. under the Prince of *Conde*, and the Duke of *Esperron*, attempted to reduce it, and were beaten off with great shame and loss, the two Generals mutually blaming each other after the ill success, when as in truth their Master was to blame to send two, when one would have done better. I have read that *Charles V.* after he had fortified this place, called it his Pillow, upon which he could securely sleep, and it has proved so.

*Fontenayle Comte, Fontenacum*, the chief Town of *Poitou*, upon the River *Vendee*, seven Miles North-East of *Rochel*; it is a fine Town, seated at the foot of an Hill, and made rich by a great Fair kept here.

*Fontauralt, Fons Ebraldi*, a little Town in *Anjou* in *France*, which has a very much Celebrated Nunnery, the Abbess of which is Head of the Order, and governs all the men of that Order. It stands about one League from the *Loyre*, and three from *Salmur* to the North-East.

Forcal-



*Forcalquier*, *Forum Neronis*, once a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, mentioned by *Pliny*, now a Town in *Provence*, upon the River *Laye*, which is the Capital of a County of the same name. It stands upon an Hill, between *Sisteron* to the South-East, and *Apt* [*Apta Julia*] to the North-East, six Miles from the latter, and eleven from *Aix* to the North.

*Forcheim*, *Locoritum*, *Trutavia*, a small City in *Franconia*, upon the River *Rednitz*, where it takes in the *Wisent* to the North, four Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, and is under the Bishop of *Bamberg*.

*Forcone*, *Avia*, *Furconium*, once a City of *Italy*, now a Village in the further *Abruzzo*, upon the River *Pescara*, (*Aternus*) eight Miles from *Aquila*, to which place the Bishops See was removed, upon the ruin of this ancient City by the *Lombards*.

*Fordon*, *Fordunum*, a strong Town in the County of *Mern* in the North of *Scotland*, ten Miles from the *German Ocean*, and fifteen Miles from *Aberdeen* to the North-East. In this place *John de Fordon*, the Author of the *Scotchchronicon*, was born, but it was anciently much more honored on the account of *Palladius*, the Apostle of the *Scotch Nation*, here buried, who was sent by Pope *Celestine* in the year 431. to Preach the Christian Faith to this Nation.

*Porenza*, *Forentum*, a Town in *Abruzzo* in *Italy*.

*Le Foretz*, or *Forefians*, a County of *France*, which is extended in length from North to South

upon the River *Loyre*, and is bounded on the North by *Bourbon*, on the West by *Auvergne*, on the East by *Beaujolois*, and *Lion*, and on the South by *Velay*. It is divided into the Upper *Foretz*, in which are *Feurs*, and *St. Estienne*, and the Lower, in which is *Monbrison*, and *Roanne*. This is a very fruitful County, and is under the jurisdiction of *Lyon*.

*La Forest*, *Sebusiani*, or *Segusiani Populi*, the same with *Foretz*.

*La Forest de Biere*, *Sylva Biebrica*, the Wood by *Fountain-bleau*.

*La Forest de Bondis*, *Sylva Bugiensis*, a Forest on the borders of *Savoy*.

The Forest of *Dean*, a vast Wood in *Gloucestershire*, which in ancient times was exceeding dark, and terrible to pass through; it lies between the River *Wie* and the *Severn*, and was so great an Harbour for Thieves, that robbed all Passengers, that in the Reign of *Henry VI.* of *England*, there were Laws made to restrain them, but (saith *Mr. Camden*) since the rich Iron Mines were found here, those frightful Woods by degrees became much thinner than before, and the Rebels of 1640. promoted this too, by selling the Timber of it to the *Hollanders*, who returned their kindness by a War, in Ships built of that Timber.

*Forflamine*, *Forum Flaminii*, a City of *Umbria*, which was ruined by the *Lombards* in 740: it stood three Miles from *Nuceria*.

*Forli*,

*Forli*, *Forum Livii*, a City of *Romandiola*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, it stands in a Plain near the foot of the Hills, at the distance of fifteen Miles from *Ravenna* to the South, between the Cities of *Cesena* and *Faventia*, about ten Miles from either, within the Dominions of the Pope.

*Formigue*, *Formica*, one of the *Isles de Hyeres*, upon the Coast of *Provence* in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

*Formipt*, *Gedrosia*, a Province on the East of the Kingdom of *Persia*, now by others called *Send*, which is bounded on the East by *India*, on the South by the Ocean, on the West by *Macran*, and on the North by the Desert of *Segista*.

*Le Fornaci*, one of the mouths of the River *Po*, it is in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, about six Miles from the other mouth of the *Po*, and by this the *Po di Ariano*, dischargeth it self into the *Adriatick Sea*, it serves also as a boundary between the Pope and the *Venetians*, and is more commonly called *il Porto di Goro*.

*Forstler*, *Bogadium*, *Frislaria*, a City in *Hassia*. See *Frislar*.

*Fort de Alinges*, a Fort in *Savoy*, upon the River *Drance*, two Leagues from the Lake *Lemane*, which is now forsaken and ruined.

*Forte ventura*, one of the *Azores*.

*Fortoro*, *Tifernus*, a River of *Abruzzo*; it ariseth out of the *Apennine*, in the County of *Molise*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*,

near the City of *Boiano*, and flowing to the North West, watereth *Lucito*, *Guardia*, *Alferes*, and *Iscano*, and falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, between *Tremole* and *Trino*, over against the *Isle di Tremiti*. This River is more usually called *Biferno*.

*Fossa*, *Cremera*, a River of *Italy*, much mentioned in all the ancient Historians, for the ruin of the *Fabii*, a great Roman Family, it springeth out of the Lake of *Bacano*, in *St. Peters* Patrimony, and running Eastward, it falls into the *Tibur*, six Miles above *Rome*.

*Fossano*, *Fossanum*, a City of *Piedmont*, upon the River *Stura*, which falls into the *Po*; it lies between *Saluces* to the North, and *Mondovi* to the South, fifteen Miles from *Alba* to the West; it was built in the year 1236. and is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*.

*Fossato*, *Fossatum*, a Field in *Romandiola*, near *Ravenna*. *Theodoricus*, King of the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, (who was honored by *Zeno* the Emperor with a Statue and a Triumph in the year 484.) had leave from the Emperor to enter a War with *Odoacer* then Reigning in *Italy*, and accordingly beat him in this place, about the year 491.

*Fossato*, a Town in the States of the Church in the *Marchia Anconitana*, and on the *Apennine Hills*, near the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, twelve Miles from *Eugubio* to the West.

*Fosse-Werd*, a Territory in *West-Friesland*.

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*Fossigny*,

*Fossigny*, or *Foucigni*, *Fociniacus Tractus*, a Province in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, which is a part of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, between *le Vallays* to the East, and the State of *Geneva* to the West. This was heretofore a dependent of the *Dauphinate*, but is now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*. There are in it thirteen *Mandements*, or Districts, and the chief Town in it is *Bonville*.

*Fossombruno*, *Fossombrone*, *Forum Sempronii*, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the State of the Church, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*; it stands near the River *Metro*, [*Metaurus*] which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, four Miles from *Senogalla*, about half a Mile from the place where the Old City stood, and is ten Miles from *Urbino* to the East. It was sold to the Duke of *Urbino*, by *Galeatius Malatesta*, the Lord of it, for thirteen thousand Florins of Gold, in the time of Pope *Sixtus VI*.

*Fossone*, *Fosse*, one of the mouths of the River *Po*.

*Fossat*, *Memphis*, the first name of *Grand-Cairo*, and a small part of it.

*Fougeres*, *Fugeria*, *Fulgerium*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Cosnon*, towards the borders of *Normandy*, eight Miles from *Auranches* [*Abrincæ*] to the South, and as many from *Dole*. This was heretofore a place of considerable strength, but is now neglected. It was seized by the *English*, in time of Truce, in the year 1448. in the Reign of *Hen. VI*.

*Fraga*, *Fragues*, *Flavia Gallica*, a strong Town in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River [*Cinca*] or *Cinga*, which falls into the *Segne*, and with it into the *Ebro*, in the borders of *Catalonia*, it stands three Leagues from *Ilerda* to the South-West. Near this place *Alphonfus VII*. King of *Arragon*, was overthrown and slain by the *Moors*, in the year 1134.

*Fraires*, *Fratres*, *Nesides*, two small Islands on the Coast of *Bretagne*, called the *Brothers*, or *les Isles de Vannes*, they lie between the mouth of the *Loire*, and the *Calonesus*, or *Bel-Isle*, on the Southern Coast of that Province.

*Framlingham*, a small Market-Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the River *Ore*, called by others *Winchel*, where was anciently a Castle belonging to the *Bigotts*, by the bounty of *Henry I*. To this Castle in the year 1553. *Queen Mary* retreated, and by the assistance of the *Protestant* Gentry of that County, recovered the Crown of *England*.

*Franc*, *Pagus Francus*, is a Jurisdiction, extending seven Leagues about *Bruges*, which exerciseth its Authority without the Walls, and is the fourth member of the Earldom of *Flanders*; *Gant*, *Bruges*, and *Ipres*, being the other three. This Government, or College, was erected in 1223. to curb the insolence, and diminish the power of the City of *Bruges*, which was over-troublesom to the Earls of *Flanders*.

*FRANCE*, *Francia*, *Gallia*, is at this day one of the most potent

tent Kingdoms in *Europe*, and the difficultest to limit and bound, it dayly like the Ocean, gaining something from its Neighbours, whose divided strengths, are not equal to her united Forces; but yet I shall give you a general description of its bounds, as it stood about forty years since, and then in part shew what has been since added. On the East it was then bounded by the *Alpes*, which divide the *Dauphinne* from *Piedmont*, as also with *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, and a part of the *Netherlands*; and on the North with the *Netherlands*, and the *British* Seas; on the West with the *Aquitain* Ocean; on the South with *Spain*, from which it is divided by the *Pyrenean* Hills, and with the *Mediterranean* Sea. It was then accounted in length six hundred and sixty *Italian* Miles, and in breadth five hundred and seventy, the whole circumference being two thousand and forty Miles. In the times of *Julius Cæsar*, this Country was bounded on the East by the *Alpes*, and the *Rhine*, and extended to the mouth of that River from the *Pyrenean* Hills; so that it took in the far greatest part of that Country we now call the *Netherlands*, all those parts of the *German* Empire which lie West of the *Rhine*, *Switzerland*, and *Savoy*. And the great design of the present *French* King, seems to have been the dilating it again to the same extent, to which purpose he has spared neither Blood nor Treasure, Arts nor Labour: and perhaps if he had not been over-reached by the *Jesuits*, and

put upon the design of uniting all his Subjects in one Religion by force, he might have succeeded when he was so near his point; for whereas *Picardy* was heretofore his Northern Province, he has taken in *Artois*, the greatest part of *Flanders*, the greatest part of *Hainault*, and a part of *Namur*; and of the four Ports that did belong to *Flanders*, he has two, *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*: so that his Dominions extend on the Sea shoar from *Dunkirk* to *St. Jean de Luz* in *Spain*, without any interruption, and on the Eastern side he has possessed himself of the Dukedom of *Lorain*, the Earldom of *Burgundy*, so much of *Alsacia* as lies on this side of the *Rhine*; and what his intentions towards the *Switzers* are, may be guessed at, nor has *Savoy* passed without contributing his share to aggrandize *France*; on the South he has gained from *Spain*, *Roussillon*; and *Catalonia* hardly missed him; and all the World may remember how narrowly the *United Provinces* escaped him in 1673. and 1674. and he has not only been a gainer in his Wars, but even in times of Peace, by erecting Courts of Dependences, Forts, and other Methods; so that considering the Weakness and Divisions of his Neighbours, and the great Accessions he has already made, if so many thousands of his Subjects, had not been driven out, or made useless to him, who can tell what this great Prince might not have effected before his death? This vast Country or Kingdom is called by the Inhabitants and *English*.

France; by the Spaniards *Francia*; by the Italians *Franza*, *Franzam* by the Portuguese; *Frankreich* by the Germans; by the Dutch *Francryck*; by the Poles *Francia* and *Francukazemia*; by the Illyrians *Fracgnack*; by the Turks *Franza*; and by the Indians *Frankistan*. All which Names are derived from its present Conquerors, and Inhabitants the *Franks* or *French*. It is divided into sixty Counties, and twelve Provinces, which are these. the Isle of France, *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, *Bretagne*, *Champagne*, *Languedoc*, *Picardy*, *Dauphine*, *Lyonnois*, and *Orleans*. To these may be added four more, which are a kind of Conquest. *Lorraine*; the Earldom of *Burgundy*, or *Franche Comté*, the Conquest of the *Netherlands*, and *Alsatia*. This King having added to France by his Arms, the *Comte de Bourgogne*, both the *Alsatia's*, the greatest part of *Flanders*, and *Henault*, part of *Luxemburg*, and all *Artois*; which last is now annexed to *Picardy*. The Capital of this Kingdom is *Paris*, and besides these, he has *New France* in *America*, and the greatest part of *Hispaniola*, and several Plantations and Colonies in *Africa*, upon the Coast of *Guinea*, and some Islands in the North Sea. Thus *Baudrand* reckons up his Masters Dominions. This Tract of Land was heretofore inhabited by the *Gauls*, of which I shall give an account in its proper place. The *Franks* were Originally a German Nation, inhabiting *Franconia*, which is still called *East France*, to distinguish it from this Coun-

try. This Nation joyning with many other, upon the declining of the *Roman Empire* under *Pharamond*, about the Year 413. obtained that part of *Belgium*, which contained *Zutphen*, *Otrecht*, and *Over-Iffel*, both the *Friselands*, and so much of *Holland* as lies on the same side of the *Rhine*; but whether ever he crossed the *Rhine* is uncertain. But however in 420. he became their first King, and formed this Potent Monarchy. *Clodius* his Son in 433. crossed the *Rhine*, and took *Cambray*, *Tournay*, and all *Belgium* to the River *Some*. But he dying whilst his Children were young, commended them to *Meroveus*, who dispossessed them, and made himself King of the *Franks*, in 441. or thereabouts; he was the Author of the *Merovingean Line*, and is by some made the first that seated in *Gaul*. His Son went further, and took all the *Netherlands*, and *Picardy*, *Champagne*, and the Isle of France, with *Paris*, which he made the Seat of this Empire. This Race under nineteen Princes continued to the Year 742. when *Pipin* Son of *Charles Martel*, usurped upon *Chilprick V.* Son of *Theodorick*, and deposed him. The second or *Carolovinian Line*, under thirteen Princes, lasted till the Year 977. when *Hugh Capet* put an end to it, and set up the Third. *Charles IV.* the Fourteenth of this Race, dying in 1328. without Issue, *Edward III.* of *England*, Claimed that Crown as Son and Heir of *Isabel*, the Daughter of King *Philip* the Fair, and Sister to the three last Kings. Against him *Philip de Valois* set up a Title by colour of the

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*Salick Law*, which had excluded all Females. The whole Reign of this Prince, and *John* his Son, was double-died in Blood by the *English Valour*; but *Charles V.* by means of the *English Divisions*, at last expelled them. Yet under *Charles VI.* the *English* returned with more vigour and rage, and were under *Henry V.* in a fair way of reducing France. And he dying young, *Henry VI.* his Son, was Crowned at *Paris* in 1422. The Minority at first, and Weakness afterwards of this Prince, gave *Charles VII.* of France, an opportunity totally to expel the *English* the second time about the Year 1449. The House of *Valois* ended in *Henry III.* slain before *Paris* in the Year 1589. to whom Succeeded *Henry IV.* the first of the House of *Bourbone*, and Grandfather of *Lewis XIV.* now King of France, who Succeeded *Lewis XIII.* his Father in the Year 1642. This is the shortest account I can give of the Bounds and History of this Kingdom.

*The Isle of France.* *Insula Francie.* This was one of the first Provinces the *French* Possessed themselves of in *Gaul*. It is now bounded on the East with *Champagne*, on the North with *Normandy* and *Picardy*, on the West, and on the South with *la Beausse* and *Orleans*. A Country it is that is not great, when compared with the other Provinces, but yet it has given Name to all the rest which is not unusual. It is generally so fruitful and delightful that the Hills are here better than the Valleys, in most places of Europe. But then the Vale

of *Montmorency*, in which *Paris* stands, has scarce another which is its equal in all the World. This was anciently a part of *Belgica Secunda*. The principal City of this Province is *Paris*, and there are in it nine other, which are very considerable.

*Franche Comté*, *Burgundie Comitatus*, called by the *French* *Le Comte de Bourgogne*, and sometime the *Franche Comte*; by the *Italians* *La Franc Comtea*; and by the *Germans* *Das Ober Burgund*, that is, the Higher *Burgundy*; is now a Province of France, and a part of the Eastern *Burgundy*, taken more largely. It is bounded on the East by *Switzerland*, and the Diocess of *Basil*, on the North by *Lorraine*, and part of *Champagne*, on the West by the Dukedom of *Bourgogne*, or *Burgundy*, and on the South by *La Bresse*, and *Beugey*. The Capital of it is *Dole*, and after it came into the hands of the *Spaniards*, *Besancon*. The Country where it is Mountainous, affords excellent Wines, and is as to the rest full of pleasant and fruitful Valleys: and has also great plenty of fresh Streams, and delightful Rivolets. This Country by *Rodoip's* the last King of *Burgundy*, was given to *Conrade II.* Emperor of Germany, and was ever after esteemed a part of the Empire. In the Year 1101. it was given to *Otho* of *Flanders*, Son to a Sister of the Emperor *Conrade*, and by the Family of *Burgundy*, came together with the other Territories belonging to that Family to the Crown of *Spain*; in which House it continued till in

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the Year 1674. the present King of France got the Possession of it, which was Confirmed by the Treaty of Nimeguen.

*Frankendal*, *Franchendalia*, *Francodalia*, a new and well fortified City of Germany, in the Lower Palatinat, not above one mile from the Rhine, and four from Heidelberg to the West. It was taken by the Spaniards, but restored again in 1652. by the Treaty of Westphalia. It was built by Frederick III. Elector Palatin in 1571. and stands four miles from Spire to the North.

*Franckenlandt*. See *Franconia*.

*Francker*, *Sicambri*, *Sigambri*, *Francci*, the French People.

*Franckford*, *Franckfort*, *Franckfurt*, *Francofurtum*, *Trajectum Francorum*, a great and a fine City of Germany. It stands in the *Wetteraw*, towards the Northern Borders of *Franconia*, upon the *Mayn*, or *Mein*, [ *Menus* ] over which it has a Bridge five miles from the Rhine and Mentz to the East. It is often called for distinction, *Francofurtum ad Manum*: and was more anciently called *Helenopolis*, (as appears by an ancient Inscription) till the French gave it this Name, one *Francus* a Son of *Marcomirus* a King of the *Franks*, having rebuilt it. In very ancient times it was an Imperial and Free City, and appointed for the Election of the Emperors. *Arnulphus* was the first Emperor that was Elected here in 887. The *Mayn* which passeth through this City is a great and a Navigable River which takes in many other great and noble Rivers, and it self falls into the

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*Rhine*, which makes this City a fit Centre of Trade for many parts of Germany, to which their two great Marts in every year contribute very much. This City was called thus before the Reign of *Charles the Great*, upon the account of the Passage the *Franks* had here over the *Mayn*, though it was a City long before under another Name. But then the Suburb of it was called *Saxen-hausen*, the Dwelling of the Saxons. The Bridge is a splendid and a noble Work, and is supported by many Arches. This City was also the Seat of the Eastern *Franks* or *Austrasia*. In the Suburbs or *Saxen-hausen*, is *St. Bartholomew's Church*, built by *Pepin King of France*; this City obtained the removal of the Mart from *Mentz* (where it was at first) hither from *Frederick the Second*. The greatest part of the Citizens are *Lutherans*, though *Roman Catholics*, and *Calvinists*, are tolerated. There was a great Council held here under *Charles the Great*, in 797. in which the Worship of Images, and the second *Nicene Council* were Condemned; this Council consisted of three hundred Bishops, and since there have been several others.

*Franckfort upon the Oder*, *Francofurtum ad Oderam*, is another German City, in the middle Marquisate of *Brandenburg* upon the River *Oder*, called so because it pays no Tolls. It is thought by some to have been built by *Simon* the second Son of *Cleodimir* Nephew of *Simon* the First, Duke of the *Franks*, under *Antoninus*

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*Pius* the Emperor: by others it is said to have been built in 1253. by *Gedinus ab Hertzburg*, by the Order of *John* the First Marquess of *Brandenburg*. This City is famous for an University settled here by *Joachim* the First, Marquess of *Brandenburg*, in the Year 1506. which *Maximilian* the first Emperor of Germany, Illustrated with many Privileges. And it has also two Marts in every year, as well as the other. It stands on the Borders of *Silesia* and *Lusatia*, four German miles from the Confines of Great Poland to the West, ten from *Berlin*, and four from *Custrin* to the South, and was heretofore an Imperial Free City, but is now exempt, and under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

*Franco-castro*, *Stratonica*, a Town in *Macedonia*, at the foot of Mount *Athos*, on the North Shoar of the Bay of *Singo*, in the Archipelago, which is also called *il Golfo de Falso*, and *de Monte Santo*; by the *Latins* *Singiticus Sinus*.

*Franco-chorium*, *Sordisci*, That part of *Hungary*, which lies between the *Save*, and the *Danube*, and *Zeguntum*, where *Sclavonia* now is.

*Francolin*, *Tulcis*, a River of *Catalonia*; it is small, and falls into the *Iberian Sea*, near *Tarragona*.

*Franconia*, called by the Germans *das Francken*, and *Franckenland*, is a large Province in Germany, which in the Writers of the middle Age, is called *Francia Orientalis*, though it be but a small part of it. This is now the first Circle in the Empire, and lies

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upon the River *Mayn*, between *Misnia*, and *Thuringia* to the North, and *Nortgom*, or the Upper *Palatinat* to the East, and *Bavaria* the Circle of *Schwaben* and the Bishopricks of *Wurtzburg*, *Bamberg*, and *Aichstad* to the South, and *Mentz* to the West. *Wurtzburg* is the Capital City of this Circle; the other Cities are *Bamberg*, *Nuremberg*, *Rotenberg*, *Schweinfurt*, *Wessemburg*, and *Weinsheim*. This Country which was anciently Inhabited by the *Sicambri*, in the times of *Valentinian* the Emperor; having subdued the *Alani*, took the Name of *Franckenland*, that is *Freedland*. But in after times these People being perpetually exagitated with the Incurfions of the *Goths*, resolved to seek a new Habitation, and under *Marcomir* their King or Duke, settled about the Year 433. in *Friseland*, *Guelderland*, and the adjoining Countries; before which time (saith my Author) the Name of *Francks* was scarce known. This Country is partly Level and partly Mountainous, yet the Mountains in it are not high, nor is the Soil over-fruitful, it being Sandy for the most part, yet the Hills produce grateful Wine, especially about *Wurtzburg*. Of the Dukes of *Franconia*, these obtained the Empire; *Conradus I.* in 912. *Conradus II.* in 1026. *Henry III.* in 1039. *Henry IV.* in 1056. *Henry V.* in 1108. besides the Cities before named, *Hoffman* reckons *Coburg*, *Culembach*, *Franckfort*, *Mentz*, *Anspach*.

*Franco-ville*, a Village in the District of *Paris* in the Isle of France.

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*Franeke*, *Franequera*, a small City in *Friseland*, two Leagues from the Sea, and from *Leuwarden* the principal City of that Province; which was made an University in the Year 1585.

*Franci*, the common appellations of all European Christians, amongst the *Turks*.

*Frascati*, *Frascata*, *Tusculum*, a City of *Campagna di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; seated at the foot of an Hill, as *Holstenus* proves at large, 12 miles from *Rome* to the East; in which were many of the Country Houses of the Roman Princes, and it is now a Bishoprick by the title of *Episcopus Tusculanus*, which always belongs to one of the six Senior Cardinals. This ancient Roman City being ruined in the time of Pope *Caelestinus III*. *Frascati* was built in the same place. Towards *Rome* there is a small Theatre, which seems to have belonged to some private Roman, and not to the City. Near this place is the *Tusculanum*, or Village which belonged to *Cicero*, in which he wrote his *Tusculan* Questions.

*Frascolari*, *Oanus*, a River of *Sicily*; it falls into the *Lybian* Sea on the South side of the Island, a little below *Camarina*.

*Frat*. See *Euphrates*.

*Frauenburg*, *Frauenburgus*, a Town in *Prussia Regalis*, belonging to *Poland*, upon the Bay of *Frisch Haff*, where it takes in the River *Schon*, which has also a Noble Haven belonging to it, and stands not above three German miles from *Elbing* to the South-East. In this place *N. Copernicus* the great Astronomer and Mathe-

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matician died in the Year 1543. There is also a Cathedral Church, with a College of Canons.

*Freddano*, *Egelidus*, *Frigus*, a River in *Tuscany*, in the Valley of *Aretino*.

*Freddo*, *Acis*, a River in *Sicily*, which ariseth from Mount *Aetna*, and is received by the *Ionian* Sea, between *Catana* to the South, and *Tavormina* to the North. This River which ariseth from so warm a Bed as Mount *Aetna*, is yet so remarkably cold, that its Name is taken from thence; *Freddo* in *Italian*, signifying Cold.

*Freiburg*, *Friburgus*, is a German City in *Brissgau*, upon the River *Tbreisem*, at the foot of the Mountains, four German Miles from *Brisack* to the South, and six from *Basil*. It was built in the Year 1120. by *Albert* Duke of *Austria*. Here was an University opened by *Beroaldus* Duke of *Zeringen*, in the Year 1450. It was taken by the *Suedes* and *French* in 1638. And when in 1644. the *Spaniards* attempted to regain it, they received a great defeat here. Yet it was afterwards restored to them, and retaken by the *French* in 1677. and left to them again by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679.

*Freiburg*, *Friburgus*, a Town and Canton in *Switzerland*, which stands seven German miles from *Solothurn*, or *Soleurre*, as the *French* call it, to the South, and six from *Lausanne*, and three from *Berne* to the North-East. It was once an Imperial Free City, but in the Year 1481. was exempted; the Bishop of *Lausanne* resides here. It stands upon the River *Sana*, and was

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was built by *Berchtoldus IV*. Duke of *Zeringen*, twelve years before *Bern*, in the Year 1179. In such a site that whereas all parts towards the North, East, and South, are encompassed with steep and craggy Rocks and Mountains; the Western side is defended by a deep Dike, and has a district of three hours Riding annexed to it. *Fredrick Barbarossa*, made it a Free City in the Year 1218. after the death of the Founder, it became subject to the Count of *Kyburg*. It was sold afterwards to *Rodolbus I*. Emperor of Germany, by one of these Counts, it was after this two hundred years under the House of *Austria*, till about the Year 1403. being much oppressed by the Nobility, This City entred a League with that of *Bern*, but yet continued still under the House of *Austria*, till the Year 1481. when they were admitted into the general League of the *Swiss*, and made the Tenth Canton. And when many of the Cantons embraced the Reformed Religion, this stuck to the *Roman Catholics*; they use the German and *French* Tongue, but the former most.

*Freinwalt*, or *Fridwalt*, *Colanorum*, a City in *Brandenburg*; it stands seven miles from *Berlin* upon the confluence of the *Fubre*, and the *Oder* to the North-East, twelve from *Stetin* to the South, and six from *Franckfort* upon the *Oder* to the North.

*Freising*, *Freisingen*, *Frisinga*, *Fruxinum*, a German City in the Upper *Bavaria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, near the River *Isara*, *Iser*.

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It was an Imperial Free City, but is now exempt, and under the Jurisdiction of its own Bishop. It stands upon the confluence of the *Iser* and *Mosack*, partly in a Plain, and partly on a Hill, four German miles from *Munick* to the North, and ten from *Ratisbon*.

*Fresingfield*, a Country Town in the County of *Suffolk*, six miles from *Halfworth* to the West, and four from *Harlson* to the South; *Dr. William Sancroft*, the present Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born in this Town, and has since Erected a Free School here.

*Frejus*, *Forum*, *Julium*, *Forum Vocomi*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, built in a Valley amongst *Masses*, half a League from the *Mediterranean* Sea, 13 Leagues from *Toulon* to the East, at the mouth of the River *Argens*.

*Friul*, *Friu'i*, *Regio Carnorum*, *Forum Julii*, *Carnia*, called by the *French* *Frioul*; is a Province of *Italy*, inhabited heretofore by the *Carni*; it is bounded on the South by the *Adriatick* Sea, and the *Golfo di Trieste*; on the West with the Marquisate of *Trevigia*, and the Earldom of *Tyrol*; on the North by *Carinthia*, and *Carniola*, and on the East by *Carniola* and *Istria*. This Province is under the State of *Venice*, and has the title of a Dukedom. The chiefest City in it is *Udina*; and the Fort of *Palma* is the place of greatest strength. The Emperors gave this Province heretofore to the Patriarchs of *Aquileja*. But afterwards the Dukes of *Austria*, and *Carinthia*, took part of it from the Patriarchs, and the States of *Venice* after many Wars, at



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at last in the Year 1455. forced the Patriarch by a Treaty to Relinquish the rest to them; the Cities of this Province are *Aquileia*, ruined, but under the House of *Austria*; *Pieve di Cadore*, under the *Venetians*; *Cividat di Friuli*, under the same; *Gorizia*, under the House of *Austria*. *La Palma* and *Udina*, under the *Venetians*.

*Friberg, Friberga*. See *Freiburg*.

*Fricenti, Frequentum*, a small City in the Province of *Principatus Ulterior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, which Bishopsrick has for the two last Centuries, been annexed to, or united with that of *Avellino*. This City is also sometimes called *Fricentum* by the later *Latin* Writers, and is almost reduced to a Village. It stands upon the River *Tripalto*, *Tripaltum*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, fifteen miles from *Benevento* to the North-East, and twelve from *Avellino*, and is in the Possession of the Prince of *Venosa*.

*Fricento, Æculanum, Eclanum*, the same with *Fricenti*.

*Fridberg, Fridberga*, a City of *Misnia*, in the Upper *Saxony*, upon the River *Mult*, towards the Mountains of *Bohemia*, four German miles from *Meissen*: [*Misna*] the Capital of *Misnia* to the South. This City was besieged with very ill success by the *Swedes*, in the great German War in 1642. though they were then Possessed of all the other Towns in *Misnia*. It is also honoured with the Tombs of the Electors of *Saxony*.

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*Friedberg, Fredberga*, a small Town in *Bohemia*, in the Dukedom of *Fawer Queiss* [*Quissus*] towards the Mountains, in the Borders of *Bohemia*, eight German miles from *Fawer* towards the West, and five from *Gorlitz* to the North-East.

*Fridberg, Frideberga*, a small City in *Germany*, in the Province of *Weteraw*, which is Imperial and Free. It has its Name from *Frederick II.* and is as much as *Friederichberg*, and by contraction *Fridberg*. There belongs to it a Castle of the same Name, which stands four German miles from *Franckfort* to the North.

*Fridericks, or Friderica*, a small but very strong City in *Brasil* in *America*, upon the Coast of *Paraiaba*, or *La Capitania de Paraiba*, which was built by the *Dutch*, and taken from them by the *Portuguese*, to whom both this City and Province are now subject.

*Friderick-Ude*, a Fort in *Jutland*, upon the Streight of *Midelfar*, built by *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*, taken and ruined by the *Swedes* in 1658.

*Fridericksburg*, a strong Fort in *Germany*, by the City *Manheim*, upon the union of the *Necker*, and the *Rhine*, in the Lower *Palatinat*, so called from *Frederick IV.* Elector Palatin, who built it in 1610. After this it was taken and Demolished by the *Spaniards*, and since rebuilt by *Charles Lewis* Elector Palatin; it is scarce three miles from *Heideiburg* to the West, and as many from *Spire* to the North.

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*Fridericksburg*, the Castle and Royal Palace of the Kings of *Denmark* in *Zealand*, three miles from *Croonenburg* to the West, and five from *Copenhagen* to the South-West. It is famous for a Congress of the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, in these later times. This was heretofore called the Castle of *Ebelholt*, and was the Monastery of the Holy Ghost, of which *William Parisiensis*, who is since Canonized for a Saint, died Abbat in the Year 1201. *Frederick II.* built this Castle. *Christian IV.* his Son was born in it April 22. 1577. who afterwards very much beautified, and adorned it. There is also a Fort and Town of the same Name in *Guinea*, built by the *Danes* of late times.

*Friderickstad*, a small Danish City in South *Jutland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, built by *Frederick Duke of Holstein and Sleswick* (under whom it is) in 1622. It stands upon the River *Eyder*, where it takes in the *Trenna*, two German miles from *Tonning* to the East, five from *Sleswick*, and four from *Gottorp* West. There is another City of the same Name in *Norway*, upon the *Baltick* Sea, fifty German miles from *Christiansstad* to the North-West, in the Province of *Agerhuis*, which is under the King of *Denmark*, and twenty one miles from the Cape of *Skagen* in *Jutland* to the North.

*Friesach, Friesacum, Frisakum, Virunum*, a small Town in the Upper *Carinthia*, but under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Salzburg*; seated upon the River *Maturitz*, with a Castle on a Rock not far off,

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*Frias, Frigida*, a City in *Old Castile*, in the Valley of *Tobalina*, upon the River *Ebro*, which is called *Phrygia* in the *Roman Martyrology*, and by *Lactantius*.

*Friesinger*, the People of *Bavaria*.

*Frigido, Boasus*. See *Verra*, a River dividing between *Genoua*, and the Dukedom of *Florence*.

*Frignana, Friniana*, a Territory in the Dukedom of *Modena*, at the foot of the *Apennine*; the chief Town of which is *Sestula*, towards the Borders of *Bononia*, or *Bologna*.

*Frisch, Narung*, an Island of *Prussia*, at the Mouth of the *Vistula*.

*Frischaff*, a long Bay in the same place, upon which stand *Elbing, Frawenburg, Brawnsberg*, and *Koningsberg*.

*Friseland, Frisia*, called by the *Dutch* *Wrielandt*; by the *French* *Frise*; by the *Italians* *Frisia*; is the Name of three several Countries. 1. *Friseland*, properly so called, one of the States of *Holland*. 2. East *Friseland*, a Province in *Germany*. 3. West *Friseland*, which is properly the North part of the Earldom of *Holland*; and sometimes there is a fourth added, which is North *Friseland*, or *Jutland*.

1. *Friseland, Frisia, Wrielandt, Fricelandt, Friseland* in *Dutch, German, and English*: is a Province of the United *Netherlands*, which was heretofore much greater than it is now; for it reached from the *Zuyder Zee* on the West, to the Bay of *Dollert*, by *Emden* on the East; and it was then divided by

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by the River *Lavica*, *Lawers*, into two parts, *Frisia cis Lavicana*, which is now *Groningen*, and *Frisia trans Lavicana*, which is now called *Friesland*, but since that *Omland* has been taken out of this Province too, which has much lessened it; it is now bounded on the South with the *Zuyder Zee*, and *Over Yssel*, on the West and North with the Ocean, or *German Sea*, and on the East with *Groningen*. The principal Towns in it are *Docum*, *Franeker*, *Harlingen*, *Leeuwarden*, which is the Capital, and *Stavenen*.

II. *West-Friesland*, is a considerable part of the Earldom of *Holland*, to which it has for some Ages been united; it has *North-Holland* on the South, the *Zuyder Zee* on the East and North, and the *German Ocean* on the West; it has been called *Kenmar*. The principal Cities in it, are *Alckmaer*, *Amsterdam*, the greatest City in the United Provinces, *Enchuyfen*, *Harlem*, and *Horn*. This Country is generally Marshy and Fenny, and unfit for Corn, but very good Pasture, the Air is also foggy and unhealthful, and they want fewel too to rectifie it. *Charles* the Bald gave these Countries (then almost unpeopled by the *Norman Pyracies*) to *Thierrie*, Son of *Sigebert*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, with the Title of Earl in the year 863. from whom proceeded a Race of Princes, seventeen in number, which successively Governed it till the year 1300. from which time they were subject to the Earls of *Holland*, and with it came to the House of *Austria*, and with *Hol-*

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land they also Revolted from the *Spaniards*, and in 1580. joyned in the League against them.

III. *East-Friesland*, called by the *Germans*, *Oost-Friesland*, by the Inhabitants, *Oost-Frise*, is a part of *Westphalia*, a Province of *Germany*, which heretofore was also called the Earldom of *Emden*, from a City in it, which though not great, is yet much Celebrated. This Earldom is under a Prince of its own now; and it is bounded on the North by the *German Ocean*, on the East by the Earldom of *Oldenburgh*, on the South by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and on the West it is separated from *Groningen*, by the Bay of *Dollert*; it contained heretofore the Earldom of *Oldenburgh* also. In this Province are three Cities or great Towns, *Emden*, *Aurick*, and *Norden*. The earth is exceeding fruitful yielding great plenty of Corn and Cattle, Butter and Cheese. This Country being Conquered by *Charles* the Great, continued subject to the Empire till the year 1453. when it was granted by *Frederick III.* to *Ulricus*, Son of *Enno*, whose Posterity still enjoy it. The Seat of these Earls, is *Aurick*.

*Frisingen*, *Frisinga*, a City of the Upper *Bavaria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salisbury*, near the River *Iser*, twenty Miles from *Landshat* to the West. This was once an Imperial and Free City, but is since exempted, and put under the Dominion of its own Bishop.

*Frislar*,

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*Frislar*, *Bogadium*, *Frislaria*, a City in *Hassia*, upon the River *Eder*, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, four Miles from *Cassel* to the South, and the same distance from *Zigenheim* to the North; it is commonly called *Fritslar*. There was a Council Celebrated in this City, in the year 1118.

*Fromigni*, a Village in *Normandy*, where the *English* were defeated by the *French* in 1450.

*Frome* or *Fraw*, a River in the County of *Dorset*, which rising by *Cantmerls* in the borders of *Somersetshire*, washeth *Frampton*, *Dorchester*, *Woodford*, *Morlen*, and at *Wareham* falls into *Brucksey Haven*; taking in this passage many smaller Rivers.

*Fronfac*, *Franciacum*, a Castle in *Aquitain*, near *Bordeaux*, built by *Charles* the Great, and made the Title of a Dukedom; it stands upon the River *Dordogne*, *Duranus*, about five Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the East; it is called *Frontiacum* in the writers of the middle Age.

*Frontignan*, *Forum Domitii*, *Frontiniacum*, a small City in the Lower *Languedoc*, upon the Lake of *Magellone*, fifteen Leagues from *Narbonne* to the East, and four from *Montpellier* to the West, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*. The Wines of this place are much commended.

*Fruinove*, a Town in the Duchy of *Parma*, where *Charles VIII.* of *France*, obtained a signal Victory over the Princes of *Italy*, in the year 1494.

*Frusione*, *Frusio*, a City heretofore, now a small Village in *Cam-*

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*pagnia de Roma*, upon the River *Cosa*, which falls into the *Gariliano*, *Liris*, nine Miles from *Alatro*, and the same distance from *Ferentino*, and forty eight from *Rome* to the East; it is now commonly called *Frosilone*.

The *Fryth*, or *Fyeth*, or *Forth* of *Edinburgh*, called by *Ptolomy*, *Boderia*, by *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*, is an Arm of the Sea, that from the East penetrates almost quite through the Kingdom of *Scotland*, to meet another such Arm from the West, which is called the *Fryth* of *Dumbrtain*; and it receives into its bosom many of the great Rivers of *Scotland*; on the South it has *Lothaine*, in which is *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgo*, *Glasco*, and *Sterling*, the principal City of which stands at the Western point of it; upon the North side it has the County of *Fife*. These two great Bays divide *Scotland* into two parts, the Southern, and the Northern.

*Fuenterabia*. See *Fontarbie*.

*Fuld*, *Fulda*, a City of *Germany*, in *Buchau*, or *Buchen*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, near *Hassia*; but from this City it is more frequently called *Stift von Fuld*, The Territory of the Abby of *Fuld*. The City is built in a Plain, and there is in it an Abby of the Order of *St. Bennet*, which is one of the noblest in all *Europe*, which has the Civil Government of the City, and of the Territory about it. This Abby was built by *Pepin* King of *France*, in the year 784. It stands twelve Miles from *Coburgh* to the West, and ten from *Cassel* to the South, and

and eleven from *Wurtzburgh*. The Territory of *Fuld* is of a great extent, and is more properly called *Buchen*; it is bounded on the North by *Hassia*, on the East by the County of *Henneberg*, on the South by *Franconia*, and on the West by the Upper *Hassia*.

*Fuld*, *Fulda*, a River of Germany, which gives name both to the City and Territory last mentioned; it ariseth in this Territory towards *Franconia*, and running Northward, watereth *Fuld*, and *Hurschfeld* in *Hassia*, and then entertaining the *Eder*, he passeth by *Cassel*, and at *Minden* in *Westphalia*, being united with the *Wertz* and *Verra*, they two form the *Wefer*, *Visurgis*, one of the greatest Rivers in Germany, which dividing the Dukedom of *Breme* from the Earldom of *Oldenburgh*, falls into the German Ocean at *Carlestad*, between *Emden* to the West, and *Hamburgh* to the North-East.

*Fuligno*, *Fullinium*, or *Fulliginium*, a small but pretty City in the Duke of *Spoletto*, seated in a Valley, at the foot of the *Apennine*, twenty Miles from *Perugia* to the East, and ten from *Affisio*; it is divided by the River *Tinna*, *Topino*, and is under the Pope. The Inhabitants boast much of the antiquity of their City, and not without good reason, it being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Appianus Alexandrinus*, and *Silius Italicus*. This City was rased by those of *Perugia*, in the year 1281. for which the Inhabitants of the latter were Excommunicated by the then Pope *Martin II*.

or IV. but it recovered its former, or a greater beauty, and is now a Bishoprick, and much enriched by its Fairs or Marts every year, and their excellent Comfeits. The Learned *Leandro* is of opinion that this City is not the ancient *Fulgina*, but that *Forum Flaminii* stood in or near this place, and that it being ruined by the *Lombards*, the *Todi* rebuilt it, and called it by this name, for which he cites several Authorities.

*Funchal*, the chief Town in the Island of *Madera*.

*Funf Kirken*. See *Quinque Ecclesia*, a City of the Lower Hungary.

*Fungie*, a Kingdom in Africa, in *Nubia*.

*Fuoa*, *Nicii*, a City of Egypt; it lies in the Egyptian Delta, or Island made by the branches of the Nile, forty Miles from *Grand-Cairo* to the South-East towards *Alexandria*.

*Furnes*, and *Wuerne*, *Furna*, a City of *Flanders Gallicant*, which is not great, but well built, and not above one Mile from the Shoars of the Ocean; it has belonging to it a large Jurisdiction, and an Abby. It was three times taken by the French, and at last by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane* given up to them, it lies two Miles from *Newport*, and three from *Dunkirk*, between which last, and this place the Spaniards were defeated by the English and French, in 1658.

*Fusseneir*, *Bodiontii*. See *Focigni*.

*Fuynen*, *Hemodum*, one of the *Orcades*.

*Fuynen*

*Fuynen*, *Fionia*, an Island belonging to Denmark, in the *Baltick* Sea, between *Futland* to the West, and *Zeeland* to the East, from both which it is separated only by two narrow Channels; the first called *Middelfart*, or *Middle Passage*, the second called *Die Belt*; *Ottonia*, *Odensee*, is the Capital of this Island, and *Newburgh*, or *Nuborg*, on the East of this Island, is well fortified, and has a good Haven. This Island is ten German Miles in length from West to East, and eight from North to South in breadth. It is now under the King of Denmark, but suffered very much of late years from the Swedes, who in 1658. took this Island and plundered it, but in 1659. the Danes recovered the possession of it; though at the same time they lost much Cannon, and many Ships, which they never could retake, and the Inhabitants were as much impoverished by this accident. It is a fruitful, pleasant, and well seated Island, for the Climate it is in.

*Fynland*, *Finland*, *Finia*, was heretofore a Kingdom, but it is now only a part (though a great one) of the Kingdom of Sweden. It is seated in the *Baltick* Sea, over against Sweden to the East. See *Finland*.

*G Abaca*, *Thospites*, a vast Lake in Armenia, in the Confines of *Mesopotamia*, made by the River *Tigris*.

*Le Gabardan*. See *Le Gave*.

*Gabin*, *Gabinium*, a Town of Poland, between *Waldislaw* to the North, and *Warsaw* to the South, three Polish Miles from *Plocko* to the West, in the Palatinate of *Rava*.

*Gadara*, a Town belonging to the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, beyond *Jordan*, afterward to the Region of *Trachonitis*, seated upon an Hill by the River *Gadara*, which falls into the Lake of *Genesareth*, which is sometimes called the Lake of *Gadara* too, as *Strabo* saith; it is six Miles from *Sychopolis* to the East, and the same distance from *Tiberias*, and is frequently mentioned in the New Testament. This City was heretofore thought to be invincible, and it is certain *Alexander Janceus*, King of the Jews, did not take it under a Siege of ten months, and then more by Famine than Force, and in revenge he ruined it, but it recovered again, and *Pompey* the Great, in favour to *Demetrius*, one of his Freemen, who was a Native of this City, bestowed great Privileges upon it. *Philodemus* the Epicurean, *Meleager*, and *Menippus* that pleasant Philosopher, and also *Theodorus* the Orator, were all of them Natives of this Country. In the revolt of the

the *Jews* under *Nero*, this City had its share, and was taken by *Vespasian* in the year of Christ 66. upon which the *Gadarens* submitted the year following.

*Gad*, one of the Tribes of *Israel*, which had their Portion assigned them by *Moses*, beyond *Jordan*, whose borders to the North were the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, to the East *Arabia*, to the South the Tribe of *Reuben*, and to the West the River *Jordan*, by which they were separated from the rest of the Tribe of *Manasseh* and *Ephraim*. This Country was in the *Roman* times called *Ituræa*, and is now by the *Turks* called *Beuikenane*, it is almost equally divided by the River *Scheriat Mandour*, as it is now called, as *Michael Nau*, a Jesuite, writes, who surveyed very exactly these parts. This Country is now under the *Turks*.

*Gademes*, *Gademessa*, a Territory in *Africa*, in *Biledulgerida*, between the Desarts of *Fex* to the East, and *Gurgala* to the West, which has a City or great Town of the same name, near the Head of the River *Capfi*, *Capes*.

*Gadura*, *Plycus*, a River of *Rhodes*.

*Gago*, *Gagum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, which has a City of the same name, great, but thinly Inhabited. This Kingdom lies between the *Niger* to the North, and *Guinea* to the South, and is possessed also by a Prince, who is Sovereign of the Kingdom of *Tombuti*.

*Gaiazzo*, *Calathia*, *Gakathia*, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*, which is mentioned by *Cicero*, as a Co-

lony; it belongs now to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is in the *Terra di Lavoro*, seated on an Hill near the River *Volturno*, *Vultur-nus*, almost over against *Caserta*, at the distance of four Miles to the North, and eight from *Capua* to the East, and although it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Capua*, yet it is in a declining condition, and very mean.

*Gajetta*, *Gaeta*, *Cajeta*, a City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is well fortified, seated at the foot of an Hill, in a Peninsula, made by the Sea. It has two Castles, a large Haven, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*, but now exempted. The City of *Formium* lies not far from it, buried now in ruins by the *Saracens*, to which the City of *Gajetta*, succeeded in the Bishoprick. It lies upon the *Tyrrhenian* See, four Miles from *Naples*, fifty five from *Rome*, and fourteen from the Popes Dominions; it has heretofore been subject to great variety of fortunes, but has now a strong Spanish Garrison to secure it. This was also the birth place of Pope *Gelasius II.* who was therefore called *Cajetanus*. This City is mentioned by *Virgil*. *Æn.* 7. The Haven of it was repaired by *Antoninus Pius*. *Spart.* *Ferdinando* King of *Arragon*, fortified the Castle of it, before this it was Sacked by the *French* in 1494. who put most of the Inhabitants to the Sword, but it is most famous for its Learned Cardinal, *Cajetanus*, who died in 1534. and is frequently mentioned in the Story of *Henry VIII.*

*Gaino*,

*Gaino*, *Gongo*, *Gannum*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*, three German Miles from *Rudisto* to the South, and twelve from *Gallipoli* to the North, and about nineteen South from *Constantinople* by Sea.

*Gaiola*, *Euplæa*, a small Island upon the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*, between *Naples* and *Puteoli*.

*Gaiwo*, *Gagecome*, a River of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*. There is also a Town of the same name.

*Galazo*, *Galesus*, *Eurotas*, is a River which ariseth from the *Apennine*, in the Province of *Hydruntum*, *La terra di Otranto*, near *Oria*; and running West, it falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, five Miles South of *Taranto*, but is not taken notice of in our latter Maps.

*Galata*, *Gallita*, *Calathe Galata*, an Island upon the Coast of *Numidia*, almost opposite to the Bay of the same name. It lies over against *Sardinia*, West of *Tunis*, and East of *Algier* or *Argiers*, West of Cape *Negro*, and is about ten Miles in Circumference.

*Galata*, or *Galatta*, *Chryseas*, *Cornu Byzantii*, a noble Suburb on the North of *Constantinople*, towards the *Black Sea*, which is strongly fortified to the North. This was first, if not built, yet beautified by the *Genoese*. Mr. *Wheeler*, our Countryman, thus describes it. *Galata is situate (saith he) upon the South side of a considerable steep Hill, setting out into a Promontory on*

the North side of the Harbour, and comprehending the Suburbs, on the East, West, and North sides of it, may be counted a good large City, and very populous, yet the circumference of the Wall takes up no great space of ground, but the Houses are thick, and the Streets narrow, and the whole very populous. On the top of the Hill is a round Spired Tower covered with Lead, and on the Walls are some Arms, and modern Inscriptions, which belonged to the *Genoese*, who before the taking of *Constantinople* were Masters of this place. It is more Inhabited by *Christians* and *Jews*, than by *Turks*. Here is the Scale of the Merchants, who have a good Kan covered with Lead, for the Sale of their Woollen Cloaths, and other Merchandise.

*Galatia*, is a Province of the Lesser *Asia*, which is called by the ancient Geographers, *Gallo-Græcia*, from the *Galls*, which are called *Galatæ* by the *Grecians*, who went thither and possessed it, and the South part of it was called *Galatia Salutaris*. This Province is bounded on the North by *Paphlagonia*, which is sometimes taken for a part of it, on the East by *Cappadocia*, on the South by *Psidia*, and *Liaconia*, and on the West by *Phrygia Magna*, *Bithynia*, and *Asia*, properly so called. The *Turks* call this Province now *Chian-gare*, under whom it is. The principal Cities are *Ancyra*, which is even now in a more flourishing State than any of the rest, and *Pessinus*. This Colony of the *Galls* is said to have settled here under

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*Brennus*, A. M. 3671. they were subdued by the *Romans*, under *Cn. Manlius Vulso*, in the year of the World 3760. an hundred eighty and seven years before the birth of our Saviour, but not made a *Roman* Province till the year 3925. but twenty three years before Christ. They were Converted to Christianity by *St. Paul*, who honored them with an Epistle. They did not fall into the hands of the *Mahometans* till the year 1524. when *Solyman* the Magnificent took *Alsberg*, Prince of the Mountains of *Armenia*, by Treachery, and possessed himself of *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, and *Galatia*.

*Galati*, *Galata*, once a City, now a Village in *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demona*, twenty Miles from *Patti* South-West, thirty five from *Catania* North-West.

*Galaure*, *Galaber*, a small River in the *Dauphinate*, which falls in the *Rhofne* at *St. Valerie*, six Miles beneath *Vienne* to the South.

*Galera*, *Gallera*, *Gallora*, a Village, and a River near *Rome*.

*La Galevisse*, *Ager Valicassi*, a Region upon the *Marne*, a River of *France*.

*Galfanacar*, *Gichebis*, a Town in *Mauritania*.

*Galgala*, *Meroë*, an Island made by the *Nile* above *Egypt*. See *Meroë*.

*Galicia*, *Gallacia*, is a Province of *Spain*, called by the Natives *Galizia*, by the Portuguese, *Galiza*, by the French, *Galice*, and by the Italians, *Galicia*; it is of a large extent, and

was once a Kingdom, but is now a part of the Kingdom of *Leon*; it is bounded on the North and West by the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South by *Portugal*, but parted from it by the River *Douero*, and on the East by *Asturia*, and the Kingdom of *Leon*. *Compostella* is the Capital of this Province. *Orensi*, [*Auria*] *Baiona*, *Corusia*, *Lugo*, *Mondoeiedo*, and *Tuy*, are the other Cities and principal places. This Province is Mountainous, and enclined to barrenness, destitute of Water, but abounding with Mines of Silver, Gold, and Iron, and well stored with Wood, and good Wines; it hath also great plenty of Cattle, and Game and excellent Horses. The Iron they dig out of these Mountains, is thought the best in the World, especially for edge-Tools: nor are their Seas less stored with Fish. This Country was never Conquered by the *Moors*, though they at times made some Progress into it; but after in the year 985. they had repelled *Almanassor*, with the loss of seventy thousand of his *Moors*, they were never in any danger of Conquest from that Nation.

New *Galicia*, is a part of New *Spain*, in South *America*, towards the South Sea, which was called of Old *Xalisco*. This is not much unlike that in *Spain*, as to the nature of the Soil, and the Inhabitants were Canibals, and exceeding wild and fierce when the *Spaniards* settled there, and not easily reduced from eating Mans Flesh.

*Galli*.

*Gallia*, one of the greatest and best known Regions of *Europe* to the Ancients; I have considered its present State under the Word *France*, and here I am to say a little of its ancient bounds and people, before the *Francks*, or *French*, entered into it. These Nations were at first called *Celtæ*, and after that *Galli*, and by the *Grecians*, *Galatæ*. This people possessed all that vast Tract of Land which lay between *Ancona* in *Italy*, and the Mouth of the *Rhine*, and from the Western Ocean, or Sea of *Aquitain*, to the *Adriatick* Sea, which was divided into *Gallia Transalpina*, and *Gallia Cisalpina*. 1. *Gallia Transalpina*, was divided by *Julius Cæsar*, who first Conquered the greatest part of it, into four parts, *Provincia Romana*, *Aquitania*, *Celtæ* or *Gallia*, properly so called, and *Belgium*, All which he saith had different Tongues, Laws, Manners, and Governments. *Provincia Romana*, was then bounded on the North with the Mountains of *Gebenna*, and the River *Rhodanus*, on the East with the *Alpes*, on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the *Pyrenean* Hills, which divided it from *Spain*, and on the West with the *Garumna*; the *Rhodanus* cutting this Province almost in the middle, after it turned to the South, and ceased to be a boundary. This River is now called the *Rhofne*. 2. *Aquitania*, had on the North and East the *Garumna*, now the *Garonne*, on the West the Ocean, and on the South *Spain*, and the *Pyrenean* Hills, and was the least of all the

four parts. 3. *Gallia Celtica*, was likewise the greatest; and was bounded on the North with the River *Sequana*, now *Seyne*, *Matrona*, now *Marne*, and the Mountain *Vogesus*, now *Mont de Vauce*, which parted it from *Gallia Belgica*, on the East it had also the *Matrona*, now *Marne*, and the *Rhine* and *Alpes*, on the South it had *Provincia Romana*, and *Aquitania*, and on the West it had the *British* and *Aquitain* Ocean. *Gallia Belgica*, which was the fourth part, on the North and East had the *Rhine*, on the South *Gallia Celtica*, and on the West the *British* Ocean, from the mouth of the *Seyne*, to the South of the *Rhine*: This vast Tract was divided into various Nations or Tribes, and they had sent their Colonies into the *British* Islands, and peopled all these Tracts. Yet such was the increase, or restlessness of this people, that at times they broke over all those bounds which nature had set about them, and invaded the Neighbour Nations. Thus they Conquered that part of *Italy*, which from them was called *Gallia Cisalpina*, being invited over the *Alpes* by the sweet Wines were carried from thence to them, about the times of *Tarquinius Priscus*, in the year of *Rome* 162. five hundred eighty eight years before Christ, *Beliovesus*, Son of *Ambigatus*, King of the *Celtæ*, being their Leader, General, or Prince. This *Gallia Cisalpina* was the Northern part of *Italy*, and extended from *Arfia*, now *L' Arsa*, a River of *Istria*, to the *Alpes*, which bounded the *Provincia Romana*,



*mana*, in the *Gallia Transalpina*; and its borders on the North and West were the *Alpes*, on the South the River *Rubicon*, or as others say, *Æsis*, or as *Pliny* assures us *Ancona*, and on the East they had the *Adriatick* Sea. These people were divided into four Potent Nations, viz. 1. The *Insubres*, which dwelt from the *Alpes* to the River *Ar-nus*, now *Arno*, which passeth through *Florence*. 2. The *Cenomani*, which lay next the *Insubres* to the East, and possessed the greatest part of *Trevigiana*. 3. The *Boii*, which took up the rest of *Trevigiana*, and the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, and so much of *Romandiola* as lies on the North-West side of the *Rubicon*. 4. The *Senones*, who passing the *Rubicon*, inhabited all the rest of *Romandiola*, and the Dukedom of *Urbino*, to *Ancona*, according to *Pliny*. Of all these *Italian Galls*, the last were the most considerable; these were the men who under *Brennus*, took and sacked the City of *Rome*, in the year of *Rome* 364. but in the year 470. of this City, they were finally Conquered, and extirpated by the *Romans*. The *Boii* were Conquered by *Flaminius*, about the year of *Rome* 529. and being impatient of servitude, passed over the *Alpes* into *Germany*, and possessed themselves of *Bavaria*. Upon which the *Insubres*, and *Cenomani*, yielded in 431. and became subject to the *Romans*. The *Provincia Romana*, was Conquered in part by *Fulvius Flaccus*, in the year 627. and the remainder in 631. by *Cn. Domitius Abenobarbus*, and the three

other Provinces were Conquered by *Julius Caesar*, between the year 694. and 697. fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour. But this is not all, a part of these *Galls* under *Brennus*, about the year 474. made their way through *Greece*, and settled in *Gallo-Grecia*, or *Galaria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, but it is much more probable this Expedition was immediately after the taking of *Rome*. But now to give an exact account of all the several People contained under this Name, their Laws, Rites, Customs, Governments, and Bounds, would too much exceed the limits set me in this work.

*Galilea*, a very Celebrated Part of *Asia*, which lay on the North of *Judea*; it was at first the inheritance of four of the Tribes of *Israel*; *Asher*, *Naphthali*, *Zabulon*, and *Issachar*, the two first of which were intermixed with the *Phœnicians* and *Syrians*, and being more Northern and nearer the Fountains of *Jordan*, it was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, or the Upper *Galilee*, and the other the Lower *Galilee*. This Country was bounded on the North by *Syria*, and *Phœnicia*, from which two Nations it was divided by Mount *Libanus*, on the East with the River *Jordan*, on the South with *Samaria*, cut off from it by Mount *Carmel*; and on the West by the *Mediterranean* Sea. This Country was the Scene which our blessed Saviour chose out of all the Earth, to dignifie with his Prefence, in it he was Conceived, Lived the greatest part of his Time, and Wrought most of his Miracles. It is now called

called *Belad Elbescara*, that is the *Western Country*, and is almost desolate, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. To omit so much of the Story of this Country, as may be learned from the holy Scriptures; this Country was first brought under the *Roman* Vassalage by *Pompey the Great*, Anno *Mundi* 3837. sixty one years before the Birth of Christ. They were again Conquered, and that not without great difficulty by *Vespasian* and *Titus*, in the Year of Christ 66. In all following times it followed the fate of the Holy Land, or *Palestine*. The Country is exceeding fruitful, and in the ancient times was extremely populous, and full of great and noble Cities, the Inhabitants were Men of Courage, neither fearing Death nor Poverty, nor any thing but Slavery, and of that they were infinitely impatient. But Wars and the ill Government of the *Mahometan* Princes, which have insulted over these wretched Countys ever since the Year 637. have made it now desolate.

*Gallipoli*, *Callipolis*, a City of *Thrace*, upon the *Bosphorus*, called by the *Turks* *Geliboli*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*, and the Seat of the *Turkish* Admiral, or Captain *Bas-fa* of his Gallies. It is great, populous, and well Traded, and has an Haven, a Castle, and a good Magazin well furnished; this Town stands on the West side of the *Hellespont*, not over against *Lampsaco*, but a little more North, and is neither Walled, nor well Built within; the Houses being all of Earth

and Timber, and low built, the Streets narrow, and sometimes covered with Boards to keep off the heat of the *Sun*; said to be six miles in Compass, and to have four or five thousand Christian Inhabitants amongst others. There is little to be seen in it of its ancient Splendor and Elegance; it stands upon a Peninsula, having upon the North and South, two Bays for Gallies and Boats, of which the Southern seems best for Ships. This City stands one hundred and ten miles South of *Constantinople*, and five from the Shoars of *Asia*. Long. 54 30. Lat. 42. 16.

*Gallipoli*, *Gallipolis*, *Anxa*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Otranto*, built on a Rock, upon the Western Shoar, in the Bay of *Taranto*, thirty six miles from that City, and in an Island which is only joined to the Continent by a Bridge, supported by huge massy Stones. It is but small but well fortified, and populous, and has a good Haven, a strong Castle, and good Walls, and is a Bishops See, but his Diocesis is bounded by the Walls of this City, and he is under the Archbishop of *Taranto*, Long. 42. 12. Lat. 39. 53.

*Galloway*, *Novantæ*, *Gallowidia*, is a large County in the South of *Scotland*, over against *Mounster* in *Ireland*, from which it is separated by a Channel of only fifteen Scotch miles in Breadth. It is bounded on the West with the Sea, and on the South with *Solway-Fyrth*, which separates it from *Cumberland*, on the East with *Nirthesdale*, and on the North with *Carrick* and *Kile*; it

takes its Name from the *Welsh* who for a long time maintained this County against the *Scots* and *Picts*; and who call themselves *Gael*s; and in the Writers of the middle Ages, it is accordingly called *Gael-Wallia*; the Country is every where swelled into Hills, and is better for Pasture than Corn, but is well supplied with Fish, both from the Sea and Fresh-Water-Lakes, of which there are many at the foot of the Hills. The principal River is the *Dee*, called *Dea*, by *Ptolemy*. The principal Town is *Witthen*, *Candida Casa*, which is a Bishops See, and was one of the first Erected in this Kingdom, by *Nina* a *Britain*, the Apostle of the Nation of the *Picts*.

The *Gallower Sand*, is a Shallow ten Leagues from the Mouth of *Thames* to the East, upon which the brave Ship the *Prince*, was unfortunately run a ground, and lost, *June* 4. 1666. and *Sir George Ayscue* the Commander, was taken by the *Dutch*, who were then engaged with the *English* Fleet, and carried Prisoner into *Holland*.

*Gallway*, is a County in the West of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*. It is bounded on the North by the County of *Mayo*, on the East by the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Roscomen*, and *Kings County*, on the South with *Craie*, and on the West with the *Ocean*; a Country fruitful both as to Corn and Pasture. Within is the Lake of *Corbes*, twenty miles long, and three or four broad. The principal City is *Gallway*.

*Galefaro*, *Caraibds*, the dangerous Streight between *Italy* and *Sicily*.

*Gallway*, *Gallwa*, called by the *Irish* *Gallive*; is the Capital City of the County of *Gallway*, and the third in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, and a neat, strong Place, built almost round, and walled with Stones; it has a Bishops See, and a delicate and safe Harbour, called the Bay of *Gallway*, capable of a vast Fleet, and secured on the West by five Islands. The fertility of the County in which it stands affording plenty of Goods for Exportation: the Inhabitants of this City in *Mr. Cambdens* time, had made great improvements by their Navigation, and much enriched themselves. This City being so remote from *England*, and very strong, at first stood a kind of Neuter, and would neither admit the *Irish*, nor the *English*, but when they saw that the *Irish* were Masters of the greatest part of the Kingdom, it joyned with the *Irish* in their Rebellion; and the Popes Legate made this a kind of Seat of his Government, till about the Year 48. he was besieged here by the *Irish*, who began then to favour the Royal Interest, which he opposed to the utmost, and at last, despairing of all Relief, he submitted and left the Island. Not long after which, this was one of the first places that paid its obedience and respect to the Earl of *Ormond* the Kings Deputy. But it was all too late, for in the Year 1651. *Ireton* having taken *Limerick* after a long siege, and a desperate defence, this Town being immediately attacked by those Victorious Forces, under the Command of *Sir Charles Coot* an *Oliverian* Captain, and their Harbour

filled with Parliament Ships of War, and no hopes of relief, they yielded themselves to the mercy of the Rebels; who revenged the injuries of a Prince which they themselves had murdered upon this Wealthy, but then wretched City. Thus (saith my Author *Dr. Bates*) *Gallway*, the greatest place of Trade in all *Ireland*, the best fortified, abounding in noble Buildings, riches, and plenty of Inhabitants, which had had such benefit by their Maritim Commerce, was forced to submit to the Yoke of an Enemy, after she had refused her Assistance to her lawful Prince, in denying a Supply to the Lieutenant. And as if War alone had not been a sufficient Chastisement, the Plague followed the Sword, and cut off in the space of eighteen Months, twelve thousand of the Inhabitants.

*Gambay*, *Gambia*, a vast River of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, or rather the most Northern Branch of the River *Niger*, which falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the North of *Cape Verde*, and in its passage gives Name to the Kingdom of *Gambay*, on its Southern Bank, not far from its first Division from the River *Niger*, to the East of the Kingdom of *Saloft*.

*Gamelara*, *Aethusa*, an Island of *Africa*.

*Ganabara*, *Januarius*, a vast River in *Brasil*, so called by the Natives; it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean near *St. Sebastian*, where it makes a good Harbour.

*Gand*, or *Gant*, *Gandavum*, *Clarinea*, called by the Inhabitants *Ghent*; by the French *Gand*; by

the Germans *Gent*; by the Spaniards *Gante*; is the Capital of the Earldom of *Flanders*, upon the River *Schelde*, which there takes in the *Lyse* and *Lieue*. It was made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1559. This is a vast, strong City, and was once as rich and populous, and as unquiet and Seditious a City as any was in the Low Countries. *Eraismus* saith of it in his time, that he did not think there was any one City in Christendom that could be compared to this for Greatness, Power, Government, and the ingenuity of the Inhabitants. But the Wars and other Calamities which have ever since his Death lain heavy upon this Country, have exhausted both its Wealth and Inhabitants, and brought this City particularly into a very languishing condition. But the strength and situation of it, have hitherto supported it. It has a Castle built by *Charles V.* in 1539. who was born here in 1500. But in the Reign of *Philip II.* being injuriously treated by the Spaniards, this City was one of the first that expelled the *Romish* Rites, 1578. admitted the Prince of *Orange* in 1579. and having cast out the Garrison of Spanish Soldiers, levelled the Citadel, and fortified the City, though it was then three German Miles in Compass. It maintained its Liberty till in the Year 1585. seeing the Prince of *Orange* murdered, and no hopes of succor from the *Dutch*, it submitted to the Prince of *Parma*, who rebuilt the Citadel; but the Inhabitants being wasted, the

*French* took it in the Year 1678. and after restored it to the *Spaniards*, who are now in Possession of it. This City stands at the equal distance of four Leagues from *Antwerp*, *Brussels* and *Mechlin*. There is also a strong Castle called the *Sas van Ghent* or Castle of *Gant*, four miles from this City to the North, built by the *Spaniards*, and taken by the *Hollanders* in 1644. and still in their Possession.

*Gandia*, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, upon the Coast of the *Mediterranean* Sea upon the Bay of *Valentia*, eight Leagues from *Xativa*, *Setabis*, to the East. It is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, which belongs to the ancient Family of *Borgia*, and has also a College, which bears the Name of an University. *Francis Borgia*, who was lately Canonized, was born here, and was Duke of it.

*Ganges*, the greatest River in the *East-India*, which divides that Continent into two parts. It is called *Ganga* by the Inhabitants, and the *Gange* by the *Europeans*: and ariseth from Mount *Imaus*, now *Dalanguer*; in the Confines of the Great *Tartary*, in the Province of *Bakeres*, and running Southward through the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, when it has watered *Srinar*, *Holobassa*, and *Gouro*, and is augmented by the Streams of *Perseus*, *Sersily*, and *Tziortza*, and many other Rivers in the *Moguls* Kingdom. In the Kingdom of *Bengala* it is divided into many Branches, and dischargeth it self by five Outlets into the Bay of *Bengala*, giving its Name to a

Kingdom in its Passage. It is full of Islands, covered with lovely *Indian* Trees, which afford Travellers great delight: The Water of this River is esteemed Sacred by the Inhabitants; and the Great *Mogul* will drink no other Water because it is lighter than that of any other River, but then it causeth Fluxes when constantly used; and therefore the *Europeans* boil it before they drink it. This River receiveth from the North-East, and West, an innumerable number of Brooks, and dischargeth it self into the Gulph of *Bengala*, at the height of 23 deg. or thereabouts. This River is said by *Pliny*, to be two miles where it is narrowest, and five where it is broadest.

*Gangra*, an Archiepiscopal City in *Paphlagonia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, in the inland Parts, which is now called *Cangria*, and by the *Turks* *Kiengara*. In this City was a famous Synod, Celebrated in the Year 324. *Dioscorus* the *Eutychian* was Banished to this City, by *Martian* the Emperor in the Year 451. after he had been Condemned by the Council of *Chalcedon*: and *Timotheus* *Ælurus*, a Monk of that Faction, in the Year 457. by the Emperor *Leo*, this Monk having been chosen Patriarch of *Alexandria*. *Stephanus* saith, there is another City of the same Name in *Arabia Felix*.

*Ganna*, the *Caspian* Sea.

*Gaoga*, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*, between 40 and 50 deg. of Long. Lat. 20. 12.

*Gap*, *Vapingum*, *Appencensium* *Urbs*, a City of the *Dauphinate* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aix*; it stands

stands in the Confines of this Principality towards *Savoy*, two miles from the *Isere*, and seven from *Sisteron* to the North-East, twenty two from *Aix* to the same quarter, and six from *Embrun* to the West. It is reasonably great, and defended by a Castle.

*Garamal*, *Garamantes*, a People of *Libya*.

*Garanne*, *Varenna*, an Island in the Bay of *Aquitaine*.

*Garbe*, *Isburus*, a small River on the South of *Sicily*.

*Garda*. See *Gardsee*.

*Garde*, a City of *Greenland*; now deserted.

*Gardeleben*, a small Town in the old Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Meld*, seven miles from *Magdeburg* to the North.

*Gardon*, *Nardo*, *Vardo*, a River of *Languedoc*; see *Guerdon*.

*Gardsee*, *Benacus*, a Lake in *Lombardy*, called by the Inhabitants *il Lago di Garda*, by the *Germans* *Gardsee*; by the *French* *Garde*; it lies in the States of *Vence*, between the Territory of *Verona* to the East, and *Brixia* to the West; watering on the North the Earldom of *Tirol*, and from thence is extended to the Castle of *Pescara* on the South, the length of thirty miles; but its greatest breadth is ten miles, as I have often seen (saith *Baudrand*) though *Strabo* seems to think otherwise. It takes its Name from *Garda*, in the Territory of *Verona*; out of it flows the River *Menzo*, *Mincius*, which by *Mantoua*, falls into the *Po*. And it abounds with *Beels* and *Carps*.

*Gareligare*, *Tripoli*, a Kingdom in *Africa*. See *Tripoli*.

*Garet*, *Gareta*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Argier*.

*Garigliano*, *Liris*, a River of *Italy*, which heretofore divided *Latium* from *Campania*. It ariseth in the further *Abruzzo*, by the Lake of *Celano*, *Fucinus*, above *Antina*, and passing Southward, watereth *Sora*, *Aquino*, and *Sessa*, and then falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea at *Trajeto*, eleven miles South of *Gacta*, or *Gaieta*.

*Garippo*, *Gallus*, a River of *Asia* the Less, which springeth from the *Calenian* Hills in *Phrygia Magna*, and washing *Pessinunta*, falls into *Sangarius*, now *Sacario*, and *Acada*, which falls into the *Black* or *Euxin* Sea at *Cagari*.

*Garnesey*, *Garnia*, an Island belonging to the Crown of *England*, on the Coast of *Normandy*. This and *Gersy*, is all that is left us now of the Dukedom of *Normandy*; it is about thirteen miles long, and near as broad, where it is greatest.

*Garonne*, *Garumna*, called *Garonna* by the *Spaniards*, and *Garonna* by the *Italians*; is one of the great Rivers of *France*, mentioned by *Julius Caesar*. It is also one of the greatest Rivers which springeth from the *Pyrenean* Hills; it ariseth in *Arena* a *Spanish* Village, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, not far from *Sallardun*, and running Westward by *Bertrant*, it turns there North-East by *Rieux* to *Toulouse*, above which besides *Touche* from the West, and several others, it takes in the *Ariege* from *Foix*, and *Pamier* on the East, then running North

at

at *Moissac* it is again improved with a number of Rivers brought in from the East by the *Tara*, here again turning West, it passeth by *Agen*, over against which it receives the *Giers* on the South from *Aux*, and a little further on the same side *Beise* from *Condom*, and on the North (*Tonnus*) *Trenyre* from *Cabors*, and a little further the *Drot*, so leaving *Bordeaux* on the South, and taking along the *Dordonne* from the North, it makes the vast Bay of *Garonne*; and by the Tower *De Cordovan* on a small Island, passeth with two mouths into the *British* Seas. This River was heretofore the Boundary of *Aquitaine*, but now it divides it into two parts.

*Garro*, *Gaurus*, a Mountain near *Naples*.

*Gurtempe*, *Vartimpa*, a small River of *France*.

*Garza*, *Mela*, a River in the Territory of *Brescia*, in the Dominion of the States of *Venice*, in *Italy*; which washeth the Walls of *Brescia* on the West, and then falls into the *Oglio* at *Ustiano*, which conveys it the *Po* at *Borgo forte*, not much above *Mantoua*.

*Gascoigne*, *Vasconia*, *Novempopulonia*, a Province in *Aquitaine* in *France*. The Inhabitants write *Guascoigne*; the *Italians* *Gascogna*; the *Spanish* *Gascona*; the *English* *Gascony*. It lies extended between the *British* Sea to the West, and the *Garonne* to the North and East, and *Spain* to the South, and was the ancient *Aquitania*, and afterwards *Novempopulinoa*. It had this Name from the *Gascoignes* a *Spanish* People which settled here,

and were Conquered by *Theodebert* and *Theodorick*, Kings of *France*, but at last totally subdued by *Dagobert* another King of that Nation, (but ascribed by the Chronologers to *Aribert* a contemporary King) in 634. This Name is sometimes taken for all *Gascony*, or the *Generalité de Guienne*, or *de Bourdeaux*; It is divided at present into Eleven Parts, *Bourdolois*, *Bazadois*, *Condomois*, *Armagnac*, *Bearn*, *Gascogne*, *Basques*, *Bigorre*, *Comminges*, *Baionne*, and *Albret*. This Country for a long time belonged to the Crown of *England* as Dukes of *Aquitaine*. It came in the Year 1152. to *Henry II.* King of *England*, in the Right of *Eliaenor* his Wife. Though King *John* was adjudged to have forfeited this and all his other Dominions in *France*, by the pretended Murther of *Arthur*; and thereupon the *French* entered, and in 1203. and 1204. Conquered *Main*, *Angiers*, and *Normandy*, King *John's* Subjects not well agreeing with him; yet in 1206. he made one Expedition to *Rochel*, and took *Mount Alban*, whereby he preserved *Gascony*. And though his Son lost *Rochel* to the *French* in 1224. yet in 1225. by his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, he reduced the *Rebellious* *Gascoignes* to Obedience, and in 1242. he attempted to recover *Poitou*, but with no good success; and in 1259. for a Sum of Money given him by *Lewis IX.* he Resigned *Normandy*, *Main*, and *Anjou*, reserving to himself *Gascony*, *Limosin*, and *Aquitain*; in consideration whereof he was to have 50000. Crowns,

Crowns; and from henceforward they were stiled Dukes of *Guienne*, in the Possession of which the Kings of *England* continued, till the twenty ninth year of the Reign of *Henry VI.* which was the year of our Lord 1452. when the weakness of that Prince, and the good Fortune of *Charles VII.* deprived the *English* of all their Possessions in *France*, ever since which time *Gascony* has been in the Hands of the *French*.

*Gastinois*, *Vastinum*, a Territory in the Isle of *France*, towards *la Beauce*, between the River of *Estampes*, and that of *Vernison* to the West, and the River *Yonne*, which separates it from *Senonoi* on the East, and the Territory of *Puyssie*, and *Auxerrois* to the South. The Principal Town is *Montargis*, thirteen Miles South of *Paris*.

*Le Gave de Oleron*, *Gabarus Oloronensis*, a River of *Bearn*, which ariseth from the *Pyrenean* Hills, from two Springs, *le Gave de Aspe* to the West, and *le Gave de Osseau* to the East, which unite at the City of *Oleron* in *Bearn*, and running Westward beneath *Sauveterre*, it takes in from the South *le Gave del Saison*, which comes from *Maulcon*, beneath which it falls into *le Gave de Pau*, a River of *Aquitain*, which arising in *Bigorre*, more East than the former, but out of the *Pyrenean* Hills also, at a place called *Bains de Barege*, and running North-West by *Pau* in *Bearn*, as far as *Ourtes*, it turns Westward, and taking in *Gave de Oleron*, falls into the *Adour*, less than five Miles

beneath *Dax*, and four above *Baionne* to the East.

*Gavot*, a small Territory in *Vallais*, or *Wallisserlandt*, one of the *Suisses* Cantons.

*Comte de Gaure*, a County of *France* in *Aquitain*, in *Armaignac*, between *Lomagne*, *Gimont*, and *Condom*, the principal Town in it is *Verdun*, four Miles from *Toulouse* to the North, and about eight from *Aux* to the East.

*Gazara*, *Gaza*, a City of *Palestine* in *Asia*, which belonged anciently to the Tribe of *Judah*, as appears by the Sacred Scriptures; it was the fifth Satrapy of the *Philistines*, seated near the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Confines of *Idumaea*, towards *Egypt*, Conquered by *Judah*, *Judg.* i. 18. but not long enjoyed by them. Made famous by *Samson*. *Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, gave it a second fame, *Fer.* xlvii. 1. But *Alexander* the Great totally ruined it. In the times of the *Machabees* a New *Gaza* arose, which in the times of Christianity was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cesarea*. The *Grecians* finding *Gaza* signified a Treasury in the *Persian* Tongue, thought the *Persians*, under *Cambyses*, had given it this Name. *Alexander*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, took the New *Gaza*, and demolished it; but no *Alexander* could so ruine this City, but it would recover again, and *Augustus* annexed this *Gazara*, and *Hippon* to *Syria*, and in the time of *Constantine* the Great it was called *Constantia*, from a Sister of that Prince. The *Saracens* possessed them

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themselves of this City in the year of our Lord 633. three years before they took *Jerusalem*, by whom it is now called *Gaza*, *Gazara*, and *Aza*. But here our Authors divide as to its present State, *Baudrand* saith it is little, yet divided into two parts, the Upper, and the Lower, and that it has a Prince of its own (though he is subject to the *Turks*.) who is called the *Emir*, or *Pacha de Gaza*, who is Master of it, and the Neighbouring Country: but *Jo. Bunon* saith it is great, and twice as big as *Jerusalem*. This City had a Port called *Majuma*. Our *Sands* in his Travels, lib. 3. p. 116. saith it is seated upon a Hill, environed with Valleys, and those again well nigh inclosed with Hills, most of them Planted with all sorts of delicate Fruits, the Buildings are mean, both for Form and Matter, the belt of rough Stone, Arched within, and flat on the top, &c. but none comely or convenient; yet are there footsteps of a better condition, divers simple Roofs being supported by goodly Pillars of *Parian* Marble, some plain, some curiously Carved, and others are broken in pieces, and serve for Thresholds, &c. of almost every beggerly Cottage. He tells us also *Baldwin III.* King of *Jerusalem*, having in the year 1145. expelled the *Saracens*, he in the year 1148. built here a Castle. That there lives here a *Sangiac*. That the Port is decayed and unsafe, and of no great benefit to the Inhabitants. There is here one ancient Church, frequented by the *Coptic* Christians; but whether it be great or

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small, he saith nothing, but very rich it plainly is not. This City was taken from the Kings of *Jerusalem*, by *Salladine*, in the year 1171. This and all *Palestine* was recovered back to the Christians, by *Frederick*, Emperor of *Germany*, in 1228. but retaken by the *Turks* in 1234. It stands about two Miles from the Sea, and was anciently very Illustrious, as appears by its ruins, and Marble Tombs, of which there are many. The Castle is near the Town, and has four Towers, at each corner one; it is kept in good order, and has but a small circuit, and two Iron Gates; hard by it is the *Seraglio*, for the *Billa's* Wives, and not far off are the ruins of a Roman Castle. The Town is but very little, but has a Beseitein, (a Market-Place) in good Order, and a pretty large Greek Church. Without the Town are several goodly Mosques, faced without with Marble, which I believe (saith Mr. Thevenot) belonged to the Old City. Long 65. 26. Lat. 31. 45.

*Gazaria*, the Peninsula to the *Crim Tartars*.

*Gebel Caph*, *Montes Luna*. See the Mountains of the Moon.

*Gebel Tarif*, *Calpe*, a Mountain in *Andalusia*, which is at the entrance of the Streight of *Gibraltar*, which the Ancients called one of *Hercules's* Pillars.

*Gebel Tor*, *Melani*; Mountains in *Arabia Petraea*, which are supposed to be the *Sinay*, and *Horeb* mentioned in the Books of *Moses*, they are said to extend from *Petra Aiana*, a City of *Arabia*, to the *Red Sea*, at the distance of an hundred

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hundred and eighty Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South, and they are called by the *Arabians* now, *Gibel Mousa*, by the *Europeans*, (who see them when they Sail upon the *Red Sea*) *Sinay*. See *El Tor*, a City from whence they have the name of *Gebel Tor*.

*Gebelel hadich*, *Herculis Promontorium*, *Phocra*, a Mountain and Promontory, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, now called *Cape Cantin*, in Lat. 32. 15.

*Geertruydenberg*, a City in *Holland*, which is small, but well fortified, called by the Inhabitants, *Guytrenberg*, or *Geertruydenberg*; it stands in South *Holland*, two Leagues from *Breda* to the North, and three from *Dort* to the South-East, upon the River *Dunge*. This City takes its name from *St. Gertrude*, who was a Daughter of *Pepin*, King of *France*, and for her great Sanctity in much honor in these Countries. The City (saith *Guicciardin*) is a considerable place, seated on the South Bank of the *Mereuwe*, at the equal distance of three Leagues from *Dort*, *Heusden*, and *Breda*, the possession of it is now in the Prince of *Orange*, but the *Brabantines* and *Hollanders*, do both equally pretend to the Right of it.

*Geichon*, *Oxus*, a River of *Asia* the Greater, called by the *Arabs*, *Gbaion*, *Gihon*, *Tibun*, and now commonly *Gieihun*, or *Gieihoun*, a River of *Persia*; it ariseth from the Mountains of *Badachzan*, and running Northward through the borders of *Balch*, it watereth the Cities of *Termid*, *Zemum*, and

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*Chovarzim*, it is also sometimes called *Balch*; thus *Gollius* describes in part the Course of this River. Our later Maps make it to arise from the Mountains of *Cai-bocoran*, in the Eastern borders of the Kingdom of *Persia*, to water *Candabar*, and *Belgis* on the Eastern Bank, and *Meder*, *Tbalan*, and *Badaschian* on the Western, at which last it takes in from the East the great River *Oboengir*, which comes from *Balch* by *Ver-valin*, and *Talecan*; then turning Westward, it takes in a River from the South, out of the Desarts of *Bigul*, beneath which it watereth the City of *Bigul*, and so passeth to *Bichend*, above which it takes in a River from the East out of *Zagathay*, and beneath it on the same side another, from the Lake of *Usbeck*, which passeth by *Bochara*, and another on the South side from *Mareuwe*; and at *Deristan*, a great River from the South, called *Margab*, beneath which it falls into the South-Eastern Angle of the *Caspian* Sea, at *Zabasspan*, by four Mouths saith *Gollius*, but our Maps take notice of but one.

*Geila*, a River of *Transylvania*, called by *Fornandes*, *Gisfil*.

*Gerwise*, *Astacus*, a Maritim City of *Bithynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is now ruined, it lies fifteen German Miles South-West of *Nicomedia*, on the *Hellespont*.

*Gelas*, the present name of *Gallatia*, in *Asia* the Less. See *Gallatia*.

*Gelderland*, *Sicambri*, *Geldria*, one of the Seventeen Provinces in the



the *Low-Countries*, which has the Title of a Dukedom, the Seat as all agree, of the Old *Sicambri*. This Province has on the North *Friesland*, and the *Zuyder Sea*, on the East *Cleves*, on the South the Dukedom of *Fuliers*, and on the West *Brabant* and *Holland*; it is a flat level Country, without any Mountains, but much beautified with Woods and Forests, abounding with all things, but especially with Corn, and yet as good for Pasturage and Grazing; so that they fetch Lean Cattel from *Denmark*, and Fat them here. Three great Rivers water it, the *Maes*, the *Rhine*, and the *Wael*. *Nimeguen* is the Capital of this Dukedom, besides which it has twenty one Walled Cities and Towns, and three hundred Villages. This Country was first granted by *Henry III.* Emperor of *Germany*, to *Otho* of *Nassau*, with the Title of Earl, in the year 1079. *Rainold II.* the ninth Earl, was Created Duke, by the Emperor *Lewis*, of *Bavaria*, in the year 1339. *Arnold XV.* in the Descent, sold this Dukedom to *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, being offended with his lewd Son *Adolph*, and *Charles* another Son of this *Arnold*, left it at his death in 1538. to *Charles V.* as Heir of the House of *Burgundy*. This Country in the year 1577. (all but a very few Towns) Revolted from *Spain*, and joyned with the States of *Holland*, from which time, till this, they have maintained their Liberty, only they were over-run by the *French* in 1672. but the next year recovered their Liberty. The Country took its Name

from an ancient Castle, seated upon the River *Niers*, four Miles North of *Venlo*, and six Miles East of *Nimeguen*; in which Castle the ancient Counts, or Governors of this Province, chose their Residence, by which means it grew to a fine City, and being in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, was by them so well fortified, that an attempt made upon it by *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, in the year 1139. miscarried. There is also a Fort of this name, built by the *Hollanders*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the Kingdom of *Narsinga*, on the Bay of *Bengala*, in the *East-Indies*.

*Geliboli*. See *Gallipoli*.

*Geluchalat*, *Mantiana*, a Lake in the Greater *Armenia*; *Minadoio* saith it is now called *Astamar*, it receives eight great Rivers, and sends none out of it, and is eight days Journey in compass. Long. 80. Lat. 40.

*Gelise*, *Gelisa*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*, which washeth the City of *Eusse*, and falls into the *Losse*, which falls into the *Garonne*, five Miles beneath *Agen* to the West.

*Gemblours*, *Gemblacum*, a Town in *Brabant*, upon the River *Orne*, in the borders of *Namur*, five Miles from *Brussels* to the South, and four from *Charleroy* to the East, and five from *Lovain*. This Town has a Monastery in it, and saw a bloody fight near it, between the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, in 1578. *Baudrand*.

*Gemen*, *Arabia Felix*, a part of *Asia*.

*Gemona*, *Glemona*, a small Town in *Friuli*, under the State of *Venice*. *Gemun-*

*Gemunder*. See a Lake in *Austria*.

*Genamani*, an Island in the *Red Sea*, on the Coast of *Aethiopia*, called *Gythites* by the Ancients, in Lat. 25. 20.

*Geneva*, is the most Eastern City belonging to the *Allobroges*, or *Savoyards*, which together with its Bridge over the *Rhosne*, is mentioned by *Julius Caesar* in his *Commentaries*; it is great, populous, and well fortified, and seated at the West end of the Lake of *Lemane*, on the South side of the *Rhosne*, in that place where this River comes out of the Lake, seventeen Miles from *Lion* to the East, and twenty six from *Basil* to the South, upon the borders of *Switzerland*, and was heretofore a very famous Mart, which is long since removed to *Lion*. The *French* call this City *Geneve*, and the *Germans* *Genff*; about nine hundred years since, in an ignorant and an unlearned Age, it was called *Gebenna*, the *Italians* call it *Geneura*. *Mercator* believes it built in the year of the World 2994. in the times of *Asa*, King of *Judah*, by *Leman* the Father of the *Germans*; but however there is no need of these pretences, which can never be proved. *Cæsars* Testimony, and the *Roman* Inscriptions that are found here, are sufficient proofs of its antiquity, by the latter of which, it appears this was a *Roman* Colony. We should have had more of these *Roman* antiquities than we have too, if this City had not in the course of so many Ages suffered very much from Enemies

and Fire. In the Reign of *Aurelius Antoninus*, this City was almost all of it burnt, and that Prince contributed so much to the rebuilding of it, and bestowed such Privileges on it, that it was called *Aurelia* for some time, from his name, but upon his death resumed its ancient Name. In the irruption of the *Barbarous Nations* into the *Roman Empire*, it suffered the same Calamities with other Cities, and something sooner, as being nearer the Frontiers, but then it met with an early restorer in *Genebald* King of *Burgundy*. About three hundred and fifty years since, it was burnt twice in seven years. It has had the Counts of *Geneva*, and the Dukes of *Savoy* at all times the great pretenders to the Sovereignty over it, and has always defended its Privileges manfully against them; and in the year 1412. when *Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, endeavoured to obtain a Title to this City by an exchange, *Joannes à Petra Sciffa*, then Bishop of this City, and the Inhabitants agreed, that if any person should consent to the Alienation of its Liberty, he should be treated like a Traitor. These and the like Traverses of their Neighbour Princes forced them in 1535. to enter into a League with the *Canton of Bearn*, which was to last for ever; the change of Religion having then heightened their Neighbours rage against them. In 1584. having suffered a very sharp Siege, and a miserable Famine, by the help of the *Canton of Zurich*, they prevailed so far as to force the Duke of *Savoy*, and their Bishop to

to renounce all their pretences: and they reaped no less glory from their defeating the Nocturnal Scallado of *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, in 1602. This City rejected the Church of *Rome* in 1535. But there is lately published an exact History of this City, Written by *M. Spon*, and therefore I need add no more.

The Lake of *Geneva*. See *Le-mane*.

*Genesareth*, *Genesara*, a Lake in *Palestine*, between the Tribes of *Zabulon* to the West, and the half Tribe of *Manassah* to the East, which is also called the Sea of *Tiberias*, and of *Gallilee*, which Lake is entered by the River *Jordan*, at *Capernaum*, and left at *Sythopolis*; it is eighteen Miles long, and seven broad, on the Western Shoar stand *Capernaum*, *Tiberias*, and *Bethsaida*, on the Eastern *Corasam*, and *Gerfa*. The many Miracles our blessed Saviour wrought upon, and about this Lake, have made it famous to all Ages and Nations.

*Gengen*, or *Giengen*, *Rhinisavia*, a small City in *Schwaben* near the *Danube*, others say it is *Rosenfeld*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtenburgh*, to which this ancient name mentioned by *Ptolemy* belongs. The City *Gengen*, lies between *Vim* and *Nordlingen*, five *German Miles* from each, the second not above four Miles from *Tubingen* to the South, but *Giengen* is not the same Town with *Gieslingen*, but lies about four Miles East of it.

*Genesjar*, *Hermam*, a Cape in *Thrace*, five Miles from *Con-*

*stantinople* to the South-East, called by the Christians *Neo-Castro*, *New-Castle*.

*Genoua*, *Genua*, a very ancient and great City in the North of *Italy*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; it lies in the form of a Theatre, upon the ascent of an Hill, opening its Bosom to the Sea, and is so very ancient, that its Original is unknown: but it is certain it was destroyed by *Mago*, one of *Hannibals* Commanders, when by the *Alpes* he entered *Italy* in the year of *Rome* 534. about two hundred and sixteen years before the Birth of our Saviour. And that *Cornelius Servilius*, one of the *Roman* Consuls, ordered the rebuilding it, sixteen years after its desolation. This City in the end of the first *Punic War*, had greatly shaken *Rome* itself, as *Livy* relates, about the year of *Rome* 515. but being then subdued, and now obliged, she continued ever after very faithful. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, she had the same fate with her Neighbours, and fell under the *Herules*, *Goths*, and *Lombards*, or the *Greek* *Exarches* of *Ravenna*, as they prevailed one upon the other. In 806. *Charles* the Great having Conquered the *Lombards*, made *Ademar*, his Kinsman, Count of *Genoua*, who got *Corfica* from the *Saracens*, and united it to this City, which has enjoyed that Island ever since. In 935. the *Saracens* took and burnt this City, and carried all her people into Captivity, but the Duke of *Venice* brought them back, and rebuilt the City; but others say the *Genoesse* Fleet met these

these Infidels in their going home, and recovered all again after a sharp fight. After this they became in a short time by Navigations, Commerce and Wars, more famous than ever. Being thus grown Wealthy, in 1133. Pope *Innocent II.* made this City an Archbishops See. They had deserved this favour of the Pope, by the great Services they had by their Fleets performed against the *Saracens* in the *Holy War*, which began in the Year 1096. for which in 1101. they had obtained of *Baldwin* the third part of the Sea-Towns that should be taken in *Palestine*. In the Year 1204. when the Western Christians took *Constantinople* from the Eastern Emperors, the *Genoesse* had a great hand in it; and had *Pera* assigned them for that Service, a place near *Constantinople*; and they were then masters of *Lesbos* and *Chio*, and several Islands in those Seas, and *Caffa* in the *Black Sea*, in *Crim Tartary*. But aiming to gain *Crete* too from the *Venetians* in 1207. there arose a War between the two States, which, joined with the *Genoeses* intestine Divisions, at last ruined the Greatness of this State; but before this came to pass in 1255. they reduced the *Venetians* to great straits, having taken *Chioggia*, an Island near the City; but lost all by demanding more than could be granted. In 1260. The *Venetians* gained another great Victory over them, taking twenty four Gallies. In 1291. the *Venetians* took from them *Pera*, and *Caffa*. But in 1293. the tide of Fortune turned, and the *Venetians* lost all their Fleet to the *Ge-*

*noeses*, and another of seventy Ships in 1298. But in 1314. the *Genoesse* were beaten by the *Venetians*: and in 1353. were by the *Venetians* reduced to such straits, that they were forced to put themselves under the Protection of the Duke of *Milan*, after which though they recovered to an Ability of contesting with the *Venetians*, and beat them in 1401. yet the *Turks* and their own Divisions, at last reduced them to so low an Ebb, that they were not able to set out a Fleet. Between the Years 1174. and 1339. they had four dreadful Civil Wars, or Broils in the City, which contributed very much to their ruin. In 1452. *Sfortia* Duke of *Milan* possessed himself of this City. In 1563. this City was cited to Answer for the Expulsion or Banishment of the Marquess of *Final* by *Ferdinando I.* Emperor of *Germany*. *Selim* the Grand Seignior, Emperor of the *Turks*, beat this Republick out of the Isle of *Chios*; in the Year 1571. Besides all these Mutations, the *French* pretend that in 1396. this Republick made over by a formal Grant to *Charles VI.* of *France*, all the Sovereign Lordship of that Republick, and the States depending on it, which was Executed and Confirmed again to *Charles VII.* in the Year 1458. and from this last Date the *French* had the Sovereignty of the City till 1528. when *Andreas Doria* taking advantage of the Imprisonment of *Francis I.* who was taken by the Forces of *Charles V.* at the Battel of *Pavia*; restored his Country to its former Liberty. Since which time, this State has had a very great dependence

dence on the Crown of *Spain*, by reason of his States in *Italy*; and have at all times preferred the Interests of that Kingdom before all others. This so far exasperated *Lewis XIV.* the now *French King*, that in the Year 1674. he sent a Fleet, and Bomb'd this City, in which Action the Ducal Palace was burnt, and many other of the noblest Palaces in the City, and an incredible mischief done. And in the end he forced them to send their Duke and four Senators to his Court to make their humble Submissions to him. Not that they parted with their Liberty to him, for they are still a Free State, nor that they had done him any Injury, which they were to acknowledge; but either because their Ancestors had Revolted above an hundred years ago, or because his most Christian Majesty would have it so.

The State of *Genoua*, is a part of *Italy*, anciently called *Liguria*, lying upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, which bounds it upon the South and West, on the East it has the Dukedoms of *Florence*, and on the North the Dukedoms of *Parma* in part, and *Montisferat* in part. Its length from East to West is one hundred and forty miles; its breadth is nevertheless very little. Yet that part of it which lies next the Sea, is wonderfully fruitful by Nature, and made much more so by the Industry of the Inhabitants, and has so many Villages and fine Buildings, especially towards *Genoua*, that it may seem to be one continued City. It is Governed as a Common-Wealth under a Duke, who is to continue but two years,

and two Senates or Councils. This Republick has under it *Corfica*, and *Capraia*, two Islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*, and had anciently many other.

*Genfui*, *Melas*, a River of the Lesser *Armenia*, which riseth from the Mountains of *Argæus*, and running Eaward, falls into the *Euphrates*, when it has passed the whole Province of *Armenia Minor*.

*Genubath*. See *Guinea*.

*Georgeto*, *Morgontiacum*, a Town of the further *Calabria*.

*Georgia*, a great Country in *Asia*, called by the Inhabitants *Gurgistan*, lying between the *Caspian Sea* to the East, and the *Euxine* to the West; and being bounded on the North by *Circassia*, *Comania*, and the Dominions of the Duke of *Muscovy*, and on the South by *Schirvan* a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, containing under this Name a part of *Armenia* the Greater, and *Armenia* the Lesser. This Kingdom was heretofore much greater than now it is, and had Monarchs who were Sovereigns of it, whose Royal Seat was the City of *Cotatis*; but lying between the *Turks* and the *Persians*, two powerful Neighbours, both of them have diminished the extent of it. Thus the *Turks* dispossessed the *Georgian Kings* of *Erzerum*, a City of *Armenia*, and the *Persians* of some others; and besides the Kings of it have some time since divided it into several small Principalities, whereby it is become much less able than otherwise it would have been to defend it self against those potent Princes who surround it: the Eastern Parts of it are accordingly

ingly Tributary to the King of *Persia*, the Northern to the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, and the Western to the *Turk*: The parts of this Kingdom are *Mengrelia*, *Guriel*, and *Imireta*, to the West where the ancient *Colchis* was: to the North is *Abaca*, and *Carthuel* (now a Province of *Persia*) and *Gagheta* (*Gaguesa*) to the East, formerly called *Iberia*; and *Samsche* [*Same-sa*] to the South towards *Armenia*. The principal Cities are *Cotatis* and *Teflis*. The *Georgians* are Christians by Profession, but by Practice the worst in the World, especially their Princes, and great Men, who will sell their Subjects for Slaves to the *Turks*, and *Persians*, or exchange them for Merchandize, otherwise their Faith is very tolerable, they are of the *Greek Church*, and till of late never heard of the Church of *Rome*.

*Georgia*, more properly so called, borders to the East upon *Circassia* and *Muscovy*, to the West upon *Armenia*, the Less, to the South upon *Armenia* the Greater, and to the North upon the *Euxine Sea*, and that part of *Colchis*, which is called *Imiretta*, (which I believe (saith Sir J. Chardin) to be all that Country which the Ancients call *Iberia*). It is a Country very full of Woods, and very Mountainous, which yet has in it a great number of pleasant Plains, only the middle of *Georgia* is more even and level than the rest: and the River *Kur* (*Cyrus*) runs through the middle of it. This Country is very fruitful in Corn, Herbs, and Fruits, and produces a vast quantity of excellent Wines,

but their most Staple Commodity is Silk, of which they have a great quantity, but not half what is reported; the Air is very dry, and cold in the Winter, and hot in the Summer.

*Gerawer*, *Geravia*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, towards the confluence or meeting of the *Mayn* [*Mænus*] and *Rhine*, between the County of *Erpach* on the East, and *Mentz* on the North and South, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the West. The principal places of which are *Geraw*, and *Darmstad*, from which latter place, this is sometimes by Foreigners called the *Lantgraviat de Darmstad*. The Town of *Geraw*, which gives this Territory its other Name, lies not above two German miles from the *Rhine*, and *Oppenheim* to the East upon the River *Noir*.

*Gergenti*, *Agrigentum*, an ancient, and once a most Potent and Magnificent City of *Sicily*, mentioned in the old *Greek* and *Latin* Historians very frequently. This City was built by the Inhabitants of *Gela*, six hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour, as *Thucydides* affirms, *Lib. 6.* and was called by the *Greeks* *Ἀκράγας*; and by the *Latins* *Agragas*, and *Acrigas*, as well as *Agrigentum*. It became in time so great, as to have ten miles in compass, and to contain Two hundred thousand Inhabitants; and others say so many more, as is incredible, if not impossible. See *Laer. Lib. 8.* When this City had not stood above forty years it fell into the hands of *Phalaris* a *Cretian*; who being Banished his Coun-

try, of a private Man became Lord of all *Sicily*, and is one of the most noted of all the ancient Tyrants, and enjoyed this Power sixteen years; after this the *Carthaginians* became Masters of it, and after them the *Romans*. It was not less Celebrated upon the account of *Empedocles* the famous *Pythagorean* Philosopher, who lived in the LXXXIV. Olympiad, one hundred and sixty years after the Foundation of this City. The Horses bred here were of great repute in *Greece*, and much used in their Games, on which occasion it is mentioned by *Virgil. Æn. 3.* It is now called by the Inhabitants *Gergenti*, and by the *Spaniards Girgenti*; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Palermo*; it is seated between the Rivers of *Arraga*, and *Naro*, upon an Hill, almost in the middle of the Southern Shoar of that Island, in Long. 37. 38. Lat. 36. 10.

*Germany, Germania*, one of the greatest Countries in *Europe*, and the Mother of those Nations which in the fall of the *Roman* Empire, Conquered all the rest. This Country at present is bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, and *Futland*; on the East by *Hungary*, *Prussia Superior*, and *Poland*; on the South by the *Alpes*, which part it from *Italy*, on the West by *France*, the *Netherlands*, and the *German* Ocean, and *Switzerland*: *West-Friseland*, *Guelderland*, *O-ver-Nffel*, and *Groningen*, were heretofore parts of *Germany* which belong now to the *United* Provinces. And on the other side, *Cleves*, *Fuliers*, *Liege*, the Bishopricks of *Cologne*, *Treves*, and great part of

the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and *Switzerland* of old belonged to *Gaul*, and now to *France*, yet are now of right parts of *Germany*. The *French* have taken from it *Alsatia*: and *Switzerland* some Ages since is Cantoned into small Commonwealths, which do not acknowledge the Emperor of *Germany* for their Sovereign. And as for *Denmark*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*, they have their distinct Kings, and are by no means parts of *Germany*. It is in length from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, to those of *Hungary*, one hundred and twenty *German* miles; in breadth from the *Baltick* Sea to the *Alpes*, which inclose *Friuli*, one hundred and twenty six. This vast Tract of Land is usually divided into Ten Circles, which are called *Francia*, *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Schwaben*, (sometimes called *Suabia*) the Upper and Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, *Westphalia*, the Upper and Lower *Saxony*, and the Circle of *Burgundy*; but this last has no Vote in the *Diet*, nor contributes any thing to the Charges of the Empire. The Emperor of *Germany* is not only the Head of *Germany*, but the first Prince in Christendom, in Rank and Order, though not the most Powerful. This Country is called by the Inhabitants *Deutschlandt* or *Teitschlandt*; by the *French* *Allemagne*; and by the *Spaniards* *Alemasia*; by the *Italians* *La Germania*, or *l'Allemagne*; by the *Dutch* *Duytslandt*; by the *Poles* *Ricimieciska*; by the *Hungarians* *Remes*; and by the *Greeks* *Einagt*. In ancient times this Country was extremely

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ly overgrown with Woods, and full of uncultivated Marshes: there were then no Cities, no Arts, no Tillage, but the Inhabitants were much like the Northern *Americans*, *Immanes Animis atque Corporibus*; of great growth as to their Bodies, and very barbarous as to their Minds. But great Warriors, and the invincible Enemies of the *Roman* Empire, which never could subdue them, but on the contrary, they at last destroyed that vast Empire in the time appointed. *Julius Caesar* was the first of all the *Romans* who (building a Bridge over the *Rhine*) entred this Country but with no great success. *Augustus* and *Tiberius*, Conquered those Nations of *Germany* which lay between the *Rhine* and *Italy*; but then about the Year of *Christ* 200. they too shook off the *Roman* Yoke, the rest were always free from it. The *Rhine* and the *Danube*, were the standing Bounds of this Empire, beyond which it could rarely keep any thing long. That which the *Romans* could never effect, the *Francks* under *Charles* the Great brought to pass, and subdued *Germany*. This Prince about the Year 801. was made Emperor of *France* and *Germany*. It continued in his Posterity till the Year 929. when *Henry I.* a *Saxon*, was Elected by the *Germans*, and this Family lasted till the Year 1002. when it fell into the House of *Bavaria*, in the Person of *Henry II.* In 1139. *Conrade III.* Duke of *Schwaben* Succeeded, and all the Emperors that followed were of that Family, till the Year 1274. After which the Empire for some

time had no Head, and changed Families at others very frequently, till *Albert II.* Duke of *Austria*, in the Year 1439. fixed it in the House of *Austria*. And all the Emperors ever since have been of that Family, *Leopold* the present Emperor, being the Eleventh from *Albert II.* which have successively swayed this Scepter; this Prince Succeeded *Ferdinand III.* in the Year 1657. Under these Princes *Germany* is become one of the most Civilized, cultivated, Learned, Countries in the World, full of Noble and populous Cities, and most flourishing Churches. As no Country had suffered more than this in the days of Ignorance, so when Learning had once discussed those Mists in the beginning of the XV. Century, this was one of the first that threw off the second Yoke, and made way for other Nations to do the same.

*German, Phrygia Major*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia* There is also a Mountain there called by the same Name, but of old *Dindymus*.

*Gerne, Garryenus*. See *Tare*, a River of *England*.

*Gernsey*. See *Garnsey*.

*Gerom'ea, Achelous*, a River of *Epirus*, which ariseth from Mount *Pindus*, and running Southward falls into the *Ionian* Sea. It is now written *Aspri* in our later Maps.

*Gers*. See *Egers*, a River of *France*.

*Gertrudenberg, Gertrudenberg*, a small, but very strong City in South *Holland*, near the River *Merwe*. See *Geertruydenberg*.

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*Geru, Gerun, Ogyris, Armusia.* The same with *Ormus*, or at least the Island in which *Ormus* stands. See *Ormus* and *Hoffman*.

*Gerzey, Casarea.* See *Farsey*, an Island on the Coast of *Normandy*.

*Gesara, Taurica Chersonesus.* See *Krim Tartary*.

*Geschisdag*, a River in *Mysia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, and also the present *Turkish* Name of *Olympus*, or *Mæsius*, a Mountain in the same Province.

*Gest, Gedrosia*, a Province in the East of the Kingdom of *Persia*, next the *Moguls* Empire, by others called *Circan*.

*Gestie*, a City in *Parthia*, called in ancient times *Suphta*.

*Gestrick, Gestricia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, upon the *Botner* Sea, to the West of which it lies, and is bounded on the North by *Singia*, on the West by *Dalecarlia*, on the South by *Uplandia*, and on the East by the *Botner* Sea; and is only famous for its Mines of Iron.

*Gevals, Gevalia*, a Town in the last mentioned Province of *Gestrick*, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, about four miles from the Confines of *Upland* to the North, twenty seven German miles from *Stockholm* to the North.

*Gewer, Favarinum*, called by the Inhabitants *Raab*; by the Germans *Favarin*, *Giavarino*; is a small, but very strong City, the Capital of a County in the Lower *Hungary*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gran*. It stands five miles from *Comora* to the

## G H

West, where the *Raab* and the *Rabnitz* fall into the *Danube*. This City is called *Gewer* by the *Hungarians*. It was fortified by *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary*, in the Year 1550. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1591. after a long siege; retaken by Surprise in the Night, by Count *Swartzenburg*, and Count *Palfi*, in 1606. This was at the beginning of this present War, the most Southern Town the Emperor had in the Lower *Hungary*. See *Favarin*.

*Geyl, Julia*, a River of *Germany*, which, as *Mercator* saith, flows through the Upper *Carinthia*, and falls into the *Drave*, a little below *Villach*.

*Gezaira*, that Province in the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*, in which *Algier* stands; which City too is by the *Arabs* called *Gezaira*.

*Gezan, Zaaram*, a City in *Arabia the Happy*, in the Province of *Hagias*, upon the North side of the River *Laakic*, which passing by *Medina*, there falls into the *Red Sea*. This City is also called *Algier*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 26. 00.

*Gezira, or Gesirat, Zegira* or *Zigira*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, about twenty miles North of *Nisibin*, and sixty from *Merdin* to the South-East.

*Ghammia*, a vast River of the *Asiatick* Great *Tartary*, which after a long Course, disburthens it self into the Sea of *Kaimachy*.

*Ghazuan, Bengebres*, a Mountain in *Arabia Felix*, out of which springeth *Eda*, a River of the same Country, which watereth *Mecca*, and

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and falls into the *Red Sea*, over against *Suquem* in *Egypt*.

*Gianea, Blascon*, a small Island on the Coast of *Provence*.

*Gianich, Nicopolis*, a City of the Lesser *Armenia*, upon the River *Ceraunia*, which falls into *Gensui*, thirty five German miles from *Erzerum* to the South-West, and forty five from *Cogni* to the North-East. This City was built by *Pompey* the Great, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sebastia*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 42. 25.

*Gianuti, Dianium, Sinonia*, an Island on the Coast of *Tuscany*.

*Giavarin, Arabo, Faurinum*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*. See *Rab*, which is the Name the *Hungarians* give this City.

*Giazza, Issus*, a City of *Cilicia*. See *Lai*.

*Gibel, G. balus*, a City of *Syria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, seated upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, not far from *Anticassium*, a Mountain of *Cælo-Syria*, forty miles from *Antardum*, and eleven from *Lardicea*. In the Maps there is a City called *Gibeletto*, nine miles South of *Tripoli*, and ten miles North of *Sidon*, which by others is called *Gebail*, and is the same place.

*Gibraltar, Calpe, Gibraltaria*, a City and Mountain in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, seated upon the Mouth of the *Mediterranean* Sea, where it runs into the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the North-Eastern Point, over against *Zeuta* in *Barbary*, from which it stands four *Italian* miles, and the same distance from the Ruins of *Heraclea*, eleven from

## G T

*Tangier* to the North-East, and sixteen from *Cadix* to the South-West. The City is called by the *Moors* *Gibel Tarick*, the Mountain of *Tarick*, from a Commander of theirs of that Name, who was the first that Landed here, when the *Moors* invaded *Spain*; and is but small, though very well fortified; it has a large Haven, and a strong Castle, which has always in it a Garrison of one hundred and fifty Soldiers. The City is built upon a Rock in a Peninsula, and the Castle stands on the highest part of the Rock. At the West and East end of it there are two Forts, or Block-houses, which stand lower next the Sea, each of which has nine Cannons, notwithstanding which securities, *James Heemskirk* the Dutch Admiral in 1607. entred this Harbour and destroyed the *Spanish* Fleet. This City is called in ancient Coins *Calpe*, and *Colonia Julia Culpa*, and it grew up out of the Ruins of *Heraclea* and *Carteja*, which lies not above one League from it. This and *Seuta*, or *Zeuta*, on the opposite Shoar in *Africa*, were by the Ancients believed to be *Hercules* his Pillars, beyond which there was no going. This City has also given Name to the *Streights of Gibraltar*, *Fretum Herculeum*, which is the only Outlet the *Mediterranean* Sea has into the *Atlantick* Ocean; concerning the breadth of which there is a great Controversie, some reckoning it seven *French* Leagues, others twelve *Italian* miles, and twenty for its length: and others one German mile and an half. This is one of the most famous frequented, and



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most anciently known Streights in the whole World.

*Giera, Hiera*, a small desolate Island near *Candia*.

*Gieraci, Hieracium, Locris, Narita*, a City of the further *Calabria*, three miles from the Shoars of the *Ionian* Sea, and about one from the Ruins of *Locris*, out of the which it sprung up. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*, from which it lies twenty seven miles to the North-East.

*Giera-petra, Hiera-petra, Hyerpytna*, a City of *Candia*, or *Creet*, which has a Castle, and an Haven such as it is, and which was heretofore a Bishops See; it lies on the South side of the Island in the Territory of *Sitia*, near Mount *Malaura*, sixteen miles from *Setia* to the West, and is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

*Gierusalem, Gerusalem*. See *Jerusalem*.

*Giessen, Gieffa*, a small, but very strong City in *Hassia*, in *Germany*, upon the River *Lhone*, four Leagues from *Marpurg* to the South: It was of late years made an University, and is the strongest Town in this Provinces, and under the *Lantgrave* of *Darmstadt* in part, and of *Cassel* in part.

*Gigel, Gigeri, Gigari, Igiti*, a City of *Africa*, which was heretofore a Bishops See, but is now a small Village in the Kingdom of *Algier*, twenty seven *German* miles from *Algier* to the East, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea. This City was taken by the *French* in 1664. and was afterwards deserted again by them. There was another City which *Ptolemy* calls *Co-*

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*lops*, and placeth it in the Province of *Zeugitania*, which is now called *Giger*.

*Giglio, Igilium, Iginium, Egilium*, a small Mountainous Island in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, which has in it one Village and a Castle, and belonged heretofore to the Republick of *Sienna*, with which it came into the hands of the Duke of *Tuscany*. It lies about a mile from the nearest Coast of *Italy*, between 34. and 35. deg. of Long. in Lat. 41. 55.

*Gibon, Nilus*, the great River of *Egypt*. See *Nilus*.

*Gilan, Gele, Gilania*, a Province of *Persia*, upon the South side of the *Caspian* Sea, which from it is often called the Sea of *Gilan*. The chief City of this Province is called *Gilan*, and stands upon the River *Abisrini*, twenty five *German* miles from the *Caspian* Sea, in Long. 90. 13. and Lat. 40.

*Gingi, Gingis*, a great City in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, which gives Name to a Province. This City was heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*, but has now a Prince of its own; the City is very strong, and has a Castle built upon a Rock. The Province, or Kingdom of *Gingi*, has *Bisnagar* to the North, the Gulph of *Bengala* on the East, the Mountains of *Malabar* on the West, and the Kingdom of *Tanjaour* to the South.

*Gingiro*, a Kingdom in the Lower *Aethiopia*, towards *Melinde*, and *Zanguebar*, and the Eastern Ocean.

*Ginopoli, Germanopolis, Jonopolis*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of

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of *Gangra*. It lies upon the *Black* Sea, ten *German* Miles West of *Carambis*, the most Northern Cape of the Lesser *Asia*.

*Giordano, Jordan*.

*Giorgiana, Georgia*.

*Govenazzo, Juvenacium*, a Maritime City of *Apulia* *Pucetia*, now *Terra di Lavoro*, upon the Gulph of *Venice*, between *Bari* to the North, and *Trani* to the South, twelve Miles from the first, and a little more from the latter, in Long. 40. 50. Lat. 41. 12. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. It stands upon an Hill, and is almost incompass'd with the Sea.

*Giovenco, Juvenicus, Invectus*, a River of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which falls into the Lake of *Celano*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, forty five Miles West of *Rome*, in the Province of *Abruzzo*. Heretofore it pass'd through the Lake without mixing with it, but whether it passeth into any other River, or is swallowed up by the subterraneous passages, which carry away the waters of that Lake, *Leandro* has not inform'd us.

*Gir*, a River of *Africa*, which rising in *Biledulgerida*, not far from the *Atlantick* Ocean, runs Eastward, and passing under several Chains of Hills and Mountains, at last falls into *Nile*, above the *Cataracts* of *Egypt*. It is a vast and wonderful River in all things, and deserves a more particular description, if the Countries through which it passes were so known to us, as to enable us to give it.

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*Girgia*. See *Hyrkania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

*Girigo, Girgium*, a City of the Upper *Egypt*, near the *Nile*, the Capital of a Province, which takes its Name from this City.

*Girmasti, Caicus*, a River of the Lesser *Asia*, which rising by a City of the same Name, washeth *Judai, Pergama, Caristo*, and *Stinga*, and then falls into the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Metellino*. The City of *Girmasti* was of Old called *Hierogerma*; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cyziceno*, and is called only *Germa* in the Councils, being attributed by some to *Mysia* Minor, by others to *Phrygia* Minor; it lies between *Balichstria* to the East, and *Pergama* to the West.

*Giro, or Palmacia, Venaria*, a small Island on the Eastern coasts of *Genoua*.

*Girona, Gerunda*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, built by *Gerrion*, a Celebrated Hero, who is said to have lived Anno Mundi 2840. and to have been Contemporary with *Hely* the Judge of *Israel*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, of a large extent, seated partly upon the descent of a Hill, and partly upon a Plain, ennobled with two Bridges, one in the City over the River *Oingar*, and the other without the City, on the North side, over the River *Ter*, and besides is very well fortified, and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. This City lies seven Leagues from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the West, eight from the borders

borders of *France*, fourteen from *Perpignan* to the South, and sixteen from *Barcelona* to the North.

*Gisors*, *Cesortium*, an ancient Town in *Normandy*, mentioned by *Antoninus*; the Capital of *le Vexin Normand*, a Territory in this Province, which lies upon the River *Epte*, sixteen Leagues from *Paris* to the West, and ten from *Rom* to the North-East. It has given the Title of an Earl for many Ages past.

*Givaudan*, *Gabali*, a Territory *Languedoc*, the Capital of which in is *Mende*; it lies between *Auvergne* to the North, and *Rovergne* to the West, the Lower *Languedoc* to the South, and *Vivara* and *Velay* to the East. It is placed in the Mountains near the source of the *Allier*, the *Lot*, [*Olda*] and the *Tarn*. *Mende* the principal City, lies twenty five Leagues from *Lyon* to the South-West; and *Baignol*, the next to *Mende* in greatness, lies about six Miles South of it.

*Giulap*, *Chaboras*, *Chobar*, a River and City of *Mesopotamia*. The River riseth from Mount *Mafius*, in the Confines of the Greater *Arabia*, and running Southward through *Mesopotamia*, falls into the River *Euphrates*, at *Al Thabur*, which last City it seems is by some called *Giulap*, the River is the same that passeth by *Caramit*, the Capital of *Diarbeck*, or *Mesopotamia*, and in the latter Maps is called *Soaid*. This is supposed to be the River *Chobar*, mentioned by *Ezekiel* the Prophet.

*Giulia*, *Julia*, a City of *Transylvania*, between the Rivers of *Sebekeres*, and *Feyerkeres*, upon the Lake *Zarkad*, seven German Miles South of *Great Waradin*, upon the Frontiers of *Transylvania*, and is yet in the Hands of the Turk, whose Ancestors Conquered it in the year 1566.

*Giulich*, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Cilicia*.

*Giulick*, *Juliacum*. See *Juliers*, the Capital of the Duchy of that Name.

*Giustandil*, *Acrys*, *Justiniana Prima*, *Lychmidus*, *Tauresium*, a City of *Macedonia*, commonly by the Christians called *Locrida*, standing on the Confines of *Albania*, upon the Lake *Pelioum*, out of which the River riseth, which watereth *Albanopoli*. This City was the birth-place of that Great Prince *Justinian* the Emperor, and from him had the name of *Justiniana*: and even now is a great and populous City, and an Archbishops See, it stands upon an high Hill, eighty Miles from *Durazzo* to the East.

*Glamorganshire*, one of the twelve Counties of *Wales*, has on the South the *Severn* Sea, on the East *Monmouthshire*, on the North *Brecknockshire*, and on the West *Caermarthenshire*, the North part being Mountainous, is barren and unpleasant, the South side descending by degrees, spreads it self into a fruitful Plain, which is filled with Towns. The principal City of this County in *Landaf*. There is in this County an hundred and eighteen Parishes. The Earl-

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dom of this County was granted to *Edward Somerset*, Lord *Herbert* of *Chepstow*, &c. by *Charles I.* in 1645. the Father of *Henry Duke of Beaufort*, in which Loyal and most Noble Family it now is.

*Glan*, *Clanes*, a River in *Bavaria*, which falls into the *Danube*.

*Glanio*, *Clanius*, *Liris*, a River in *Italy*, which is now frequently called *L' Agno*. See *Agno*.

*Glarys*, *Calarona*, *Glarona*, a Town in *Switzerland*, which is the Capital of a Canton, seated in a Valley of the same Name, upon the River *Sarneff*, amongst very high Hills, called *Glarnischberg*, eighteen Miles from *Altorf* to the South-East, and as many from *Schwits* to the North-East, and thirty from *Chur*. This is so great, populous, and strong, that it may compare with most Cities. The Plain upon which it stands, lies by the River *Limat*, and is about three German Miles in length, being fenced on three sides by the trowing *Alpes*, having on the South and East the *Grisons*, on the West the Canton *Von Vry*, and of *Schwits*, and on the North the River *Limat*, which parts it from the *Grisons*. This is one of the lesser Cantons, and is the eighth in number. This Territory was of old subject to the Monastery of *Secon*, which had the Tythes, and some certain Rents, but the Inhabitants were otherwise free of all Exactions, Taxes and Tolls, and were Governed by a Senated chosen out of themselves, and by their own Laws and Cu-

stoms, only the Abbess of the Monastery chose the Senators; and the Emperor was Advocate of the Monastery, which Right being consigned by *Fredericus Aenobarbus*, to *Otho*, Palatine of *Burgundy*, came to the House of *Hapsburgh*, and by the latter to *Albert*, Son of *Rodolphus I.* who attempting to change these methods of Government, this Canton in the year 1351. Revolted, and was received into the League of the Cantons; and in 1386. gave the *Austrians* a fatal overthrow. *Zuinglius*, about the year 1515. Preaching here against the Church of *Rome*, many of the Inhabitants imbraced the Reformed Religion, the rest persisting in the *Roman* Religion, and so it stands at this day.

*Glas*, *Naneus*, a River in *Scotland*, the same with *Strachnavern*.

*Glasco*, *Glasquo*, *Glasum*, a City, in the West of *Scotland*, upon the River *Cluyd*, [*Glotta*] sixteen Miles from the Western Shoar. This was very anciently a Bishops See, but discontinued till King *William* of *Scotland*, restored it; and is now an Archbishops See, and an University, which was opened here by *Turnbull*, a Bishop, who in the year 1554. built a College here; and it is now the best place of Trade in this part of *Scotland*, having a delightful situation, excellent Apples, and a Bridge of eight Arches over the *Cluyd*.

*Glastenbury*, *Glasconia*, *Avalonia*, a very ancient and famous Abbey in the Isle of *Avalon*, in

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*Somersetshire*, upon the River *Parret*, which is said to have been built, or begun, by *Joseph of Arimathea*, the Apostle of the *British* Nation; and which was therefore honored above all other places in this Nation. The first small Cell failing, *Devi* Bishop of *St. Davids*, erected a new one in the same place. But *Ina* King of the West Saxons, who began his Reign in 689. and Reigned thirty eight years, was its lasting and most bountiful Founder, who about the year 708. erected here a very fair and stately Church, in which time it was a kind of School, or Seminary for the Church, but managed by Secular Priests. *Dunstan* brought in *Benedictine* Monks, about the year 970. and under these the place thrived wonderfully, and became a small City, encompassed with a strong Wall of a Mile about, and replenished with stately buildings; and they had a Revenue of 3508 *l. per annum*, to maintain all this, when *Henry VIII.* put an end to all their Greatness. In this place in the Reign of *Henry II.* between two Pyramids, was found the Tomb of King *Arthur*, the famous Prince of the *Britains*, which is a very great indication of the antiquity of this Place, if there were no other.

*Glatz*, *Clacium*, *Glodium*, *Glatium*, a City of *Bohemia*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name, seated upon the River *Neis*, which runs through *Silesia*, and beneath *Guben* falls into the *Oder*, near the Mountains of *Fistelberg*, twenty one German Miles from *Prague* to the East,

and fifteen from *Olmütz* to the North; it is a small City, built at the foot of an Hill, and has a strong Castle in it. *Dubravius* saith it belonged heretofore to *Silesia*.

*Glencarn*, *Carbantorigum*, an Earldom in *Nidisdale* in *Scotland*, belonging for a long time to the *Cunninghams*, a great Family in that Nation.

*Glendelagh*, *Glendelachum*, once a City, now a Village, in the County of *Dublin*; this was once a Bishops See, but it is now united to the Bishoprick of *Dublin*. This name is written *Glandeloure*, and *Glandilaure*.

*Glenuz Bay*, *Clenlucensis Sinus*, the Bay or Arm of the Sea, which divides *Ireland* from *Galloway* in *Scotland*.

*Glinbotin*, *Planina*, *Scardus*, a Mountain in the Eastern Confines of *Macedonia*, towards *Albania*, out of which springs the River *Drin*.

*Globioken*, a Town in *Lithuania*, which was made famous by a great defeat of the *Moscovites* by the *Poles* in 1661. in which the former lost twelve thousand men, and all their Cannon and Carriages.

*Gloneck*, a River of *Bavaria*, near *Tyrol*.

*Gloucester*, *Claudia*, & *Claudia Castra*, *Clevum*, *Glovernum*, a very ancient City, in a County of the same Name, in the West of *England*, which is called *Glevum* by *Antoninus*; it being a Roman Colony designed for the curbing the *Silures*, a Warlike *British* Clan. It lies on the East side of the

the *Severn*, and where it is not secured by that River, has in some places a very strong Wall, and is a neat and populous City; on the S. side it had a fine Castle built of square stone, which is now ruined. *Ceaulin*, King of the West Saxons, about the year 570. was the first that Conquered this City from the *Britans*. About 873. it fell into the Hands of the *Danes*, who miserably defaced it. Soon after this *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, built the Cathedral, to which belongs now a Dean, and six Prebends. In this Church *Edward II.* was buried, and not far from him, *Robert* the eldest Son of *William* the Conqueror, two unfortunate Princes. In the Barons Wars under *Edward I.* and *Henry III.* it suffered very much. *Henry VIII.* settled here a Bishops See in 1540. the first Bishop of which, was *Dr. John Chambers*, from whom *Dr. Frampton*, the present Bishop, is the fourteenth in number. *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth*, had been Bishop of the See before, but it was suppressed in after-times, and was now again revived. This City falling at first into the Hands of the Rebels in our late Troubles, was besieged August 10. 1643. by the Kings Forces, the 18. the King came in person to this Leager, but *Essex* coming up Sept. 10. the Siege was raised: and so for ought I can find it continued in their Hands till the Restitution of *Charles II.*

*Gloucestershire*, was the chief seat of the *Dobuni*; on the West it butteth upon *Monmouthshire*, and *Herefordshire*, on the North upon *Worcestershire*, on the East

upon *Warwickshire*; and on the South upon *Wiltshire*, and *Somersetshire*; a pleasant and fruitful County, stretching in length from North-East to South-West, the Eastern part swelling up into Hills, called *Cotteswold*, the middle part sinks into a fertile Plain, watered by the *Severn*, the Western side is much covered with Woods. In the times of *William* of *Malmesbury*, the Vales in this County were filled with Vineyards, which are now turned to Orchards, and imployed in Cyder, the true and natural *English* Wine. The Honour or Dukedom which belongs to this County, is now annexed to the Royal Family, and the last which bore this Title, was *Henry*, the third Son to *Charles the Martyr*, who was intituled Duke of *Gloucester* in 1641. Created so May 13. 1659. and died September 13. 1660. a Prince of great Hope and Constancy.

*Glogaw* the Greater, *Glogavia*, *Glogavia*, a City of *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Oder*, which is very well fortified, and has a strong Castle, and is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Glogaw*, about two German Miles from the borders of *Poland*, and fifteen from *Breslaw* to the North, and from *Sagan* to the East seven Miles. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1647.

*Maly*, or *Klein Glogaw*, upon the same River, four Miles from *Oppelen* East, and from *Niessa* South, ten from *Glatz* East, and thirty from the Great *Glogaw* South.

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*Gluckstad, Gluckstadium, Fanum Fortuna*, as the Name imports; a Town in Germany, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, upon the *Elbe* in *Stormaria*, placed at the confluence of the *Elbe* and the *Stoer*. It was raised and fortified by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark* in the year 1620. and belongs now to that Crown. It stands six Miles beneath *Hamburg* to the West.

*Glucksbourg, Glucksburgum*, a small Town in *Denmark*, from which the Dukes of *Holstein* have their Title of *Glucksbourg*, or *Luxbourg*. It stands in the East part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near *Flentsburgh*, from which it lies but one German Mile to the East, upon a Bay of the *Baltick Sea*, towards the Isle of *Alsen*.

*Glycynero, Athyras, L' Acqua Dolce*, a River of *Thrace*, which ariseth near *Byzia, Bilzier* or *Vysa* a City of *Thrace*, and running Southward falls into the *Propontis* South of *Seliurea*, ten German Miles South of *Constantinople*, and six North of *Perintho*.

*Gnesna, Limosaleum, Gnesna*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which by the Germans is called *Gnisen*; it is an Archbishops See, in the Palatinate of *Kalish*, towards the Confines of *Germany*, and was anciently called *Limosaleum*, this was the Royal City of *Poland*, and is now the Seat of the Primate of that Nation, but it is now only the Capital of *Polonia Major*, and is daily decaying, having suffered much by Fire in the year 1613. It lies three Polish Miles North from the River *Warta*, seven from *Kalish*, as many almost

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from *Pofna* East, thirty five from *Warsaw* to the North-West, and thirty from *Dantzick* to the South-West. This City was built by *Lechus I.* King of *Poland* in a Marshy Ground. The Bishoprick was Founded by *Mieczilaws*, Duke of *Poland*, in the year 966. The Bishop of this See executes the Regal Office in the Interregnum of that Kingdom, and Summoneth the Diet for the Election of a new King.

*Gnido, Cnidus, Gnidus*, a ruined old City of *Caria* in the Lesser *Asia*, seventy Miles from *Halicarnassus* to the East, between *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*. There are here many ruins of ancient Structures, as a Theatre, a Temple, and the like, which shew the antiquity of it, though it is now desolate, and its two Havens, which made it once so famous, are totally decayed.

*Goa, Barygasa, Goa*, a City of the Hither *East-Indies*, called thus by the Portuguese, but *Goemoot* by the Natives, that is the Fruitful well watered Land. It lies in a small Island towards the Mouth of the River *Mandova*, on the Shoars of the Province of *Cuncan*, in Long. 104. 15. Lat. 15. 40. on the Western Shoar of the Cape of *Malabar*. This Island belonged anciently to the King of *Decam*; but in 1510. was Conquered by *Alfonfus Albuquerque*, a Portuguese. Pope *Paul I.* made it an Archbishops See, and it was for a long time after the most Celebrated Mart and Haven, in the *East-Indies*: great, populous, rich, and strong,

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strong, though neither walled nor fortified, but only as it had six Forts in the Suburbs. The Portuguese also erected here an University, made it the Seat of the Viceroy of the *Indies*, and improved it as much as was possible. Thus *Baudrand*. And *Thevenot* assures us, that it has good Walls, with Towers, and Cannon good plenty. The Island produceth Corn, Cattel, and Fruit in abundance, and it wants not good Water. It is still the Capital of the Portuguese Acquisitions in this remote part of the World, full of Religious Houses and Churches, Monks and Friars, but much lessened as to its Trade, by the growth of the Dutch *East-Indy* Company.

*Goes, Goæ, Tergoes*, a considerable Town in *Zeeland*, seated on that Branch of the *Scheld*, which is called the *Schenk*; it is a great, rich, and populous Town, and lies on the North Shoar of the Isle of *Beuelandt*, four Miles East of *Middleburgh*, and almost five from *Uililiffingen* to the North-East. *Gucciardin*.

*Goga, Dunga*, a small City in *India Propria*, under the *Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, towards the North Shoar of the Bay of *Barigazen*, sixty Spanish Leagues from *Dabul* to the North.

*Gogna, Agonia*, a small River in the Dukedom of *Milan*, which ariseth near the Lake called *il Maggiore*, in the County of *Novarese*, and running Southward by *Novara Mortara*, a little above *Dorno*, takes in from the East

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the *Ditombio*, and then falls into the *Po*, eight Miles West of *Pavia*.

*Gojame, Gojamum*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in the Higher *Ethiopia*, near the Sources of the *Nile*, where it breaks out of the Lake *Zembre*, or *Zaire*, and it lies on the South of the said Lake, between it and the Mountains; the Capital of it being *Zembre*, a City which gives Name to the Lake, between Long. 40. and 50. and South Lat. 10. and 20.

*Golconde, Golconda*, a Kingdom in the Hither *East-Indies*, near the Bay of *Bengala*; on the North it has the Empire of the *Mogul*, on the West the Kingdom of *Decam*, on the South the Kingdom of *Bisnagar*, and on the East the Bay of *Bengala*. This is more frequently called *Orixia*. It is a great Kingdom, and lies extended by the space of two hundred and sixty French Leagues upon the Bay of *Bengala*, and takes the name of *Golconda* from the Capital City of it, which lies between the River *Guenga*, and the Mountains of *Balagua*, and is a great and noble City, and lies sixty Leagues from the Port of *Masilupatam* to the North, and fifty from the nearest Coast of the Ocean to the West, the other Cities are *Conteripatam*, *Caregare*, *Orixia*, *Masilupatam*, *Narsingapatam*, and *Maliapaura*, or *St. Thomas*. This Prince is one of the most powerful in the *Indies*. It is a pleasant Country to Travel in, by reason of the Rice and Corn, and the many lovely Reservatories. Monsieur *Thevenot* in his Travels, assures us that

that *Golconda* is only a Castle where the King of *Orixa* resides, and that the City is called *Bagnagar*, and is a great, and a populous, rich, and well Traded City, in Southern Lat. 17. 10. adorned with many noble Structures, and fine Gardens, tho the common people live in low, Thatched, ill contrived Hutts. The Castle of *Golconda* stands two Miles West of *Bagnagar*, upon a Hill rising like a Sugar-Loaf, secured by a Dike, which is very deep, and a Wall made of Stones three Foot in length and breadth, the Ditches are filled with fair and good water, and besides this Wall, it has five round Towers, with a great many Cannon Mounted, both on the Wall and Towers, for the defence of the place. The Prince of this Country is a Mahometan, and is Tributary to the Great *Mogul*; he has vast Revenues, being the Proprietor of all the Lands in his Kingdom, and his Tolls yield him a great sum of money.

*Goletta, Calache*, a Fort in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, built by *Charles V.* in the year 1535. at the entrance of the Bay of *Tunis*, which was taken and ruined by the *Turks* in 1574.

*Golfo di Arabia, Sinus Arabicus*, the *Red Sea*, famous for the passage of the Children of *Israel*. That which we call a Bay or Arm of the Sea, or a Sea restrained within narrower bounds, as opposed to the word Ocean, is by the *Italians*, *Spanish*, and *Portuguese*, called *Golfo*; so that in their account there is a vast number of *Golfoes*, or *Gulphs*, but I

will only take notice here of the more remarkable, and to which the word *Gulph* is commonly added, reserving the rest to their proper places.

—*di Balsora, Sinus Persicus*, the *Persian Gulph*, which divides *Persia* from *Arabia*.

—*di Lepanto, Sinus Crisseus* *five Corinthiacus*, is a Bay or Branch of the *Adriatick Sea*, which entering on the West side of the *Morea*, divides it from *Livadia*, or *Achaia*, a part of *Greece* and it extends it self to the six Mile *Ifmus*, which connexes the *Morea* to the rest of *Greece*. This has been made exceeding famous by a great Naval Victory the *Venetians* obtained here against the *Turks* in 1571. in which the Maritim Forces of that Empire were so broken, that it has not been able to recover the loss to this day. And this present year 1687. the *Venetians* again entered this *Gulph*, and taking its *Dardanelis*, are become the intire Masters of it.

—*di Mexico*, a vast Bay, which from the North Sea, or *Atlantick Ocean*, between *Florida*, *Cuba*, *Hispaniola*, and the *Carribbe Islands*, insinuates it self, and forms a kind of Semicircle, of about twenty degrees from North to South, and near fifty from East to West. In this Bay *Jamaica* lies upon the North, it has *Florida* upon the West, *New Spain* on the East, and upon the South *New Granada*. The Continent of *America* is not here in the narrowest part above twenty German Miles, and therefore all that lies South of this Streight, is called South, and

and the other North *America*. —*di Taranto, Sinus Tarentinus*, is all that great Bay that lies at the South end of *Italy*, which has *Otranto* on the East, the *Basilicat* on the North, and *Calabria* on the West, and which has the Island of *Sardo*, almost in the middle of it.

—*di Venetia, the Venetian Gulph*, or *Adriatick Sea*, which is a great branch of the *Mediterranean Sea*, which divides *Greece* on the East from *Italy* on the West, at the North end of which lies the City of *Venice*, which commands this Sea, and will suffer no other armed Ships upon it (as much as in that State lies) but Merchants and the Convoys of them.

*Golle, Galliola*, a River in *Soissons* in the Isle of *France*.

*Gollenberg, Asciburgus*, a Mountain in *Poland*, which is a Branch of the *Sarmatian Mountains*, in the opinion of *Ptolemy*. It begins at the Town of *Twardozyn*, in the Confines of *Hungary*, and running Northwards towards the River *Swarta*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* ends at the *Baltick Sea*. This Mountain is called *Gollenberg* by the Inhabitants, and *Tartary* by the *Poles*.

*Golnow, Gohnovia*, a small City in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the River *Ilma*, which a little lower falls into the *Oder*, five German miles North-East of *Stetin*. This City was built in the Year 1188. And was heretofore a great and rich place, but of later times it has suffered much by Fire, and War too: by the Peace of *Westphalia* it belonged to

the King of *Sweden*; but by the Treaty of *S. German* in 1679. it was mortgaged to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the *Swedes*, for fifty thousand Crowns.

*Golo, Tuolo*, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

*Gomera*, one of the *Azores Islands*, which is twenty two Leagues in Compass, and has a Town of the same Name, and a large Haven: this Island is supposed to be that which the Ancients called *Theode*.

*Gonfi, Gomphi*, a Town of *Thessalia*, in the Borders of *Epirus*, towards the Springs of the River *Penee*, thirty miles East of *Ragusa*; it is still called by the ancient Name, but is reduced to a Village.

*Gonga, Gannum, Ganos, Gonni, Gonos*, a Town in *Thrace*, in the Province of *Corp*, upon the *Propontis*. It lies in the middle between *Rodisso* to the South, and *Constantinople* to the North, fifteen miles from either. It is mentioned in the Councils.

*Gorch*, a Village of the Lower *Hungary*, upon the River *Zarwich*, between *Alba-regalis*, and *Quingue Ecclesie*.

*Goritia, Noreja, Fulium Carnicum, Goritia*, is a small, but very strong City in the Eastern Border of *Friuli*, next *Carniola*, upon the River *Lisonzo*, or *Isonzo*, [ *Sonzu* ] three German miles from *Friuli* East, and the same distance from the *Gulph*, or Bay of *Trieste* to the North, seventeen miles from *Venice* to the East. This is the Capital of a small County of the same Name, and is well seated, overlooking a fair Plain to the South-West. The Emperor's Governour



of the Country lives in the Castle, who has a Guard allowed him. The *Germans* call this place *Gortz*. This City and County fell to *Frederick IV.* by Inheritance from the last Earl of *Gortz*, who died in the Year 1473. and ever since it has been in the Possession of the House of *Austria*. It has been esteemed a part of *Carniola*, though it be in truth a part of *Friuli*.

*Gorkum, Gorichemum*, a City or great Town in South *Holland*, upon the *Maes*, where it receives the *Ling*, one mile more West than the confluence of the *Maes* and *Wael*, three Leagues from *Dort* to the East, and two from *Vianen* to the South, and four from *Breda* to the North; this City is very strongly Fortified.

*Gorlitx, Gorlitium*, a City of the Upper *Lusatia*, in *Germany*, which is the Capital of that Country. It is very strong, and seated in a Marsh upon the River *Nisse*, which falls into the *Oder* between *Gossen*, and *Franckfort*, twelve German miles from *Glogaw* to the South-West, and the same distance from *Dresden* to the East, and eighteen from *Prague* to the North. It was heretofore under the King of *Bohemia*, but belongs now to the Elector of *Saxony*.

*Goro, Sagis*, a Haven at one of the Mouths or Outlets of the *Po*.

*Goslar, Goslaria*, an Imperial and Free City, in the Lower *Saxony*, in *Germany*, within the bounds of the Dukedom of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*, in the Forest of *Sellerwalt*. It was built by *Henry the Fowler*, and fortified in the Year

1201. The Dukes of *Brunswick* are its Protectors; it stands on the Confines of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, five miles from that City to the South-East, and seven from *Halberstad* to the West, upon the River [*Gosa*] *Goslar*, which a little lower falls into the River *Oakre*, [*Obater*.]

*Gostynin, Gostinia*, a small Town and a Castellany thereto belonging, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, in the Great *Poland*, two miles from the *Vistula*, and from *Ploczko* to the South, which has a Castle, which is tolerably strong. This small place was made famous by the Imprisonment and death of *Susicius* Great Duke of *Moscovy*.

*Gorham, Egates, Aegates*, a knot of small Islands in the *Mediterranean* Sea, over against the Western Point of *Sicily*, upon the Coast of *Africa*.

*Gothardsberg, Adula, Summa Alpes*, a considerable Branch of the *Swiss Alpes*, between the Duchy of *Milan* and *Switzers*, where the *Pennine Alpes* begin; and it lies in part in the Canton of *Uri*, and in part in the Upper League of the *Grisons*, between *Altorf* to the North, and the Town of *Belinzona* (once a Town of the Duchy of *Milan*, now belonging to the *Swiss*) upon the River *Tesino* to the South, the parts of this Mountain are *Grispaltzberg*, from whence springeth the first Branch of the *Rhine*; *Vogelberg*, called by the *Italians*, *il monte Uccello*, from whence comes the second Branch of the *Rhine*; *Mont Furk*, from whence the *Rhosne* and the *Tesino*, *Mont Grimsel*, the Mother of the *Aar*

*Aar* and *Rufs*, which do both afterwards fall into the *Rhine*.

*Gothen, Gotha*, a small City in *Thuringia* in *Germany*, built by the *Goths*, which is now under the Duke of *Gotha*, a Branch of the House of *Saxony*, whose Castle is *Grimmstein*, this place was heretofore very strong, but in the time of *Ferdinand I.* it was destroyed, and in later times was again rebuilt, and called *Freidenstein*. It stands three German miles from *Erford* to the West, and four from *Eysenach*.

The Dukedom of *Gotha*, is a part of the Upper *Saxony*, under the Dominion of its own Duke, who is a Branch of the Line of *Weymar*, and besides this is Possessed of *Altenburg* in *Misnia*, *Coburg*, and a part of *Hennenberg* in *Franconia*, and *Osterland* in the Upper *Saxony*.

*Gothebourg, or Gotembourg*, a very strong City with an Harbour belonging to it in the Province of *Westrogothia*, at the entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, three German miles from *Babuys* to the South, sixty six from *Stockholm* to the South-West, and seventeen from *Skagen* (the most Northern Point of *Futland*) to the North-West. In this City *Charles IX.* King of *Sweden* died, in the Year 1660. There is another Town of the same Name in *New York* in *America*, which was built by the *Swedes*, but taken from them by the *Hollanders*, and taken again from the *Hollanders* by the *English*.

*Gotland, Gothia*, the South part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, called by the Inhabitants *Guslandt*; by

the *Swedes* *Gota*; by the *Germans* *Gotlandt*. It lies between *Sweden* properly so called, and *Norway* to the North, and the *Baltick* Sea, and from *Norway* it is again divided by the vast Lake *Wener*, and the River that issueth out of it. This great space of Land is divided into three great parts or Provinces, *West Gota*, *Öst Gota*, and *Sod Gota*; each of these is again subdivided into lesser Provinces. In *Ostrogothia*, is *Öst Gota*, *Smaland*, *Oeland*, and an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, called *Gotland*. In *Sod* (or South) *Gota* which lies next *Denmark*, being separated from it only by the *Sound*, are *Skone*, *Haland*, and *Bleking*; which three last mentioned, belonged heretofore to the *Danes*, but in the Year 1658. by the Treaty of *Roschild*, were yielded to the *Swedes*. In *Westrogothia* are *Daal*, and *Wermeland*, the principal Cities in these Provinces are, *Calmar*, *Gottenbourg*, *Babuys*, and *Landskroon*. This was the Country of that Nation of the *Goths*, which contributed so very much to the ruin of the Western *Roman* Empire. They began first to be taken notice of under *Decius* the Emperor, in the Year of *Christ* 251. *Theodosius* Conquered them after this, when they had but a little before ruined *Valens* his Predecessor, *Alaricus* took *Rome*, after whom *Atulphus* set up the Kingdom of *Wisigoths*, or Western *Goths* in *Aquitania*, and *Narbon* in *France*, which was Conquered in the Year 506. or rather removed into *Spain*, where it continued three hundred years more, till *Rodericus* the last King of this Race, was

overthrown and slain by the *Moors*, and *Saracens of Africa*. Of all which I shall speak more largely in the proper places.

*Gottingen, Dulgibiorum, Dulgumniorum, Munitium, Fulphurdum, Gottinga, Gottingen*, a City of the Lower Saxony, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, upon the River *Leyne*, five German miles from *Limbecke* on the same River to the South, twelve from *Paterborne* to the East, and sixteen from *Mansfelt* to the West; the River upon which it stands, a little beneath *Ferden*, falls into the *Weser*, above *Bremen* to the East, six miles.

*Gotz, Emmaus*, a City of *Palestine*.

*Gozz, Thera*, an Island near *Candia*.

*Gozo*, a small Island near *Malta*, called *Claudia*, in the *Acts of the Apostles*.

*La Grace*, or *La Grasse*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*, in the stead of *Antipolis*, now *Antibe*; it is seated upon an Hill, and is a fine well built City, three Leagues from *Antibe* to the West, and seven from *Nice* to the same quarter, and about twenty four from *Embrun* to the South, and the same distance from *Sisteron* to the South-West. *Hadr. Vales.* in his *Notitia Gallie* saith, This City in the Year 1285. belonged to the Bishoprick of *Arles*, and *Antibe* was then the Bishops See; but in 1322. this is named, as a Suffragan Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*, in the *Itinerary of Gregory XI*. And that the See was removed hither upon

the account of the daily incursions of *Pyrats* and *Robbers*, and upon the slaughter of one of the Bishops of *Antibe*. For (saith he) *Antibe is a Sea-Port, but La Grace is a strong Castle, and more remote from the Sea*. Which reason sheweth the weakness of the *French Nation* at Sea in those times.

*Grado, Gradus*, a City and Island belonging to *Friuli*, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*, or Gulph of *Venice*, built by the Inhabitants of *Aquileja*, eighty miles from *Venice* to the East, and twelve from *Aquileja* to the South, which is under the *Venetians*. The Patriarchs of *Aquileja* long since removed from thence and settled here; as they went afterwards from hence to *Venice*, about two hundred years since, *Elias* one of these Patriarchs in the Year 602. Celebrated a Council in this place.

*Grafignana, Caferoniana*, a County within the *Apeimine*, the greatest part of which is under the Duke of *Modena*, the rest belongs to the Republick of *Luca*.

*Grafschaft Mansfeld, Mansfeldiensis Comitatus*, the County of *Mansfield*. The word *Grafschaft*, in the *German Tongue* signifying a County.

*Grambusia, Crambusa*, a small Island on the Coast of *Cilicia*.

*Gran, Strigonum*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*, seated on the South-West side of the River *Danube*, where the River *Gran* falls into the *Danube*. Its Castle is a very fine Pile, built upon the Banks of the *Danube*, upon a Rock, which is very steep. The City is of a Triangular form. It has two great

Towers,

Towers, one toward *Thomasberg*, and the other towards the *Danube*, over against *Barkan*, between these Towers there is a Wall, which has small Flanks and Redoubts, and a Dike flanked with hewn Stone; at the foot of the Dike there runs a *Terrasse*, which has strong *Pallisadoes*, and four great Points which serve instead of *Ravelins*; the other side towards the *Danube* has nothing but Walls and *Pallisadoes*; but then it is very steep on that side, and secured by the River. The Castle stands very high, but there are two Mountains from which it may be battered. This City is divided into two parts, the High and the Low Town, the last Commanding the *Danube*, and they are both very strong, and have good Walls. *S. Thomas's Hill* is also well fortified, because being very near the Town, it would otherwise have Commanded it. There are in it excellent temperate Baths. This City was heretofore the Capital of *Hungary*, and has many Magnificent Buildings in it, *S. Stephens Church*, the Archbishops Palace, &c. The Country about it affords excellent Wines, and there is a plenty of Hot Springs, so that the pleasantness of its situation, and the fertility of the Soil easily induced the ancient Kings of *Hungary* to settle here. The importance of this Place has brought upon it many bloody Sieges. *John King of Hungary* besieged it without any success; about the Year 1529. *Solyman the Magnificent* took it in the Year 1544. The Count of *Mansfield* retook it for the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, in the Year 1595. but it

was lost again by the *Cowardice* of the Garrison in 1605. the Governor being accidentally killed. Just over against it stands *Barkan*, to which there is a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, which together with *Barkan*, was burnt by the Christians in 1664. In 1683. there was under the Walls of this City, a sharp Engagement between the *Turks* and *Germans*, the latter prevailing, and taking the City of *Gran* also, *October 23*. after they had beat the *Turks* from *Vienna*. *July 30*. 1685. the *Turks* again besieged this City, but were forced to retire, *August 16*. with the loss of all their Cannon and Baggage. It stands six German miles from *Alba Regalis* to the East, and the same distance from *Buda* to the North, and from *Comora* to the South, in a most fruitful and pleasant Plain, and is called by the Inhabitants *Stegran*; by the *Germans* *Gzan*; by the *Italians* *Strigonia*. *S. Stephen King of Hungary* was born here. This City is also an Archbishops See, and the Archbishop of this See, is perpetual Chancellor of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and ought by his place to have the Honour of Crowning the King after he is Chosen, he being the Primate of that whole Kingdom. The River *Gzan* riseth in the *Carpathian Hills*, and passing by *Lipsch, Newsol, Konisberg*, and *Soidigin* at *Barkan*, over against *Gran*, falls into the *Danube*. Long. 41. 25. Lat. 47. 45.

*Grana*, a small River in *Italy*, which falls into the *Po*, against the Mouth of the *Tanaro*.

## G R

*Granada, Granatum, Illiberis*, a Kingdom and a City in *Spain*. The Kingdom of *Granada* lies in the South of *Spain*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, which was heretofore the Eastern part of *Hispania Bætica*. It is bounded on the East with the Kingdom of *Murcia*, on the North and West with that of *Andalusia*, and on the South with the *Mediterranean Sea*. It is full of Mountains, the greatest of which is *Apulaxara*. The Soil was once very fruitful, but it is now desolate, and consequently in many parts barren. This Kingdom was one of the first the *Moors* Possessed themselves of, and of the last they lost; the *Spaniards* not recovering it out of their Hands before the Year 1492. Though *Peter* Son of *Alphonfus* King of *Castile*, surprised one of their Kings, and slew him in 1350. But *Ferdinando* in the first mentioned year was the Prince which God had appointed to put a final period to the Kingdom of the *Moors* in *Spain*, by the expulsion of *Mahomet Boabdelin*, the last King of *Granada*, Son of *Muley Affin*. As this raised *Spain* to that greatness our Fathers saw and feared, so the expulsion of the Posterity of these *Moors* by *Philip II.* in the Year 1571. occasioned by a Rebellion here and in *Andalusia*, upon the score of the Inquisition, began the ruin of *Spain*, the loss of so vast a number of its Subjects (many of which though banished as *Mahometans*, did yet profess Christianity in *Africa* amongst the *Moors*) having rendered it (together with the *American Plantations*) Weak and unable to defend

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it self, or to maintain its very distant Dominions abroad. The principal Cities of this Kingdom are, *Granada, Guadix, Baza, Ronda*, and *Almeria*. This Kingdom is twenty five miles in breadth, and twenty three in length, and sixty in circumference.

*Granada, Nova Illiberis*, the Capital City of the last mentioned Kingdom, and from whence it had its Name; is a great and most delightful City as any in *Spain*; the Air is healthful, and it has great plenty of excellent Springs, so that the *Moors* were of opinion, Paradise was at least in that Climate. This City was built out of the Ruins of *Illiberis* an old Roman City, in an extended form upon several Hills, two of which are higher than any of the rest, upon the River *Del Oro* [ *Darrum* ] the River *Xenil* [ *Singilis* ] flowing also not far from it on the South, and receiving the former a little lower to the West, conveys it and many others by *Loxa* and *Ecija* into the *Guadalquivir*, beneath *Cordova*, about eight miles. This City is divided into four parts, the first of which is *Granada*, in which is the Cathedral, the second is *Alhambra* beautified with the Palace of the *Moorish* Kings, which is extremely Magnificent, and has a delightful Prospect, the third *Alvesia*, and the fourth *Antiquerula*, which for the multitude of Inhabitants, and beauty of the Buildings, is not inferior to any of the other three; the whole is twelve miles in compass, inhabited by many excellent Artificers, but especially Silk-Weavers. It has also a Bishops See, and an University, opened by *Ferdinando*,

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*dinando*, and a Parliament or Chancellery. This City was built by the *Moors*, who were expelled out of it, after they had Possessed it seven hundred seventy eight years, in the Year 1462. It has twelve Gates, and one thousand and thirty Towers. In it lie buried *Ferdinando* and *Isabella, Philip I.* and *Joanna* his Queen. On the East there is a Castle built on a Hill of hewn Stone. This City stands thirty six Leagues from *Sevil* to the East, nineteen from *Cordova* to the South-East, and twelve from *Jaen* to the South. Long. 17. 10. Lat. 37. 30.

*Grane, Grana*, an Island belonging to *France*, in the Bay of *Aquitaine*.

*Granea, Echedorus*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Gulph of *Theffalonica*, and is said to have been drunk dry by the Army of *Xerxes*. It is now called *Calico* by some, and by others *Verratafer*, and runneth near the City of *Theffalonica*.

*Granico, Granicus*, a River of the Lesser *Asia*, placed by *Strabo* in the Lesser *Mysia*, it springeth from Mount *Ida*, and bending Northward falls into the *Propontis* between *Cyzicum* to the East, and *Lampsacus* to the West; its Fountains are twenty *stadia*s from the Springs of *Scamander* [ now *Scamandro*. ] It is also at this day called *Granico* by some, and by others *Lazzara*. Upon the Banks of this River near *Cyzicum*, was the first Battel between *Alexander* the Great, and the *Persians*, in which 100000 *Persians* were slain. See *Plutarch* and *Justin*.

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*Granson, Gransonium*, a small Village in *Switzerland*, near the Lake of *Newenburg*, which has a small district belonging to it, which is Subject to the Cantons of *Bearn*, and *Friburg*; it lies at the equal distance of three miles from *Newenburg* to the South, and *Fryburg* to the West. Near this place the Army of *Charles* the Hardy Duke of *Burgundy*, consisting of fifty thousand men, was defeated by five thousand *Swiss*, in the Year 1476. and his Camp taken with all his Baggage and Cannon. This unfortunate Prince had but a little before taken this Town from the *Swiss*, and came now too late to relieve it, the Town being already taken by the *Swiss*, who upon this defeat of his Army, have ever since enjoyed it.

*Granville, Magna villa*, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Normandy*, seven Leagues from *Jarsey* to the South, and five from *S. Michael* to the North.

*Graro, Masti*, a Mountain of *Ethiopia*, upon the South-East of *Egypt*.

*Gras de Passon, Massalioticum*, the Mouth or Haven at the Outlet of the River *Rhosne*, into the *Mediterranean Sea*. This French word *G R A S*, like the Latin *Gradus*, from whence it is derived, being employed by them, as the other was by the *Romans*, to signify a Wharf, Key, or Stairs for the Shipping and Landing Merchandise; and consequently for an Harbour, Haven, or Sea-Port, or the Mouth of a River, it frequently occurs in the Names of such places.

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*Grasse*. See *La Grace*, a City in *Provence*.

*Gratiosa*, one of the *Azores*.

*Gratti*, *Crathis*, a River of the hither *Calabria*, which ariseth out of the *Apennine Hills*, and running Northward, takes in *Busentium* near *Cosenza*, afterwards also being swelled by the *Cothyle*, and the *Turbido*, and some others of less note, it falls into the Gulph of *Taranto* at *Thuri*, an ancient but ruined City, now called *La torre di Brodogneto*.

*Gratz*, *Graiacum*, *Gracium*, *Gracium Savaria*, a very strong City of *Stiria*, which is the Capital of that Province, and has a Princely Castle in it, the common Residence of the Arch-Duke of *Gratz*, or *Stiria*, who is of the House of *Austria*; it stands upon the River *Mure*, thirteen German miles from *Vienna* to the South, five from the *Drave*, and nine from *Judenburg* to the East.

*Graudentz*, or *Grudzancz*, *Graudentium*, *Grudentum*, a sweet well fortified Town, in the *Prussia Polonica*, or that part which belongs to the Kingdom of *Poland*, seated upon the Confluence of the *Osse* and *Vistula*, fifteen Polish miles above *Dantzick* to the South, and thirty five from *Warsaw* to the North. It has a Castle and is under the *Poles*.

*Grave*, *Carvo*, a strong Town in *Brabant*, upon the *Maes*, which is under the *United Provinces*. This was taken by the *French* in 1672. and after a siege of three Months left in the Year 1674. It is the Capital of a small District called *Kuiclande* by the *Dutch*; and

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standst two Leagues from *Nimeguen* to the South, and four from *Boscle-Duc* to the East.

*Graveling*, *Gravelines*, *Gravelingen*, *Gravelina*, *Gravelinga*, a strong Sea Port on the Coast of *Flanders*, at the Mouth of the River *Aa*, which ariseth in the County of *Bologne*, and watering *Renty* and *S. Omar*, falls here into the *British Sea*, three miles from *Calis* to the North, and the same distance from *Dunkirk* to the South. It was taken by the *French* in 1644. and again in 1658. ever since which time it has been in their hands.

*Gravina*, a City in *Puglia*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, and has the honour to give the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Ursina*. It stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the *Basilicate*, nine miles from *Matera* to the North, twenty four from *Cirenza* to the East, and thirty four from *Bari* to the West.

*Gray*, *Graum*, *Graium*, *Greium*, a City in the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comte*, which is small, but well Peopled, seated on an Hill, upon the River *Saone* [ *Arai* ] which watering *Lion*, falls beneath it into the *Rhofne*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, nine miles from *Dijon* to the East, and six from *Dole* to the North; It was well fortified, and had heretofore a strong Castle, but being taken by the *French* in 1668. and retaken again in 1674. The *French* dismantled it, and threw down the Castle, after which by

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by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, it was in the year 1678. resigned to them, and they still have it.

**G R E E C E**, *Græcia*, *Hellas*, a very large Country in *Europe*, which being taken in its greatest extent, was bounded on the East by the *Propontis*, and the *Ægean Sea*, or *Archipelago*; on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the West by the *Ionian Sea*, or the Gulph of *Venice*, and on the North by *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, and *Illyricum*, Mount *Hæmus* running between *Greece* and these Countries, and ending at the *Euxine Sea*, which there begins to be a part of its Northern Border, so that it is a kind of Peninsula, surrounded on three sides by the Sea, and only united to the rest of *Europe* by the fourth, which is now almost intirely in the Hands of the *Turks*, who by the ruin of the *Grecian Empire* have possessed themselves of this vast, fruitful, populous, and once most Learned and Civil Country, and by their Tyranny, Barbarity, and ill Government, they have in about two hundred years, almost intirely ruined what was the Work of two thousand to effect. It is called *Greece* by the *Englisk*, *Das Griecheland* by the *Germans*, and *Romelia* by the *Turks*; and it contains *Thrace*, now *Romania*, *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, now *Livadia*, the *Morea*, *Peloponnesus*, and the greatest part of the Islands in the *Archipelago*; *Constantinople* being the head of this vast Country. This people (saith *Cicero*) which hath flourished in Fame, Glory, Learning, Arts, Empire,

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and Military Exercises, possessed but a small part of *Europe*, but then having by their Arms prevailed over the *Asiaticks*, they surrounded the Shoars of that Country, with their Cities and Colonies. He might have added they did the like by *Italy*, and reduced almost all that which is now the Kingdom of *Naples*, under their Power, which was then called *Magna Græcia*, and the best part of *Sicily* too; and running down beyond *Italy*, *Marseilles* in *Provence*, was one of their Colonies. And in *Asia* the Less they possessed *Mysia*, *Phrygia*, *Æolia*, *Ionia*, *Doris*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*. They possessed also most of the Islands of the *Mediterranean Sea*; and this before the Rise of the *Macedonian Empire*, which put the best part of *Asia*, and *Egypt* into their Hands; nor were they ever Conquered by any Foreign Power (though *Xerxes* attempted it with an Army of three hundred thousand men) till the *Romans* subdued them. But *Constantine* the Great fixing the Seat of the Empire amongst them at *Constantinople*, they regained their Sovereignty again, and kept it when *Rome*, and all the Western Empire fell into the Hands of the Barbarous Nations. But at last *Constantinople* being taken by *Mahomet II.* in the year 1453. they fell under the most deplorable slavery that is possible to be conceived.

*Greenwich*, a delicate Village, seated upon the *Thames* in *Kent*, famous of old times for the Murder of *Ealpheg*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the year 1012. but more

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more for a Royal Palace, began by *Humfry Duke of Gloucester*, enlarged by *Henry VII.* to which his Son *Henry VIII.* added a Castle. And *Queen Elizabeth* being born here in the year 1533. have given it a Title to the utmost love and esteem of all *Englishmen*.

*Grenoble, Gratianopolis, Acusio, Cularo*, a City of *Dauphine* in *France*, which belonged to the *Allobroges*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, and the Capital of the *Dauphinate*; it stands on the North side of the *Isere*, where it takes in the *Drac, Draus*, from the South, at the foot of an Hill upon a fruitful Plain, thirteen Leagues from *Vienne* to the East, and sixteen from *Lion* to the South-East, and seven from *Mometian* to the South-West. This City has its name from *Gratianus* the Emperor, who rebuilt and adorned it. An ancient Inscription here extant, saith *Dio-clesian* and *Maximilian* repaired two of its Gates, and gave them new names. This City is now also the Seat of the Parliament of this Province.

*Griechisch Weissenburgh, Taurunum*. See *Belgrade*.

*Gripswald, Viritium, Gripiswaldsa*, a strong City in *Pomerania* in *Germany*, half a German Mile from the *Baltick* Sea, with a very convenient Haven, between *Stralsundt* to the North, and *Wolgast* to the East, over against the Isle of *Rugen*. This was heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but was afterwards exempted. In the year 1456. *Wartislaus*, the ninth

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Duke of *Pomerania*, founded here an University. After a very long Siege in the year 1631. it was taken by the *Swedes*, in the year 1678. it was again retaken from them by the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in a few days, but the year following, was restored to that Crown by the Treaty of *St. German*.

The *Grifons, Canini, Rheti, Grifones*, are a knot of Commonwealths, between the *Alpes*, and the Fountains of the *Rhine*, and the *Inn*, [Oenus,] who are more properly called the *Alpine Rhetians*, because they live within the *Alpes*; on the North and West they border upon the *Swisse* and *Schwabenland*, on the East upon *Tyrol*, and on the South upon the State of *Venice*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*. The whole Country is Mountainous, and generally barren. This people about the year 1471. united into one body by a League, and in 1491. they again fixed the former Union, and strengthened it by a perpetual League with the *Switzers*. These are divided into three parts. First, Is the *Grifons* properly so called, which the *Germans* call *Oberpundt*, or the Upper League. The Second is the League of the *House of God*, or *Gottespundt*. And the Third is the League of the *Ten Villages*, *Zehen Gerichtenpundt*. Their chief Cities are *Bormio, Chiavenna, Chur, Meyenfeld, Morbegno* and *Sondrio*.

*Grodno, Grodna*, a City of *Poland* in *Lithuania*, in the *Palatinate* of *Troki*, partly upon an Hill, and partly in a Valley, which has

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a Bridge over the River *Niemen*, upon which it stands, twenty *German Miles* from *Vilna* to the South-West, and seven from *Augustow*, and sixty from *Margenburgh* to the East. It was built by King *Stephen* about the year 1585. In the year 1655. the *Moscovites* took, and wretchedly Harrassed this City. *Stephen Batorius*, the Founder of it, died here in 1586. The Diets of *Poland* are often held in this City, and it gives the Title of a Duke-dom.

*Groeningen, Groeninga*, one of the Cities belonging to the United Provinces, which is great, populous, rich, and very strong, and the Capital of a Province of the same name; having been heretofore the Capital of *Friesland*. It stands upon the small River *Hoo-renster*, where it receives the *Damster*, and was honored with a Bishops See, by Pope *Paul IV.* and with an University, opened here *A. D.* 1615. It has a strong Castle, which was in vain Attacked by the Bishop of *Munster* in 1672. it stands three *French Leagues* from *Dam* to the West, towards *Leuwaerden*, from which it stands eight Miles to the East, and the same distance from *Coevorden* to the North; it was heretofore a Free Imperial City, but is now exempted, and is one of the States united in the Dutch League.

*Het Groeningerlandt*, the Province belonging to this City, was heretofore a part of *Friesland*. Its present bounds on the North, are the *German Ocean*, and the overflown Shallows, on the West

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*Friesland*, divided from it by the River *Lavica*, on the South *Overyssel*, and on the East *East-Friesland*, from which it is divided by the vast Lake called *Dollert*. The principal City is *Groeningen*. It was of old subject to the Bishop of *Utrecht*, from whom the City revolted, and put it self under the Duke of *Guelderland* in 1515. and submitted also to *Charles V.* in 1536. and under that Family it continued till the year 1594. when it was taken by the Forces of the United Provinces, from the *Spaniards*.

*Groen-Land, or Green-Land, Gronia*, called by the *French, Terre-verte*, is a considerable part of the *Artick* Continent, which lies more North than *Island*. It was first discovered by *Ericus Rufus*, an *Islander*, in the year 982. After this it was searched, and Inhabited towards the Shoars by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*. But after the year 1379. all Navigation thither was intermitted, and the Inhabitants were heard of no more. The more Southern parts were again discovered about the end of the last Century, and the beginning of this, by *Martin Forbisher*, an *Englishman*, *George Monk*, a *Dane*, and others; yet there can very little be said of it, there being no Inhabitants, nor any thing remarkable, but its Harbours frequented by the *Europeans* for Fishing: by several advances in succeeding times, the Land is discovered to deg. 78. of Latitude; but whether it be at last an Island, or a part of the *American*, or any other Continent, is not known.



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known. *Hofman* saith the Inhabitants live on Fish and Fowle; whereas most (I might perhaps say all) that have Sailed thither, pretend to have found no other Inhabitants than Wolves, Bears, Foxes and Dear. Its most Southern Cape is in *deg. 66.* of Latitude. It has perpetual day during our Sommer, and night during our Winter, and three months longer, for their Sommer lasts only three months and fourteen days.

*Grol, Grola*, is a City belonging to the United Provinces in *Guelderland*, in the District of *Zutphen*, little, but well fortified, and seated upon the River *Slinke*. It was taken by the Dutch in 1617. By the French in 1672. and again deserted in 1674. This City is in the borders of *Westphalia*, and of the Bishoprick of *Munster*, four Leagues from *Zutphen* to the East.

*Groneburgh, Groneburgus, Tavastia*, the Capital of *Tavasthus*, a Province of *Finland*, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*. See *Tavasthus*, which is now the more usual name of this Town.

*Grosseto, Rosetum*, a small City in the State of *Siena* in *Italy*, upon the Sea Shoar, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*, and has a Castle that is very strong. It stands about three Miles from the River *Ombrone* to the North-West, near the Lake of *Prilus*, now *di Castiglione*, or *di Buriano*, and thirty Miles from *Piombino* to the South-East, and four from *Siena* South. This City sprung up out of the ruins of *Russelle*, which stood about two Miles from it.

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*Grosso, Ticarius*, a River of *Corfica*, on the South side of the Island.

*Groszwerder*, an Island of *Prussia*, at the mouth of the *Vistula*.

*Groszverner*, or *le Grand Brenner*, that part of the *Alpes* that lie next *Trent*.

*Grotkaw, Grotkavia*, a small City of *Bohemia* in *Silesia*, the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name; it lies between *Neiss* to the South, and *Brieg* to the North, and is under the Dominion of the Bishop of *Breslaw*, from which it is distant seven Miles to the South, and three from the *Oder* West, and thirty from *Prague* to the East.

The Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, is a part of the Upper *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, which belongs to the Bishoprick of *Breslaw*, from the times of *Priestlaus Pogarellus*, Bishop of that Diocese, who bought it of *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Lignitz*, and *Brieg*, and annexed it for ever to this See. It lies between the Dukedom of *Oppelen* to the East, and *Monsterberg* to the West, *Brieg* to the North, and *Nieffa* to the South. And *Grotkaw*, and *Nieffa*, are the principal places in it.

*Grubenhagen*, a Castle and Territoire in the Lower Saxony, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, towards the Mountains, and not far from the River *Leina*, almost five Miles from *Göttingen* to the North, and eight from *Goslar* to the South-West, twenty seven from *Bremen* to the South-East. This is the Capital of a Dukedom, the only City

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City in which is *Eimberke*, two Miles North of this Castle, which belongs to the Duke of *Brunswick Hannover*.

*Guadajox, Salsum*, a River of *Andalusia*, which at first was called *Biboras*, or *Viboras*, but taking in the two small Rivolets, called *Tovazo*, and *Salado*, it has the name of *Guadajox*, and falls into the *Guadalquivir*, between *Sevil* and *Cordova*.

*Guadalajara, Guadalaxara*, a City in New Spain, which is the Capital of New *Gallicia*, and is very considerable, being seated upon the River *Baranja*, and built in the year 1531. by the Spaniards, under whom it is. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico* ever since 1570. and the Seat of the Parliament, or Courts of Justice, of this Province. It is forty Leagues distant from the South Sea, and eighty from *Mexico* to the West.

*Guadaljara*, a Town in New Castile, the Capital of *Algar*, upon the River *Henares*, four Leagues from *Henares*, [*Complutum*] to the East, and nine from *Madrid*; it has been called *Carraca*.

*Guadalajara*, a Province in New Spain, more commonly called *Xalisco*.

*Guadalaviar, Durias, Turia*, a River in *Valentia* in Spain; it ariseth in *Arragon*, in the Confines of New Castile, near the Head of [*Tagus*] *Tajo*, and running Eastward watereth *Albarazin*, and *Tervel*, then turning South it entereth the Kingdom of *Valentia*, and by the Capital City of it falls into the Bay of *Valentia*, over against *Majorca*.

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*Guadalentin, Chrysus, Terebs*, a River of Spain, which ariseth in *Granada*, near *Guadix*, and watering *Baeza*, *Lorca*, and *Almaceren*; falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, seven Miles South of *Carthagena*, in the Kingdom of *Murcia*.

*Guadalete, Lethes*, a River of *Andalusia*, which watereth *Zahara*, *Villa Martin*, *Bornbos*, *Arcos*, and *Xeres*, and ends in the Bay of *Cadix*.

*Guadaloupe, Aque Lupia*, an Island in *America*, which is one of the greatest of the *Antilles*, and has been in the Hands of the French ever since the year 1627. There are in it many Plantations, or Colonies, and Castles, the Island being sixty Miles in compass, and very Fruitful, and well Watered. It lies in Long. 315. North Lat. 19. 10. to the North-West of *Barbadoes*, and is the third Island from the Northward of the *Caribbes* or *Antilles*.

*Guadalquivir, Bætis, Tartessus*, one of the greatest Rivers in Spain, called *Bætis* by *Mela*, *Tartessus* by *Strabo*. And now *Guadalquivir*, by an Arabick Word, which signifies the great River or Water. It ariseth from Mount *Carzorra*, in the Forest of *Segura*, in New Castile, in the Confines of *Granada*, and *Murcia*, six Leagues from *Baeza* to the North, and being augmented with the River *Borosa*, it runneth Westward through *Andalusia*, and a little above *Andujar*, takes in from the North *Guadalimar*, and beneath it *Frio* from the South, and *Guadiel*, and *Herumblar* from

from the North, and passing *Admuz*, with the addition of *Arjona*, and *Porcuna*, it entereth *Cordova*, then taking in *Cazer*, and some other small Rivers, it passeth to *Palma*, where it receives the *Xenil* [*Singylis*] and so hasteth to *Sevil*, *Hispalis*, beneath which it takes in the *Guadimar*, and bending Southward, entereth the Ocean, five Leagues beneath *Sevil*. The mouth of it is called *la Marefma*. Heretofore it had another mouth, but that lying more Southward, is long since stopped up. Beneath *Sevil* it maketh three or four small Islands, which are not worth any further notice.

*Guadalquivireio*, *Saduca*, a River of *Granada*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Malaga*.

*Guadaxenil*, more commonly called *Xenil*, *Singylis*, a River of *Andalusia*. See *Guadalquivir*, and *Xenil*.

*Guadiana*, *Anas*, a River in *Spain*, which is one of the greatest; its present name is compounded of the *Arabick* Word *Guadi*, which signifies a River, and *Anas*, which was its ancient name. It ariseth in New *Castile*, out of the Fens or Marshes, called *Las Lagunas de Guadiana*, not above two Miles above the Town, called *Villa Nueva de los Infantes*, being dismissed from these Marshes and improved by the *Boydera*: it buries it self for a League under the Earth, and near *Villabarta* breaks out again, five Leagues beneath *Calatrava*, declining Westward, though with great winding, and taking in *Bullaque*, *Estena*, and *Guadaranque*,

and out of *Estremadura*, *Guadalupo*, and *Zuja*; it watereth *Merida*, and then *Badajox*, or *Badajos*, [*Pax Augusta*,] where in entereth *Portugal*, and declining to the South, visits *Olivencia*, and having parted *Algarvia* to the North, from *Andalusia* on the South; it entereth the Ocean at *Ayamente*, seventeen *Spanish* Miles West of *Guadalquivir*. This River is at present said not to bury it self in the Earth, as is reported heretofore, by all the *Spaniards* who have mentioned it. *Baudrand*.

*Guadiaro*, *Chrysius*, *Barbesola*. See *Guadalentin*, others say it is *Guadalajora*, between *Estropona* to the North-East, and *Castel de la Lucena* to the West, just by the Eastern Mouth of the Streights of *Gibraltar*.

*Guadilbarbar*, *Rubricacus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in *Africa*, called *Fadog*, or *Ladog* by others, it falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

*Guadix*, *Acci*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sevil*. It is seated at the foot of a Mountain, by the River *Fardes*, or *Guadalentia*, and the Fountains of *Segura*, ten Leagues from *Faen* to the South-East, nine from *Granada* to the North-East, and seventeen from *Almeria* to the North. This City was taken from the *Moors* in the year 1489. and is now in a declining State, though it were once a Celebrated *Roman* Colony.

*Guaira*, a Province of *Paraguay*, in South *America*, between the

the South part of *Brasil* to the East, *Parana* to the South, and *Paraguay Propria* to the West, the chief City had heretofore the same Name, but is now ruined.

*Gualata*, A Kingdom of *Africa* in *Nigritia*, towards the *Atlantic* Ocean; it has the Defarts of *Zanhaga* on the North, and on the East the Kingdom of *Tombutum*, and on the South that of *Genchoa*. The principal City is of the same Name.

*Gualentzamore*, the *Caspian Sea*.

*Gualgas*, *Ganges*, the great River in the *East-Indies*.

*Guamanga*, a City in *Peru*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Limano*.

*Guanabani*, or *St. Salvador*, an Island of North *America*, one of the *Lucayas*, between *Florida* and *Hispaniola*, between *Guanima* to the North, and *Triangula* to the South, which has a safe and a large Haven, and was the first spot of *American* ground which *Columbus* discovered on Thursday October 11. 1492. and by him called *St. Salvador*, because his finding it that day saved his life, the *Spaniards* having otherwise resolved to have slain him.

*Guanfer*, *Zalacus*, a Mountain of *Mauritania*, *Cesariensis*, now the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*.

*Guarda*, *Guardia*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Beira*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lisbon*, between *Cauria*, *Coria*, and *Limago*, fourteen Miles from either, eleven Miles from *Viseu*.

*Guardafu*, and *Guardafuni*, *Aromata*, a City and Promontory in

*Aethiopia*, at the entrance of the *Red Sea*, where the most Eastern part of the Kingdom of *Adel* now is, over against *Arabia Felix*, over against the Isle of *Zocotora*. This is the most Eastern Cape of all the Continent of *Africa*.

*Guardia*, *Siga*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

*Guardia*, *Sela*, a River on the West of the *Morea*, now *Seller*, over against *Zant*.

*Guardiano*, *Lotoa*, *Letoia*, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, on the South of *Candia* or *Creet*.

*Guargala*, a Kingdom in *Bile-dulgerida*, between *Gademessa* to the East, and *Tegortina* to the West, towards the Mountains of *Zahara*.

*Guascogna*. See *Gascoigne*.

*Guatimala*, a Province in New *Spain*. The principal City of which (being of the same Name) is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, and which in the year 1628. was by *Philip IV.* made an University. This City was built in the year 1524. in a Valley, near the River *Matataia*, and not far from a Burning Mountain, thirteen *Spanish* Leagues from the South Sea, three hundred from *Mexico* to the South-East.

*Guattaro*, *Battarus*, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

*Guaxaca*, a Province in New *Spain*.

*Guayaquil*, a Sea-Port Town in the North of *Peru*, upon the *Pacific* Ocean, or South Sea, which has a large Haven, and lies over against the Isle of *Puna*; the River that washeth it, is called by the same Name.

*Gubet*,

*Guber*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, between *Guiana* to the South, and the River *Niger* to the North, and the Lake of *Guardia* to the East.

*Gubio* or *Gubbio*, *Eugubium*, a small City in the State of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, near the Fountains of the River *Chiascius*, in the Confines of the Marquisate of *Anconitana*, twenty six Miles from *Urbino* to the South, and sixty from *Ancona* to the West, it is called *Eugubio* in the later Maps.

*Gueguere*, *Meroë*, an Island made by the Nile above *Egypt*. See *Meroë*.

*Gueihoei*, one of the principal Cities of the Province of *Honan*, in the North-East of the Kingdom of *China*.

*Guelderland*, *Gueldria*. See *Gelderlandt*.

*Guenga*, a River in *India*, within *Ganges*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Decan*, towards Mount *Gata*, and flowing through the Kingdom of *Orixia*, disburthens it self into the Bay of *Bengala*. It is called by the *Portuguese*, *Ganga*.

*Gueraude*, a City of *Britagne* in *France*, in the County of *Nantes*, towards the Shoars of the Bay of *Aquitain*, between the Mouth of the *Loyre* and *Udaine*, where are great Works for the making Salt. It stands fourteen Miles from *Nantes* to the West, and was once called *Aula Quiriaca*.

*Guerba*, a River of *Spain*.

*Gueret*, *Gueretum*, a City of *France* in *la Marche*, upon the River *Cruse*, twelve Leagues from *Limoges* to the East, and twenty two from *Bourbon* to the West; others write it *Garaetum*.

*Gueser*, *Seleucia*, the same with *Bagdat*.

*Guetaria*, *Menosea*, a Town in *Guipuscoa*.

*Gucta opta*, a City in New *Castile*, seated in a Plain twenty Miles from *Toledo*.

*Gubaran*. See *Oran*, which is the same.

*Guiane*, *Guiana*, a large Country in South *America*, which is sometimes called *Guaiana*; it is bounded on the East and North by the *Atlantick* Ocean, or North Sea, on the West by the *Terra Firma*, and on the South by *Brasil*, and the Lake of *Parimao*. This Country has for thirty years last past, been Inhabited by the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*.

*Guie*, *Guetta*, *Gutta*, a River in *Burgundy*.

*Guienne*, *Aquitania*, a Province in *France*, which is bounded on the North with *Xaintoigne*, from which it is parted by the River *Dordonne*, on the South with *Gascoigne*, on the East with *Perigort*, and on the West with the *Aquitannick* Ocean, from the *Pyrenean* Hills to the River of *Bordeaux*. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Wine, the first of which is usually Transported into *Spain*, and the latter into the Northern Countries. The people are of a different both Stature and Humour from the rest of *France*,

*France*, which is not much to be wondered at, considering the *English* Nation for three hundred years together were possessed of this Country. The principal Rivers of it are the *Garonne*, and the *Dordonne*, which meet at *Re-traiete*, and in one Channel fall into the Ocean. The chief Cities are *Bordeaux*, *Baionne*, and *Dax* or *D'Acqs*.

*Guilan*, or *Guikio*, the *Hyrcean* Sea.

*St. Guillain*, *Gislenopolis*, a Town in *Hainault*, which has a Monastery belonging to it, and was taken by the *French* in 1654. and retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1656.

*Guimaranes*, *Catralucos*, *Vimanatum*, *Egita*, *Araduca*, once a City, and frequently mentioned as such, now a small Village in *Entre Douero e Minho* in *Portugal*, three Leagues from *Braga* towards the East. This was the place where *St. Damascus*, one of the ancient Popes, was born.

*Guinee*, *Guinea*, a very great Country on the Western Shoars of *Africa*, which by the *Portuguese* (the first Discoverers of it) is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. the Upper *Guinee* is bounded with *Nigritia* on the North, and the *Atlantick* Ocean on the South, and has the Kingdom of *Congo* on the East, and the Mountains of *Leon* on the West. It is a very fruitful Country, and of a great extent from East to West, and much frequented by the *European* Ships. It is divided into three parts, *Guinee* properly so called, which lies in the

middle, *Malegueta*, which lies to the West, and the Kingdom of *Bent* which lies to the East.

*Guinee*, properly so called, is a very large Country in *Africa*, upon the Shoars of the Ocean, between *Maguleta* to the West, from which it is separated by the Cape of *Palmes*, and the Kingdom of *Bent* to the East, from which it is divided by the River *de la Volta*, and it is divided into *la Coste d'or*, which lies East between the Rivers *Asien*, and *la Volta*, and *la Coste des Dents*, which lies West between the Cape of *Palmes*, and the River *Asien*, by which it is parted from the former. On the *Coste d'or* are many Castles belonging to the *English*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, and *Hollanders*. This Country was discovered in the year 1365. by the *French*, as is pretended. *Baudrand*. But in the dismal Wars between the *English* and *French*, under *Charles VI.* and *VII.* they were forced to omit the prosecution of this Navigation. *Hofman*. But it is much more probable, and better attested, that it was discovered in the year 1452. by *Henry Duke of Viseo*, Son of *John I.* King of *Portugal*. But then the *Spaniards* in 1477. pursued this Discovery, and till 1479. excluded the first Discoverers, who regaining the Trade in the Island of *St. George*, built the strong Fort or Town of *Mina*, in 1486. to secure their Trade there for the future, and to command all the rest of this Coast. And this was the first place built by the *Europeans* on this Coast.

*Guines*, a fine Town, which is the Capital of a County of the same name, having *Boulonois* on the South and East, *Terre d'Oye* on the North, and the German Sea, or Streights of *Calais* on the East. This Town stands two Miles East of *Calais*. This County was of old a part of *Boulonois*, and the Town belonged then to *Picardy*.

*Guinegat*, a small Town in *Artois*, made famous by a great defeat of the French Forces by the *Flandrians* in 1479. by which *Victory Maximilian* the Emperor, then Married to *Mary* the Daughter of *Charles* the Hardy, the last Duke of *Burgundy*, recovered *Tournay* out of the Hands of the French, and settled the Low Countries in the House of *Austria*. It lies three French Miles from *St. Omar* to the South, and the same distance from *Renty* to the East, and two from *Ayre* to the West, and less than a Mile from *Teroane*, and the River *Lis* to the South.

*Guipuscoa*, *Ipuscoa*, now a Province, but once a Kingdom in *Spain*. In the middle times it was annexed to the Kingdom of *Navar*, but is now separated from it, and united to *Biscay*, by which it is bounded on the West; on the South it has *Alava*, on the North the Bay of *Biscay*, and the Kingdom of *Navar* on the East. The principal Cities in it are *Tolosa*, which is the Capital, *St. Sebastian*, and *Fantarabie*. It is about thirty six Miles in Compass, and was anciently peopled by the *Cantabri*, a hardy and a Valiant people. This Country was wrested from the

*Crown of Navar* in the year 1079: by *Alphonfus I.* King of *Castile*, but it was restored again, and continued under that Crown till 1200. when it revolted to *Castile* again, and ever since it has been united to *Biscay*.

*Gur*, *Dyrus*, a River of *Mauritania*.

*Guise*, *Guisa*, *Guisia*, a Town in *Picardy* in *France*, in the Territory of *Tierache*, which has a Castle, and is seated upon the River *Oise*, in the Confines of *Hatnault*, nine Miles from *Cambray* to the South, five from *la Fere* to the North-East, and about seventeen from *Amiens* to the East. This Town was Besieged by the *Spaniards*, without any success in 1650. But that which made it most remarkable was the Dukes of *Guise*, who in former times had a very great Hand in all the affairs of *France*, from the Reign of *Francis I.* to that of *Henry IV.* This Family was a Branch of the House of *Lorain*, advanced by *Francis I.* in the year 1528. from Counts or Earls of *Guise*, (which was their Inheritance) to Dukes of the same place. The first that was thus raised was *Claude*, the Son of *Renate II.* he had eight Sons; of which were *Francis* Duke of *Guise*, *Claudius* Duke of *Aumale*, and *Renatus* Marquess of *Ellebove*. *Francis* became very famous by his defence of *Mets*, against *Charles V.* and his surprizing *Calais* from the *English*, and was Assassinated in the year 1553. He was the Father of *Henry* Duke of *Guise*, and of *Charles* Duke of *Mayne*, &c. *Henry* making him-  
self

self Head of the *Holy League* against *Henry III.* of *France*, was slain in the States of *Blon* by the order of that Prince, in the Year 1588. *Charles* the other Brother took up Arms against his Prince, and continued them against *Henry IV.* till at last in the Year 1594. he was forced to submit to that Victorious Prince. *Charles* the Son of *Henry*, Succeeded his Father in the Dukedom, and was the Father of *Henry* the Second, who has been famous of later times, being chosen King of *Naples*, though the *Spaniards* in a short time outed him.

*Gulick*, *Juliacum*, a City of *Germany* mentioned as such by *Tacitus*, and *Ammianus*, called now by the French *Juliers*; and by the Germans *Gulick*; by the Italians *Giuliers*. It is the Capital of the Duchy of *Juliers*, seated upon the River *Roer* or *Roure*, which falls into the *Maes* at *Roermonde*, and has a strong square Castle, which yet has been often taken, and retaken of latter times, till in the Year 1660. it was put by the *Spaniards* into the hands of the Duke of *Newburg*. It lies sixteen miles from *Cologne* to the West, seven from *Maestricht*, and four from *Aquisgrane* to the North-East. See *Juliers*.

*Guns*, *Sabaria*, a River of the Lower *Hungary*, which riseth in *Austria*, and falls into the River *Rab*; the *Hungarians* call it *Benges*.

*Guntz*, *Guntia*, a River in *Schwaben*, which gives Name to *Guntzburg*, in the Marquisate of *Burgow*, fourteen miles from *Kempton* to the North, and thirty nine from

*Auspurg*; this River falls into the *Danube* three miles below *Ulm*.

*Guplo*, a small Lake in the Palatinate of *Brest* in *Poland*.

*Gurck*, *Gurcum*, a City in *Carinthia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*: it stands upon a River of the same Name, which a little lower falls into the *Oleze*, six miles from *Villach* to the North, and about five from *Clagenfurt*, a little East of which the River *Gurck* falls into the *Danube*. This Bishoprick was Instituted by one of the Bishops of *Saltzburg* in 1073. who reserved to himself, and his Successors, the Election and Investiture of the Bishops of this See, and taking the Oath of fealty from them; but now by Agreement with *Ferdinand* the First, the Emperor chuseth twice together, and then the Bishop of *Saltzburg* the third time, and so by turns as often as this See happens to be vacant, though this Bishop is no Member of the Empire, nor has any Vote in the Diet, as all those which were founded by the Emperors of *Germany* have.

*Gurgian*, the *Caspian* Sea.

*Gustrow*, *Gustronium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, which is the Seat of a Duke, who has here a very splendid Castle; it stands seven German miles from *Wismar* to the East, and four from *Rostock* to the South, and three from *Dobbertin* to the North, and about seven from the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea to the South. The Duke of *Gustrow* has under him *Rostock*, and the greatest part of the Territory of *Walden* also, but *Gustrow* is his principal Town.

*Gutkow* or *Gutzkow*, *Gutkovia*, is a Town of the hither *Pomerania*, upon the River *Pene*, which a little over falls into the *Grofs Haff*, and also into the *Baltick Sea*. It stands fourteen miles from *Gustrow* to the East, three from *Gripswald* to the South, and four from *Wolyast* to the South-West. This is the Capital of a Marquisate, which takes its Name from this Town, and lies between the Dukedom of *Stetin* to the East and South, the Dominion of *Bardt* to the West, and the *Baltick Sea* to the North; to it belongs *Gripswald* and *Gutkow*, and they are all of them together with *Stetin*, under the King of *Sweden*, who by a Treaty in 1676. regained them from the Duke of *Brandenburg*, who had seized them in a War, a little before.

*Guydhil*, the *Scotch* and *Irish*.

*Guzerate*, *Gedrosia*, *Guzarata*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, in the Cape of *Malabar*, which had heretofore Kings of its own, but is now under the Great *Mogul*, and it is often also called the Kingdom of *Cambaia*, from *Cambaia* its Capital City, under which word there is a further account of it; to which I shall here add that *Sultan Mammet* Prince of this Country, dying about the Year 1545. left the Tuition of his Son to one of his great Men, who being envied and hated by his Country-men, and his Prince though of Age then, not being able to Protect him, he in 1565. called in *Echar* the Great *Mogul*, who took Possession of this Kingdom, and ruined the King and his Tutor together with the discontented party. It is the plea-

sanest Province in all *Indostan*, ever Green, and its Sea-Ports are *Surrat*, and *Cambaya*, which last is the best in the *Indies*.

*Gwz*, *Waga*, a River in *Wales*, which falleth into the *Severn* at *Chepstow*, after it hath passed by *Monmouth*.

*Gwidth*, *Veetis*, the Isle of *Wight*.

*Gwineth*, *Venedocia*, *North-Wales*.

*Gyhorn*, *Gyhornia*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Luneburg*, under the Duke of *Zell*, three miles from *Brunswick* to the North, and five from *Zell* to the East, upon the River *Aller*.

*Gyll*, *Ansoba*, a River of *Ireland*, which falls into the Bay of *Gallway* in *Conaught*, on the West of *Ireland*.

*Gyngisch*, *Genadium*, *Cenadium*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, which is called *Chanad* by the *Hungarians*; and *Gyngisch* by the *Germans*; it is the Head of a County of the same Name, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, and stands upon the River *Merisch*, which passing from the *Carpathian Hills*, quite through *Transylvania*, and by *Lippa*, a little lower than this City, falls into the *Teyffe*, over against *Segedin*, from which this City stands about three miles to the East, and was in the hands of the *Turks* till 1676. but is now in the Possession of the Emperor.

*Gyula*. See *Giula*, a City of *Transylvania*.

H. A.

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*H* *Abas*, that part of *Aethiopia*, which lies next *Egypt*.

*Habes*, *Elutherus*, a River on the West of *Sicily*, which falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, eight miles from *Palermo*.

*Habaynacht*, the great River *Indus*.

*Hackdar*, *Arsenarium*, a Promontory of *Africa*.

*Hadersleben*, a City in South *Jutland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick* towards the *Baltick Sea*, and the Island of *Fionia*, which has a very large Haven. It lies between *Kolding* and *Apenrad*, about four *German* miles from either, and the same distance from *Fionia* to the West, and seven from *Flentsburg* to the North. This City was built by *John Duke of Holstein*, but is now under the King of *Denmark*, though it has been often taken and lost again by the *Swedes*, in their Wars with the *Danes*. *Frederick III.* was born here March 28. 1609.

*Haerlem*, *Harlemum*, a City of *Holland*, the Capital of the Territory of *Kenmerlandt* in *West-Friseland*, upon the River [*Spara*] *Puttens Vaert*, three miles from *Amsterdam* to the West, and four from *Alckmar* to the South, between the Lake called *Haerlem meer*, and the Sea. It was made a Bishops See by Pope *Paul IV.* under the Archbishop of *Utrecht*, in the Year 1559. but then this See was not long lived, the *Hollanders* revolted soon after from *Spain*. As this

City was one of the first of those that ejected the *Spaniards*, so it was the first that felt the heat of their fury. *Frederick* Son of the Duke de *Alva*, being sent with an Army in the Year 1573. to reduce it; but it proved a long and a bloody siege, and lasted eight Months. This siege was made the more memorable too by a Naval Victory obtained by sixty *Spanish* Ships, over an hundred *Dutch* Ships, which forced the City to Surrender, and also by the Cruelty the *Spaniards* used after they got the place, putting two thousand Persons to the Sword, under pretence they came from other Towns, after they had given their Oath to bear Arms no more, and that they had in the siege defaced the sacred Images, and therefore were put to death not as *Harlemerers*, but as *Sacrilegious Persons*. This was the last of the Actions of the Duke of *Alva*, he being soon after recalled. This City was built as is supposed by *Onelem*, a Noble man, from whom it had its Name. But others say it was built by the *Friselanders*, about the Year 506. And it is supposed too that in this City the Art of Printing was first invented. But this need not be questioned, who ever Founded, or has since improved this City, it is now a great, populous, rich, and well fortified City, seated in a healthful Air, which has about it pleasant Meadows, and an adorning Wood. It was in the time of *L. Guicciardin*, one of the biggest Cities in *Holland*, and which made yearly between ten and twelve thousand Pieces of Cloth, from



which Trade it may be supposed to have had its greatest rise and increase.

*Hafern, Sabrina, the Sebern*, one of the principal Rivers of England. See *Severn*.

*Hag*, a Town and County in the Empire, in *Bavaria*.

*Hague, Haga Comitis*, the pleasantest and greatest Village in Christendom, seated within one mile of the German Ocean, between *Leyden* to the North, and the Mouth of the *Maez* to the South, four German miles from *Rotterdam* to the West, and seven from *Amsterdam* to the South-West. In which is the usual residence of the Prince of *Orange*, and of the Council of the *United Provinces*, and in which the Earls of *Holland* had heretofore a stately Palace. The *Dutch* call this place *Graven Hage*; the *English* the *Hague*; the *French* *La Haye*. The *Hollanders* would never fortify this Village, out of a vanity they have to be the Masters of the Noblest Village in all Christendom; but then they have narrowly escaped the paying dear for this boast, the Town having been in danger of being Surprized both by the *French* and *Spaniards*. The *Hage* or *Hagh*, in the *German* signifies an House.

*Hagenaw, Hagenois, Hageno*, a City in the Lower *Alsatia*, upon the Rivers [ *Matra* ] *Moterbrun*, and [ *Sorna* ] *Sorr* United, which was first Walled in the Year 1164. by *Frederick Aenobarbus* the Emperor, who built here also an Imperial Palace, and made it a Free and Imperial City. It is now one of

the Imperial Villages, and was heretofore under the Protection of the House of *Austria*, but by the Peace of *Mounster*, it came under the King of *France*. Since that in the Year 1675. it was in vain besieged by the *Austrian* Forces, but soon after all its Fortifications were slighted by the *French*, and thereupon it suffered very much in the last *German* War. This City stands two miles West of the *Rhine*, and four from *Strasbourg* to the North, and is now repairing.

*Landvogyes von Hagenaw*, or the *Bailiwick of Hagenaw*, is almost included in *Alsatia*, and is also called the Prefecture of the Ten Imperial Cities, because there are so many in it, viz. *Hagenaw, Colmar, Schelfstrat, Wissemburg, Landaw, the Upper Ebenheim, Rosheim, Munster in Gregorienthal, Kaisersberg, and Turcheim*, with their dependents, and *Mulhaus* in *Suntgow*, belonged also once to this *Bailiwick*, which is now one of the *Swiss* Cantons. This *Bailiwick* was mortgaged to the Elector *Palatin* by *Sigismund* the Emperor for fifty thousand *Florens*, but *Ferdinand I.* paid the Debt, and united it to the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, in the Year 1558. And in 1648. by the Peace of *Munster* it was resigned with all its Dependences to the *French*, who are still possessed of it.

*Hailbrun, or Hailprun, Heilbron, Alisum, fons Salutis, Hailbruna*, a German City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the River *Neckar*, in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, which is called

ed by this Name, by reason of the great plenty of Medicinal Springs it has. It was made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick II.* in 1240. when it was also first Walled, and it is still a Free City, and lies two miles from *Wimfen* to the South, and eight from *Spire* to the East. Here is a Stone Bridge over the *Necker*.

*Haimburg*. See *Hymburg*.

*Hainaut, Hannonia*, a Province in the Low Countries, called by the *French* *Haynaut*; by the *Germans* *Hegenow*; by the *Spaniards* and *Italians* *Hannonia*; which is one of the greatest of them, taking its Name from a small River. It was heretofore much less than it is now, and contained then only the Eastern part of this Province, the Western being a distinct Earldom, and called by the name of *Valenciennes*, but this has for some Ages been annexed to *Hainaut*, and comprehended in it. This Province has on the East *Brabant, Namur, and Liege*, on the North the *Imperial Flanders*, or the County of *Alost*, on the West *Flandria Gallica*, and on the South *Picardy*. It is watered by the *Scheld* and the *Haifne*. This Province was at first under its own Counts or Earls. The last Countess of which was dispossessed by force, by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, in the Year 1438. And so it became united to the rest of the Provinces, but the greatest part of it is now subject to the *French*, viz. *Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Landrecies, Bouchaine, Quesnoy, Ostervant*, and the Territory between the *Maez* and the *Sambre*; the County of *Monts* being only left to

the *Spaniards* with *Monts*, the Capital of this Province.

*Hair*, a Desert in *Lybia*, in the Kingdom of *Targa*, on the South side of it towards *Nigritia*, which is one hundred miles in length between the Deserts of *Igni* to the East, and the Kingdom of *Zuenzig* to the West.

*Haisne, Hania*, a very small River in *Hainault*, which gives Name to the whole Province, it ariseth near *Binche* in this Province, and dividing it into two parts, watereth *Monts*, takes in *Trulla*, and at *Conde* falls into the *Schelde*.

*Halapia, Mesopotamia*, a Province in *Asia*.

*Halar, Halara*, a City in *Iceland*, on the North side, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*, and has no Walls, nor any great number of Inhabitants; it stands by the Bay of *Skagafjord*, and is under the King of *Denmark* as King of *Norway*.

*Halberstad, Pheugarum, Halberstatum*, is a German City in the Lower *Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, being substituted in the stead of *Salinstad*, in the Year 819. It is the Capital also of a Principality which has its Name from it, and stands upon the River *Hosheim*, seven miles from *Maegdeburg* to the West, and as many from *Brunswick* to the South. It was heretofore an Imperial Free Town, but being exempt, it fell under the Dominion of its own Bishop first, and by the Treaty of *Westphalia* or *Munster*, this Bishoprick was changed into a Principality, and given to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

## H A

*burg.* The Bishop of this Diocese's embraced the *Augustane* Confession in the Year 1586.

*The Principality of Halberstad,* is a small Territory which was granted by *Charles the Great*, who founded it, to the Bishoprick, but it is now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It is bounded on the North by the Dukedoms of *Maegdeburg*, and *Brunswick*, and on the South by the Principality of *Anhalt*, and lies from East to West about nine German miles. The Capital of it is *Halberstad*.

*Halifax*, a Corporation in the County of *York*, upon the River *Calder*, seated upon the steep descent of an Hill, and extended from East to West (which of old was called *Horton*) it is a very populous and rich Town; having in it Eleven Chappels, whereof two are Parishes, and about twelve thousand Inhabitants. This Town is placed in a barren Soil, where there is little to be had which is necessary to the life of Man, but the Inhabitants have by their industry in Clothing, and other Manufactures so supplied those defects, that none are richer or better supplied than they. *Charles II.* added to the Honour of this place, when *July 16.* he Created *George Savil* Baron of *Eyland*, and Vicount *Halifax*, who is still living.

*Halenberg*, a part of Mount *Kalenberg*, which begins in the Lower *Austria*, at the *Danube*, and runs to the South as far as the *Drave*, whereof this branch parts *Hungary* from *Sciria* and *Carinthia*.

*Halep*, or *Haleppo*. See *Aleppo*.

## H A

*Hali, Muza*, a City in *Arabia the Happy*, upon the *Red Sea*, now called *Gezien*.

*Halitz, Hallsotz*, a Town in *Poland*, in a Territory called by the same Name, upon the River *Niester* (*Tyra*) in *Red Russia*, which has a strong Castle. This was heretofore a City of great Name, and the Capital of *Red Russia*, which was then a Kingdom, the Prince of which was often called the King of *Halitz*, and not of *Russia*, because this Kingdom was divided into many Dukedoms, the principal of which was the Duke of *Kiovia*. Pope *Gregory XI.* made this an Archbishop's See, but in the Year 1414. the Archbishoprick was removed to *Lemburg*, from which *Halitz* stands sixteen Polish miles to the North-East, and twenty five from *Caminieck* to the West. It is now in a declining state, and inhabited by few.

*Hall, Hala, Halla*, a City in the Upper *Saxony*, in *Misnia*, which though little, is yet in a good condition, and is under the jurisdiction of its own Duke. It stands upon the River [*Sala*] *Saalder* three German miles from *Mersburg* to the North, and ten from *Maegdeburg* to the South, and seventeen from *Wittenburg* to the South-West. It has near it a Castle, called *Mauriceburg*, which was heretofore the Village of *Dobredor*. This City in the Year 981. obtained its Charter from *Otho II.* and took its present Name from four Salt Springs which are in it. It was once a Free and Imperial City, but is now exempted, and is Subject to its Duke, who is of the Electoral House

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House of *Saxony*, and is therefore called the *Duke of Saxony of Hall*, who besides the adjacent Country has also almost half *Thuringia*, and some places in the Dukedom of *Maegdeburg*.

*Schwabishe Hall, Hall en Souabe*, a small Imperial and Free City in *Schwaben*, which has been such ever since the Year 1360. It is placed in the midst of steep Rocks and Mountains, and had both its Name and being from some Salt Springs which rise in it. It is divided by the River [*Cocharus*] *Cochar*, into two parts, the Upper and the Lower Town, which are joined together by a Bridge, and has eleven Salt Springs. This City was often taken and retaken in the great *Swedish War*. It stands in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, of which it was once a part, six German miles from *Hailbrun* to the East, and eight from *Norlingen* to the North-West, nineteen from *Franckfort* on the *Main*, to the same quarter, and fifteen from *Spire* to the East, at almost an equal distance from the *Rhine*, the *Maine*, and the *Danube*. It was taken by the *Marshall De Turen* in 1645.

*Hall in Inthall*, a German Town in *Tyrol*, upon the River *Inthall*, from which it has its Name, two miles from *Inspruck* to the East.

*Hall*, or *Haut*, a small Town in *Hainault*, in the Confines of *Brabant*, where is a famous Church dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and much frequented on her account. The Walls of it were pulled down in the Year 1677. *Justus Lipsius* wrote a piece of the Miracles of this

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*Virgo Hallensis*, or Image of the *Virgin Mary*.

*Hall, Ernolatia*, a Village in the Upper *Austria*, upon the River *Krems*, six German miles from *Lintz*, [*Lentia*] to the South.

*Hallandt, Hallandia*, a part of South *Gothland*, which was heretofore a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, but is now under the King of *Sweden*, ever since the Year 1645. It is bounded on the East and North with *Westro-Gothia*, on the West with the *Baltick Sea*, and on the South with *Scania*. The chief Town in it is *Helmstad*. This Province is extended from North to South sixty miles upon the *Baltick Sea*, but it is not above fifteen miles broad, and was once a Dukedom.

*Halderstein*, a small Seignory in *Switzerland*, near *Coire*.

*Halydown*, or *Haledon*, a Town in *Northumberland*, upon the River *Tine*, where *Oswald King of Northumberland*, Invoking *Jesus Christ*, in the Year 634. overthrow *Edwal King of the Britains*, and thereupon embraced Christianity, and sent for *Aidan the Scot* to teach him and his people, calling the place *Heavenfield*. This Field has been since Consecrated to Victory, the *Scots* being beaten here by the *English* in the Year 1331. and again in 1402. if *Halydown*, and *Haledon* be the same places, as I suppose they are.

*Ham*, the same with *Egypt*.

*Ham, Hamum*, a small, but strong City in *Westphalia*, upon the River *Lippe*, in the County of *March*, in the Confines of the Diocess of *Munster*, five German miles from *Munster*.

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*Munster* to the South, and fourteen from *Cologne* to the North-East, between *Dorsten* to the West, and *Lippestad* to the East. This City is under the Duke of *Brandenburg*, but is notwithstanding a *Hanse Town*; it was taken by the *French* in 1673. but it is now returned under its former Master.

*Ham*, a City in *Picardy* in *France*, in *Vermandois*, upon the River *Some*, four Leagues from *S. Quintin* to the South-West, and sixteen from *Amiens* to the East.

*Haman*, *Hama*, *Emisa*, *Apamea*, a City of *Syria*, called vulgarly *Hems*. It is an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orontes*, now called *Farfar*, between *Arethusa* to the North, and *Laodicea* to the South, about forty three miles from *Damascus* to the North, eighty from *Antioch*, and thirty from *Aleppo* to the South. Our later Maps make *Hama* and *Henx*, two several places, and *Apamea* and *Emisa*, are by *Baudrand* made several Cities.

*Hamay*, or *Haimage*, a Town and Monastery in *Flanders*.

*Hamburg*, *Gambriuii*, *Hambur-gum*, *Treva*, is one of the most Celebrated Cities and Sea-Ports of *Germany*, seated in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, upon the River *E. be*; which is yet an Imperial and Free City, and not subject to any Prince, and one of the principal *Hanse Towns* in *Germany*. Heretofore it was dignified with an Archbishop's See, but the Chair was removed to *Bremen* in the Year 130. by *Ansgarius*

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Bishop of it, with the Consent of *Lewn* the Emperor. This City is placed in the Territory of *Stormaren*, eighteen *German* miles from the *German Ocean*, which yet Tides up to this City, fifteen from *Bremen* to the North, ten from *Lubeck* to the South, and seven from *Stade* to the East. It is very strongly fortified, rich, and populous, and in a growing condition. It has its Name from one *Hammon* a great Man who built it. It was built first by *Charles* the Great, against the *Danes*, in the Year 809. *Heridagus* was the first, and *Ansgarius* the second and last Archbishop of it. It was first subject to *Albion* Prince of the *North Elbinger*, and afterwards to *Herman Billingen*, Son of *Otto* the First, Duke of the Lower *Saxony*, and to his Son *Bennus* after him, in whom this Line ended. *Adolphus* Count of *Schawenburg*, in the Year 1137. Governed this City and *Holstein* for *Lotharius* Duke of *Saxony*. *Adolphus* the Third granted it many and great Privileges for a considerable sum of Money, which were Confirmed by *Frederick Barbarossa* the Emperor. In his absence in the East, *Henry the Lion* ruined this City, but *Adolphus* upon his return recovered and rebuilt it, but he did not long survive, being slain in Battle in 1203. by *Waldemar* Duke of *Sleswick*, Brother of *Canutus* King of *Denmark*. This King of *Denmark* gave this City to one *Albertus* Duke of *Orlamund*, who sold his Right to the Seat of the City, which Sale was Confirmed by *Adolphus* the third Duke of *Holstein*, and ever since the

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the City has been a Free State; yet the Dukes of *Holstein* do still pretend a Right and Title to it. *Frederick II.* in 1579. had a Controversie with this City, which was ended by the payment of a considerable sum of money. It embraced the *Lutheran* Confession, at the first Publication of it, and yet it tolerates the *Calvinists*, and it gave shelter to the *English* in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, who in 1554 fled hither. In the year 1686. the present King of *Denmark* suddenly sat down before this City with an Army of thirty thousand men, but the Winter coming on, and the Neighbour Princes espousing their Cause, and sending them Forces into the City, he was forced to retire, those within the City, on whom he relied, being discovered, and afterwards Tried, and Executed. There is hardly in the World a finer City, nor a larger and safer Port than this. This City is said to have done Homage to *Christian III.* as Duke of *Holstein*, in 1604.

*Hamel*, a Town near *Corbie*, upon a River that falls into the *Some* in *Picardy*.

*Hamelen*, *Hamala*, *Hamelia*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, between *Hildesheim* to the East, and *Paderborne* to the West, upon the (*Visurgis*) *Weser*, which parts this Dukedom from *Westphalia*, and beneath *Bremen* falls into the *German Ocean*. It stands twenty Miles from *Bremen* to the South-East, fourteen from *Brunswick* to the South-West, twenty six from *Hamburgh* to the

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South, and twenty three from *Fuld* to the North. This City belongs now to the Bishop of *Hildesheim*, and the Earl of *Lippe*, and was heretofore under the Abbat of *Fuld*, before *Albert* Duke of *Brunswick* received it into his Protection, which in time turned from a Protector to a Sovereign Jurisdiction, as is usual. And it is now under the Duke of *Brunswick Hannover*. Near this place the *Austrians* received a fatal overthrow from the *Swedes*, and *Lunenburghers*, at the Castle of *Ottendorp*, in the year 1633.

*Hamiltown*, a Castle in the County of *Cluydsdale*, in *Scotland*, upon the *Cluyd* or *Glotta*, above *Bothwel*, ten *English* Miles from *Glasgow* to the South, and thirty five from *Edenburgh* to the West, which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best Families in *Scotland*, in whose possession it is.

*Hammeren*, *Hammaria*, a City of *Norway*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*, in the Province of *Aggerhus*, in the Confinnes of *Dalecarlia*, a Province of *Sweden*, which is very small. It stands thirty *Swedish* Miles from *Bergen* to the East, and twenty from *Anslo*, *Ansloga*, to the North. This Bishoprick is united to that of *Anslo*.

*Hampton Court*, a Noble Country House, belonging to the King of *England*, in *Middlesex*, ten Miles from *London* on the *Thames*, which was built by Cardinal *Woolsey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who also built *White-Hall*, the common Residence

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dence of our Kings ever since.

*Hamsa, Emisa*, a City of Syria upon the *Orontes*.

*Hantshire*, or *Hampshire*. See *Hantshire*.

*Hanaw, Hanovia*, a strong Town in *Franconia* in Germany, upon the River *Kintz*, which a little lower falls into the *Mayne*, between *Franckfort* to the West, and *Aschaffenburg* to the East, three Miles from either of them, and ten from *Marpurg* to the South. This City has suffered very much in the late *Swedish* and German Wars.

*Hani, Ecbatana*, a great City in the Kingdom of *Persia*, the Capital of the *Medes*, and a Regal City, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and *Ptolemy*. Said to be built by *Arphaxad*, now supposed to be *Tauris*. See *Tauris*.

*Hannonia*. See *Hainault*.

*Hannover, Hannower, Hannovera, Hanouer*, a German City in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, in the Territory of *Calemberg*, upon the River (*Leina*) *Leine*, which falls into the *Wejer*, beneath *Ferden*, four Miles above *Bremen*, from which last *Hannover* stands sixteen Miles to the South-West, five from *Hildesheim* to the North-West, and six from *Brunswick* to the West. This was once an Imperial and Free City, but was afterwards exempted. Its Prince, who is of the House of *Brunswick*, possesseth one half of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, with the Territory of *Calemberg*, and *Grubenhagen*, and has under him, *Hannover*, *Hamelen*, *Göttingen*, *Newstad*, and *Limbeck*. This City

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is very well fortified. The present Duke, *John Frederick*, is a Roman Catholic, and is younger Brother to the Duke of *Zell*. But the City of *Hannover*, was one of those which entered the *Smalcaldick* League, as appeareth in *Sleidan*. And therefore I suppose the people of it are generally of the Reformed Religion.

*Hantshire, Hantonia*, a County in the West of England, is bounded on the South by the *British* Sea, and the Isle of *Wight*, on the West by *Dorsetshire*, on the North by *Berkshire*, and on the East by *Surry* and *Suffex*. It is a large and a fruitful County, and the Capital of it is the City of *Winchester*; besides which it has also *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, and *Rumsey*, very considerable Towns. I do not know of any Noble Man that has any Title from this County in general, and as to those taken from the Cities and Towns, I shall take them in their proper places.

*Haoaxe, Haoaxus*, a River of *Africa*, which springeth out of vast Mountains in the *Abissine* Empire, in the Confines of the Provinces of *Xaoa*, and *Ogga*, and being augmented with the Streams of *Machi*, entereth the Kingdom of *Adel*, called by the Portuguese, *Zeila*, the Capital of which, *Avea Gurelé*, stands upon this River, which is said to be not much less than the *Nile*, and after a Course of six hundred Miles, to discharge it self into the *Red Sea*, having fertilized the Kingdom of *Adel*, in the same manner, as the other doth that of *Egypt*. See *Ferome*

*Lobo*

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*Lobo a Portuguese*, who Travelled this Country.

*Hapsel, Hapselia*, a small City in *Livonia*, in the Province of *Estonia*, and in the Territory of *Wick*, upon a small Bay of the same name, which is part of the *Baltick* Sea. It was heretofore a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Riga*, and stands two *Swedish* Miles from *Leal* to the North, and eleven from *Revel* to the West. It is under the King of *Sweden*.

*Harberick Salambaria*, a Town in *Mesopotamia*.

*Harburgh, Harburgum*, a strong, but ill peopled Town in the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, upon the *Elbe*, two German Miles from *Hamburg* to the South, and six from *Lunenburgh* to the West. It has a Castle.

*Harcourt*, a small Town and Castle in *Normandy*, in the Territory of *Eureux*, scarce five Miles from this place to the West, and two from *Belmont* to the North. *Philip VI.* in the year 1338. erected this into an Earldom, which was bestowed upon the Princes of *Lorain*, some of which Family have of late times been famous Commanders in the Wars.

*Harda, Artiscus*, a River of *Thrace*.

*Harderwick, Hardebones, Harderwick*, a small City in *Guelderland*, under the United Provinces, in the County of *Veleuwe*, which is a Hance Town, and an University, opened here in 1648. it stands upon the Shoar of the *Zuider* Sea, from which it has received great damage, but greater

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from the *French*, who taking it in 1672. dismantled, and left it in 1673. It stands seven Leagues from *Utrecht* to the South-East, and six from *Deventer* to the West. This City was first walled with a Brick Wall in the year 1229.

*Hardes-Walt, Hartzwald, Melibocum*, a Mountain in *Thuringia*, and a Wood, or Forest, called *Sylva Herculis*, *Sylva Semana*, *Sylva Bacenis*. It lies in the South part of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, in the Territory of *Grubenhagen*, between *Halberstad* to the East, and *Goslar* to the West, the top of this Mountain is called by the Inhabitants *Blakes-barch*, between *Osterwick*, and *Wernigerod*, two Towns in these parts. This Forest, which is called *Bacenis*, by *Cæsar*, and *Sylva Semana* by *Ptolemy*, and covers the Mountain above mentioned, lies between the *Elbe* and *Saal* to the East, and the *Wejer* to the West. Though *Mercator* by a mistake took it for a part of the *Hercinian* Forest, and placed it between *Thuringia* and *Bohemia*.

*Harfleur*, a Castle in the *Pais de Caux* in *Normandy* in *France*, upon the North side of the outlet of the *Seyne*, within one Mile of *Havre d'Grace*, and three of *Honfleur* to the North. Which was besieged in the year 1416. by the *French*, and defended by the *English*, who frustrated their designs, and in a Sea Fight near this place defeated the *French* and *Genoese* Fleets: soon after which followed the taking of *Caen*, *Fal-lais*,

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*lais, Conquest, and Roan* it self, by the Victorious *English*.

**Harford, Harfordia**, a Town which gives name to the County in which it stands. It is more usually called *Hertford*.

**Harlingen, Harlinga**, a City in the United Provinces in *West-Friesland*, the next to *Leuwarden* in order and greatness, strong and hard to be taken, because the adjacent Country may be drowned. It has a very large Haven on the *Zuider Sea*, and stands in the Territory of *Westergoe*, three Leagues from *Leuwarden* to the West.

**Harrie, or Harnland, Harria**, a Province of *Livonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*, in the Province of *Eston*, the Capital of which is *Revel*, which with this Province is under the Crown of *Sweden*.

**Harfan**, a Mountain in the Lower *Hungary*, four German Miles from the *Drave* to the North, and the same distance from *Mohatz* to the West, near which the Dukes of *Lorain*, and *Bavaria*, defeated an Army of an hundred thousand *Turks*, August 12. 1687. See *Mohatz*.

**Hartfordshire**. See *Hertfordshire*.

**Hartlandpoint, Herculis Promontorium**, a famous Cape in the Western part, and Northern Shoar of the County of *Devonshire*, near the Confines of *Cornwal*, which shoots a great way into the *Irish Sea*, and makes a safe Bay for the Riding of Ships.

**Hartzerode, Hartzeroda**, a Castle in the Upper *Saxony*, in the

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Principality of *Anbault*, upon the River *Selka*, twelve Miles from *Northausen* to the South-East, where was the Seat or Residence of one of the five Princes of *Anbault*.

**Harwich, Harvicum**, a Town in *Essex*, at the Mouth of the *Stour* which has a Large, a Safe, and a Noble Sea-Port, or Haven, made famous of old by a Naval Victory, here obtained against the *Danes* by the *English*, in the year 884. This Town is not great (saith Mr. *Cambden*,) but well peopled, strong both by Art and Nature, (it being almost surrounded by the Sea) and of late much improved by the care, and charges of *Queen Elizabeth*, but then it wants Fresh Water. This is also a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

**Hasbaigne, Hasbainensis Pagus**, called by the Inhabitants *Haspengow*, is a Territory in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, extended between *Brabant*, the *Maeze*, and the City of *Leige*. The Capital of which is *St. Troyen*; it reached of old as far as *Louvaine*, or *Loeven*, and is frequently mentioned in ancient History.

**Hasbat, Hasbata**, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fex*, in *Barbary*, bounded on the North by the Streights of *Gibraltar*, on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean*, by the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the Province of *Ascaria* to the East, the principal place of which was *Tangier*, now ruined by the *English*. See *Tangier*.

**Hascora, or Escura**, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, having

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having *Duccala* to the North, *Morocco* to the South, and *Tedelsa* to the East, the principal Town of which is *Elmadina*.

**Hasenburgh, Didatrium**, a Town in the County of *Burgundy*.

**Hassia, Hessen**, called by the *French Hesse*, is a Province of *Germany*, which is honoured with the Title of a *Landgrave* or *Marquisate*, which is a Provincial Earldom. It lies in the Higher Circle of the *Rhine*, between *Westphalia* to the North, *Westerwaldt*, and *Weteraw* to the West, *Franconia* to the South, and *Thuringe*, and the Dukedom of *Brunswick* to the East. The chief Cities and Towns in it are *Cassel*, *Hirschfeldt*, *Marpurgh*, *Smalkalden*, and *Ziegenheim*. This is under Princes of its own, who have possessed it ever since the year 1263. It is fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, Woods, Mines, and Game. This Country took its name from the *Hessi*, who Conquering the *Chatti*, its old Inhabitants, changed the former name. It is from East to West thirty three German Miles, in length from North to South twenty three. And it was Converted to the Christian Faith by *Winifrid*, or *Boniface*, an *English Saxon*, about the year 730.

**Hajnon**, a Monastery in *Artois*.

**Haspaam, Haspabamum, Aspabamum**, or *Hispaham*, the Royal City of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Province of *Hierach*, where the *Sophy*, or King of *Persia* Resides. It is very great, rich, and populous, and is daily growing greater. The King has here a ve-

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ry great and Magnificent Palace, and there belong to it three very large Suburbs. Some think the ancient name of this City was *Hecatompylon*, and others *Aspa*. The Kings of *Persia* have Resided here near an hundred years, and this is it that hath given it this great increase. It stands upon the River *Zenderoud*, or *Zenderu*, which ariseth from the Mountain of *Dimavend*, and divides this City into two parts, and about five Miles beneath it is swallowed up by the Sands. It lies seventy German Miles from *Casbin* to the South, and eighty from *Ormuz* to the North, and a little more from *Bagdat* to the East. It is seated in a Plain, surrounded on all sides, at the distance of about three or four Leagues, with an high Mountain, which lies about it like an Amphitheatre. In Long. 86. 40. Lat. 32. 26. The Province of *Hierach*, in which it stands, was the ancient *Parthia*. This City with the Suburbs, is about eight German Miles in Compass, and has twelve Gates, whereof there are but nine constantly open, and it has about eighteen thousand Houses, and five hundred thousand Inhabitants. It has Walls and Bastions of Brick, but ill built, ill kept, and out of repair, so that they are of no use, nor do they at all secure the City. Upon the River there is a lovely Stone Bridge. This City was taken and destroyed twice by *Tamerlane*, and about the year 1450. suffered much from one of its own Princes. The Mosques, and the Bazar, or Market Place, Baths, great Mens Houses and Gardens, are



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are the great Ornaments of this City. Some of the great Houses and their Gardens, taking up twenty Acres of Ground: and these Gardens they adorn with Fountains, Flowers, fine Walks, and delicate rows of Trees, both for Shades and Fruits. So that the far greatest part of this vast City is taken up by Gardens, and not peopled like ours. I have taken this short account out of *Olearius*, who in 1637. was in this City, and *Thevenot*, who Travelled this Kingdom since that time.

*Hasbengow*. See *Hasbaigne*.

[*Hassio Porto*, *Heraclea*, a Town in the Lesser *Asia* in *Caria*, between *Miletum*, and the Mouth of the *Meander*, now *Madre*, thirty Miles from *Ephesus* to the South.

*Hastings*, *Othona*, a Sea-Port Town, and the first of the *Cinque Ports*, in the County of *Sussex*, consisting of two Streets, extended in length from North to South, having in each of them a Parish Church, seated between a high Clift to the Seaward, and an Hill to the Land, upon a small Brook on the South side of it, five Miles West of *Winchelsey*, and near the Eastern borders of this County. It hath had a great Castle upon the Hill which commanded it, but this is now ruined, and instead of it stands a Light-House to guide the Sea-men. This and the other *Cinque Ports*, which are its Members, was to send the King twenty one Ships, each of which was to have twenty one tall Men in it, and they were bound to appear upon forty days

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Summons, and to serve fifteen days at their own Charge, but if the King desired them longer, he was to pay to the Master and Constable six pence the day, and to each Mariner three pence. The Harbour here was made by a Pere of Timber, which being destroyed by the raging Seas in the year 1578. *Queen Elizabeth* granted a Contribution for the repairing of it, which mony was misemployed, and the Work neglected, so that the Trade and Fishery of this place is since that time much decayed. The Honorable *Theophilus Hastings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, is Baron of *Hastings*. This Title being given to Sir *William Hastings*, his Predecessor, by *Edward IV.* in the second year of his Reign.

*Havage*. See *Meroë*.

*La Havana*, a famous Sea-Port in the Isle of *Cuba*, in the Bay of *Mexico* in the *West-Indies*, which is very great, and fortified to the utmost that Art or Expence can arise to, and seated at the North end of the Island, over against the Cape of *Florida*. This is the Harbour to which all the Fleets from *Spain* direct their Course; here they unlade their *European Merchandises*, and here again they take in the Plate, and other Riches of the *Spanish West-Indies*, in order to their Transportation into *Europe*; so that it is one of the most frequented Ports in the *West-Indies*. And whilst all this Wealth passeth to and fro through it, much must stick here, so that it is become very rich and populous, and the *Spaniards* to

secure

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secure this Important place, have built a strong Castle, and settled here a Governour, and a good Garrison of *Spaniards*. And yet notwithstanding all this Care and Charge, the *Buccaneers*, a few years since, with a small number of Ships, under *Spanish Colours*, surprized and Plundered this place, and made the Inhabitants pay a vast Ransom to preserve it from being Burnt. It lies in Long. 292. 10. Lat. 20. 00.

*Havaspeude*, *Dacia Alpestris*.

*Havelburgh*, *Havelburgum*, a small City in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*; it stands in *Prignitz*, a Territory in the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Havel*, which one Mile lower falls into the *Elbe*, ten Miles from *Magdeburgh* to the North, and twelve from *Berlin* to the West. The Bishops of this Diocese have embraced the *Augustane Confession* ever since the year 1556.

*Havessen*, *Cimmeriorum Populi*, a Province in *Georgia*, upon the *Caspian Sea*, as *Ortelius* conjectures from the description of *Haiton the Armenian*. But this Province being not called by this Name by our later Travellers, can be no further described here.

*Havre de Grace*, *Portus Gratia*, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a well fortified Castle, and an Excellent Haven. It is seated at the Mouth of the *Seyne*, in the *Païs de Caux*, eighteen Leagues beneath *Rouen* to the West, and fifteen from *Caudebac*, ten from *Licieux* to

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the North; and almost twenty from *Dieppe* to the South, upon the Shoars of the *British Seas*, over against *Shorham* in *Sussex*. This Town was in the year 1563. put into the Hands of *Queen Elizabeth*, by the Protestants of *France*, who were then engaged in War against their King, as a Cautionary place; and a Peace was soon after concluded, without any regard taken of that Princess, or her Interest, by those she had succoured in their greatest distress. And not contented with this both parties joyned against the *English*, and besieged the Town, which being surrounded with Enemies without, and wasted by the Plague within, was forced in a short time to surrender to the *French*.

*Haute-Riue*, *Alta-Ripa*, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aurige* [*Alburacis*] which ariseth in *de Foix*, from the *Pyrenean Hills*, and falls into the *Guaronne*, four Miles from *Toulouse* to the South.

*Haux*, *Halla*. See *Hall* in *Hainault*.

*La Haye*, *Haga Comitis*. See *Hague*.

*Haye du Routol*, *Haga Brotona*, a Village in the Forest of *Routol* in *France*.

*La Haye en Touraine*, *Haga Turonica*, a Town in *Touraine*, upon the River [*Crausia*] *Creuse*, ten Leagues from *Tours* to the South, in the Confines of *Poitou*, three Miles from *Noyers* to the East, where the *Creuse* falls into the *Vienne*, which falls into the *Loyre* at *Candes*, fourteen Leagues West of *Tours*. This Town gave

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birth

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birth to *des Cartes*, the famous modern Philosopher, who died at *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, in 1650.

*Hayne*. See *Haisne*, a River of *Hainault*.

*Haynburgh*, *Comagenum*, a small Town in the Lower *Austria*, on the Confines of *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*, six German Miles from *Vienna* to the East, and three from *Presburgh* West, near which are the Mountains of *Kaunberg*, called heretofore *Comagenus Mons*. This Town is of latter times called *Hamburg*, and is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity, it having been a *Roman* Town.

*Hecla*, a burning Mountain in *Island*.

*Hegow*, *Hegovia*, a small Territory in the Circle of *Schwaben*, between the Lake of *Zell*, or the *Zeller* Sea to the East, and *Schwartzwaldt*, or the *Black Wood* to the West, not above six German Miles in length, which is in part under the House of *Austria*, and in part under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

*Heidelberg*, *Edelberga*, *Budoris*, *Heidelberg*. The chief City of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, seated in a Plain at the Foot of an Hill upon the River *Necker*, which is covered here with a wooden Bridge. This is a great and a well peopled place, and the usual Residence of the Elector Palatine, who has here a noble, and magnificent Castle, built upon an Hill. It stands three Miles from *Spires* to the North-East, ten from *Franckfort* upon the *Main* to the South, and twenty from *Ulm* to the North-West. This City is said

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to be a Fee of the Bishoprick of *Worms*, and that it was granted to *Lewis* Count Palatine, in the year 1225. by *Henry* Bishop of *Worms*. *Robert*, first Count Palatine, and afterwards chosen Emperor in the year 1392. as *Marquardus Freherus* saith, much enlarged it, and joyned the Village of *Berghimb* to it, as a Suburb. *Rupertus* Count Palatine, in the year 1346. opened here an University, and endowed it with great Privileges. In 1622. this City was taken by the *Spaniards*, and *Bavaria*, and Plundered; and the Noble Library which the Electors had Collected, was sent to *Rome*. This City in the long *Swedish* War, was after this taken, and retaken several times, till at last in the year 1649. by the Treaty of *Munster*, it was restored to its former Master, whose Family still enjoy it, and it is now repairing those ruins the War had brought upon it. This City is supposed to be the *Budoris* of *Ptolemy*, and was in ancient times the Seat of the *Vangiones*.

*Heiden*, *Heida*, a Town in *Holstein*.

*Heidenheim*, *Ara Flavia*, a Town in *Schwaben*.

*Heila*, *Hela*, a Town in *Prussia Polonica*, upon the Bay of *Pautzkerwick*, which is almost encompassed by the *Baltick* Sea; it stands four German Miles from *Dantzick* to the North, and was burnt in the year 1572. by an accidental Fire, but is since rebuilt.

*Heilichlandt*, *Aëania*, *Saxonum insula*, a small Island belonging to the

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the Duke of *Holstein*, six miles from the Shoars of *Dithmarsh* to the West, which was heretofore four German miles in compass, but in the Year 800. a great part of it perished by a Tempest, and in the Year 1300. another part of that which was left before was swallowed up by the Ocean. Thus Islands as well as Ships are sometimes overpowered, and cast away by the raging Ocean. It consists now but of one single Parish.

*Heilsberg*, a Town in the *Regal Prussia*, which has a Castle, and is seated in the Territory *Ermelandt*, or *Warmerland*, the Bishop of which Province resides in it, eight German miles from *Regensperg* to the South. This Town was built in 1240.

*Heis*, *Hericus*, *Hrue*, an Island on the Coast of *Poitou*, near the Confines of *Bretagne*.

The Island of *S. Helen*, is seated in the *Atlantick* Ocean, in 16 deg. of Southern Lat. It was discovered by *Joannes de Nova*, a Portuguese, in the Year 1502. on *S. Helen's* day; it is thirteen miles in Compass, and lies at a vast distance from all other Lands, between *Africa* to the East, and *Brasil* to the West, but it is nearer the former. It is Mountainous, but fruitful, and abounds with what is useful to the life of Man, but it has no Wheat; It has four Valleys, and as many Springs towards its North end. This for a long time lay open to the benefit of all Mankind, but about twenty years since, the English settled a Colony here, which is become exceeding numerous.

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*Helicon*, *Helicon*, a Mountain in *Beotia*, now called *Stramulipa*, near *Parnassus*, if not a part of it; it was Sacred to the *Muses*, and much Celebrated by the Greek and Latin Poets. In it was the Sepulchre of *Orpheus*, the Fountains of *Hippocrene*, and *Aganippe*, and near it were the Cities of *Thespia*, *Ascra* and *Nissa*, now *Zagaya*. There was also a River of *Sicily* so called, which is now the *Olivero* on the North side of that Island, and another in *Macedonia*, now called the *Faribo*.

*Helmechmenich*, *Gedrosia*. See *Send* a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

*Helmstad*, *Helmestadium*, *Hemop's*, a small and inconsiderable Town in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttell*, ever since the Year 1490. having before that been Subjects to its Abbat. It stands in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, between *Brunswick* to the West, and *Magdeburg* to the East, upon the River *Aller*, six German miles from *Wolfenbuttell* to the East, eleven from *Hildesheim* to the North-East, and five from *Halberstad* to the North. *Julius* Duke of *Brunswick* opened here an University in the year 1576. which from him is called *Academia Julia*.

*Helmstad*, a strong Sea-Port Town in the Province of *Hollandt*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Borders of *Scania*, which by a Treaty in 1645. was yielded to the *Swedes*.

*Helmont*, *Helmontium*, a Town of *Brabant*, which has a very ancient Castle and is the Capital of

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*Kemperland*, and is under the *United Provinces*; it lies in the middle between *Boschleduc* to the West, and *Roermond* to the East, six miles from the latter, three from *Eyndhoven* to the East, and six from *Nimeguen* to the South.

*Helsingford*, *Helsingfordia*, a small City of *Nyland*, a part of *Finland*, upon the Shoars of the Bay of *Finland*, where it receives the River *Wanda*, over against *Revel*, in Long. 43. 45. Lat. 60. 10.

*Helsinglandt*, *Helsinga*, a Province of *Sweden*, between *Dalecarl* to the West, and *Femlandt* and *Midlepad* to the North, and the *Baltick Sea* to the East, the principal Town of which is *Wadswickswalt*.

*Hemia*, *Amisus*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is called *Amid*, and *Hemid* by the *Turks*; and *Simiso* by the *Greeks*; it is an Archbishops See, built on the Shoars of the *Euxine Sea*, one hundred miles from *Sinope* to the East, upon the Outlet of the River *Casalmach*, which comes from *Amasia*, twenty German miles South of *Hemid*, or *Simiso*, as it is called in the Maps.

*Hemid*, or *Cara-Hemid*, *Amida*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, which now gives Name to that Country, it being the Capital of it, and is called *Diarybeck* from this City. It is a great and populous City, and the Seat of the *Turkish* Governour, and of a Christian Archbishop. It stands from *Arziri*, a City of the Lesser *Armenia* to the South-East, one hundred and twenty miles, from *Aleppo* to the East sixty. See *Caraemit*. Long. 78. 15. Lat. 39. 30.

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*Hemz*, *Emisa*, *Emessa*, a City of *Syria*, called *Haman* by the *Turks*; *Chemps* by *Postellus*, which is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orentes*, which passeth by *Antioch* forty three miles from *Damascus* to the North, eighty from *Antioch* to the East, and about sixty from *Palmyria* to the West. It is a pretty Town walled with black and white Stone half a Pike height, and it had formerly a Dike, now filled with Rubbish, it has twenty five Towers, six Gates, and five Churches. The chief Church was built by *S. Helen*, and was in the Hands of the Christians, till about one hundred and sixty years ago; on the South it has a Castle, which was not taken from the Christians without much bloodshed, and is therefore left to be ruined. See *M. Thevenot*. p. 1. p. 223.

*Henault*, and *Henegow*. See *Hainault*.

*Hensterberg*, *Cetius*, a Mountain of *Austria*, which begins in the Lower *Austria*, at the *Danube*, three miles from *Vicenna* to the West, and running South through *Stiria*, and *Carinthia* ends at the *Drave*, being called in different Countries by various Names.

*Hennebont*, *Hannebontum*, a Town upon the River *Blavet*, which falls into the Sea near *Port Louis* in the South of *Bretagne* in *France*, four Leagues from the Shoars of the Sea, and three from the said Port, thirty two miles from *Rennes* to the South-West, and ten from *Vennes* to the North-West. This Town was heretofore very strongly fortified, but is now neglected.

*Herbauges*,

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*Herbauges*, *Herbadilia*, an old ruined City not far from *Nantes*, in the Confines of *Bretagne* and *Poitou*; which is mentioned in the Lives of the Saints.

*Heppen*, *Apianum*, a Castle in the Bishoprick of *Trent*.

*Herac*, *Petra*, a City of *Arabia Deserta*, called *Rabath* in the Scriptures; it was in the latter times an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, having in the more ancient times been under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. It stands in the Confines of *Palestine*, upon the Brook *Zareth*, Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

*Heracian*, see *Carmania*, a Province of *Persia* in *Asia*.

*Herachia*, *Heratia*, a small Island in the Archipelago, East of *Scinusa*, and not far from *Heraclea* in *Thrace*.

*Heraclia*, *Heraclea*, a City in *Thrace*, which is called *Perinthus* by *Ptolemy*, and was before called *Mygdonia*, and is now frequently called *Araclea*. It is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and was at the first its Superior, and the Metropolis of *Thrace* it self; so that the Bishop of *Byzantium*, was a Suffragan to the Bishop of *Heraclea*. *Severus* the Emperor finding the City of *Byzantium*, now *Constantinople*, in the Hands of *Pescennius Niger* his Rival, in the Year of Christ 194. besieged it, and having taken it after a siege of three years, dismantled, burnt and ruined it, and gave all its Lands to the City of *Heraclea*, which from thenceforth was advanced above *Byzantium*, and continued so till *Constantine*

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built *Constantinople*, in the beginning of the IV. Century. And the Bishop of *Heraclea* also became by this means the Superior to the Bishop of *Byzantium*. But *Heraclea* is now in a decaying condition, which is thus described by *Mr. Wheeler*. This Town hath a good Harbour, whose mouth lieth East of it turning about, so that it maketh a Peninsula. The Town lieth in the Neck of this, having the Sea on one side, and the Port on the other. Which Port is five miles in Circumference. There appeared great plenty of Marble Antiquities broken and scattered about, by the unregarding *Turks*. Amongst the rest, I found one Inscription (saith he) dedicated to *Severus* their great Benefactor (as I said above) A poor place it is, but an Archbishops See for all that, and the Cathedral one of the best now standing in Turkey, and in it *Sir Edward Guitts* one of the Embassadors of England lies buried, who died here before his return, upon whose Tomb is a Greek Inscription. This City lies fifty two miles from *Constantinople* to the West, and seventy from *Gallipoli* to the North-West. There have been heretofore a great many other Cities in *Greece*, *Asia*, *Egypt*, and *Italy*, which have born the Name of *Heraclea*, but they are all ruined or changed into such distant Names, as this place belongs not now to them.

*Herbipoli*, *Herbipolis*, see *Wurtzburg*, a City of *Franconia* in Germany.

*Herborne*, *Herborna*, a small Town in *Westerwalt*, in the Coun-

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ty of *Dillemburgh*, which is an University, or rather has a College founded in it, by *John* Count of *Dillemburgh* in the Year 1585. It stands four German miles from *Marpurg* to the West, and three from *Gissen*, or *Gießen*.

*Herck*, *Archa*, a Town or Castle in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, in the Confines of *Brabant*, in the middle between *Maastricht* to the East, and *Lovain* to the West. There is also a River called the *Herck*, which flowing by *Tongren* or *Tongres*, and this Castle of *Herck*, falls into the *Demer* [*Demer*] one mile above *Bardist*.

*Hercklens*, *Herculis Castra*, a Town of *Guelderland*

*Hereford*, *Herefordia*, *Ariconium*, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, upon the River *Wye*, on the Borders of South *Wales*, beyond the *Severn*, which grew up out of the ruins of *Ariconum*, an old Roman Town not far from it; *Camden* saith of old it was called *fernle-ga*, or the *Forest*. *S. Ethelbert* King of the *East Angles*, was slain here by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, who invited him to his Court to Marry his Daughter, and by the malicious instigation of *Quenred* his Queen, did this base act about the Year 749. after which time the *East Angles* continued under the *Mercians* seventy seven years. This Prince being esteemed a Martyr, there was a Church built to his honour, and a Bishoprick established in it. In 1055. it was burnt by the *Wesh*, but soon after rebuilt and fortified, yet it was very small at the time of the Con-

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quest, not having above one hundred men within and without. The *Normans* afterwards built here a very strong Castle, which is now ruined, and Walled the City. *Reinelm* Bishop of this City built part of the present Cathedral, in the Reign of *Henry I.* whose Successors built the rest, and the Close. Its Long. is 20. 24. Lat. 52. 06. The first Bishop of this Diocess was *Putta*, placed here in 680. *Reinelm* the XXX. in Order, succeeded in 1107. and sat eight years. The present Bishop, *Dr. Herbert Crofts*, is the LXXIX. Bishop, and was Consecrated in 1661.

*Herefordshire*, *Silures*, is by the *Wesh* called *Erinuck*, and is of an Oval form. It is bounded on the East with *Worcestershire*, and *Glostershire*, on the South with *Monmouthshire*, on the West with *Radnorshire*, and *Brecknock*, and on the North with *Shropshire*. It is a pleasant fruitful County, abounding with all things necessary for the life of Man; so that they have a Proverb. that as to the three *W's*. that is, *Wheat*, *Wool*, and *Water*, it is equal to any County in *England*. The *Wye*, *Lug*, and *Munow*, after they have fertilized the various parts of this County, meet below *Monmouth*, and pass in one Channel into the *Severn* near *Chepstow*. *Will. Fitz-Osbern* was Created Earl of *Hereford* by *William the Conqueror*, in the first year of his Reign, Anno Christi 1066. *Henry de Bohun* descended from the former Earls, in 1199. his Posterity in seven Descents enjoyed it till the Year 1371. *Henry of Bullingbrook* succeeded (as Duke of *Hereford*)

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*ford*) in the Right of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Humfrey de Bohun* the last Earl of that Family in 1398. And in the Year 1547. *Walter d' Eureux*, being descended from the *Bouchiers* and *Bohuns*, was created Viscount of this County. And *Lecester d' Eureux* the present Possessor, is the eighth in this Line, and a *Minor*.

*Heren*, *Carrhae*, a City in *Mesopotamia*, which is called *Heren*, or *Harran* by the *Turks*; it was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Edeffa* at first, but afterwards it became the Metropolis it self, and is seated in the Province of *Di-arbeck*, near the River *Chabor*, forty miles from *Edeffa*, sixty from the *Euphrates* to the East. The *Tartars* under *Tamberlane*, treated this City with great cruelty, and since that time it has been in a declining condition, and is now not much inhabited. This place is mentioned several times in the Holy Scriptures upon the account of *Abraham's* Sojourning here, and burying his Father *Terah* in this City, before he went into the Land of *Canaan*, Gen. xi. 31. Acts vii. 4. in which last place it is called *Charran* in *Mesopotamia*. And by *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy* it is called *Carrhae*. Its Long. is 73. 20. Lat. 36. 10.

*Heri*, *Aria*, a Province in *Persia*, in *Asia*, more commonly called *Hera* or *Herat*, it has a City and a River of the same Name. This River which in the later Maps is called *Pulimoilon*, riseth out of the Mountains of *Cassubi*, and washing the Walls of this City on all sides (it standing in an Island) falls in-

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to the Lake of *Buirgian*, the City is called *Ser-heri*, and lies in Long. 100. 13. and Lat. 36. 20. ninety German miles West of *Candabar*, one hundred and twenty miles South-East of the *Caspian*. The *Roses* of this Province, are thought the best in the World. The Province of *Heri* is a part of that of *Chorasán*, which is one of the most rich, fertile, and populous Provinces in all *Persia*. In this City of *Heri* are also made the best *Persian* Tapestries, and on this and other accounts it is much frequented by the *Indians*, who must pass through it in their way to *Persia*. See *Olearius* his Travels.

*Herit*, *Adramitæ*, a Province in *Arabia the Happy*.

*Herna* or *Erma*, a City of *Galatia* called *Germa*, or *Therma*, by the ancient Geographers, and now sometimes *Germafte*. It stands in the Confines of *Bithynia* and *Phrygia*, upon the River [*Sagarium*] *Sacrio*, where it falls into the *Casilirnach*, which falls in the *Euxine* Sea at *Cagani*, twenty one German miles East of *Scutari*. This City is placed thirty six German miles East of *Bursia*. It is now an Archbishops See. Long. 60. 10. Lat. 42. 25.

*Hermanstad*, *Cibinium*, a City in *Transylvania*, commonly by the Inhabitants called *Seben* and *Zeben*; and by the Germans *Hermanstad*. It is the Capital of that Dukedom, the Seat of the Prince, a great, populous, strong, well built City, seated in a Plain upon the River [*Cibinum*] *Cibin* which a little lower falls into the *Alutza*. The Inhabitants of this City are  
X 4 *Saxons*;

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*Saxons*; it stands fifteen miles from *Clausemburg* to the East, and eight from *Alba Julia*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, though there is now no Bishop of it.

*Hermanstein*, a Castle in the Bishoprick of *Trier* in *Germany*.

*Hermanville*, a place near *Calais* in *France*.

*Herndall*, *Herndalia*, a part of *Norway* on this side the Mountains of *Norway*, by the Province of *Femland*, on which depends *Nomedale*, *Hellegelandt*, *Frostein*, *Inder*, and *Heroa*, and some others, which together with it were yielded to the *Swedes* in 1645.

*Herou*, *Heropolis*, a City of *Egypt*, near the bottom of the *Red Sea*, ninety miles from *Damiata* to the South East, about thirty five *English* miles from *Sues* to the West, and sixty from the next Shoar of the *Mediterranean Sea* to the South. This City is mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. Its Long. 63. 30. Lat. 29 50.

*Hertford*, *Durocbriva*, a Town in a County of the same Name, in the South of *England*. It stands upon the River *Lea* or *Ligea*, as the *Saxons* called it, which runs through it. In the Year 607. here was a Synod, but now saith *Mr. Camden*, it is not very populous, and perhaps excepting its Antiquity, deserves no great regard, yet it has given Name to this County, and is reputed the Shire Town. It has a Castle built as some think by *Edward the Elder*, and enlarged by the Family *De Clare*, to whom it belonged as Earls of *Hertford*, in the times of *Hen-*

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ry II. and King *Stephen*. Afterwards it belonged to the Crown, and *Edward III.* Granted it to *John of Gaunt* his Son, then Earl of *Richmond*, and after this Duke of *Lancaster*.

*Hertfordshire*, *Herfordia Comitatus*, *Cattieuchlani*, hath on the North *Cambridgeshire*, on the West *Bedfordshire*, and *Buckinghamshire*, on the South *Middlesex*, and on the East *Essex*; it is very fruitful as to Corn and Pasture, and has plenty of Woods, and Groves, and for great Towns, and Rivers, it may vie with most Counties in *England*, considering its bigness. This County had first for Earls or Marquesses the Family *De Clare*, who for seven descents between the Years 1139. and 1314. enjoyed this Honour. This Family being extinguished, *Henry VIII.* in 1537. created *Edward Seymour* Viscount *Beauchamp*, Earl of *Hertford*, who afterward viz. in 1551. was made Duke of *Somerset*, being the XIV. Earl and VII. of his Family, who hath born this amongst other Titles of Honour.

*Hertoghenbosch*. See *Boisleduc*, a Town in *Flanders*.

*Hertogenraiad*, *Rodia Ducis*, a Town in *Holland*.

*Hertzberg*, *Cetius*, a Mountain in *Austria*. See *Hensterberg*.

*Hertzogthumb*, in the High Dutch signifies a Dukedom, and is frequently used by them. So *Hertzogthumb Bremen*, is the Dukedom of *Bremen*. *Hertzogthumb Ferden*, is the Dukedom of *Ferden*.

*Hervorden*, *Hervordia*, a City in *Westphalia*, in the County of *Ravensberg*,

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*vensberg*, which was once an Imperial and Free City, and so was Governed by its own Magistrates; but in the Year 1647. it was taken by the Duke of *Brandenburg* as Count of *Ravensberg*, of which this was pretended to be a Member. In 1673, it was retaken by the *French*, and soon after deserted, and restored to that Duke. It stands ten *German* miles from *Munster* to the East, and five from *Minden*. There is in it a Nunnery, the Abbess of which is a Princess of the Empire.

*Herzegovina*, *Arcegovina*, *Chulmia*, *Zachulmia*, *Ducatus S. Saba*, a Province in *Servia*, called by the *Turks* *Caratze-dag-ili*, that is, the Black Wood; by the Inhabitants *Herzegovina*; by the *French* *Le Duché de Saint Saba*. It is the upper part of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*, lying upon *Dalmatia* towards the West and South, and is now under the *Turks*, the principal Town in it is *S. Saba*. This was heretofore under Dukes of its own, of the Family of *Cossa* in *Venice*.

*Hesdin*, *Hedena*, a fortified Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Chanche* [*Quantia*,] which falls into the *British* Sea below *Staple* to the North. This City which stands in the Borders of *Artois*, was built by the *Spaniards* in the Year 1554. in the place where the Village of *Mesnil* formerly stood, as a Fort against the *French*, who have several times since taken it; till in the Year 1659. by the *Pyrenean Treaty* it was yielded to them. It is seated in a Morass eight miles from *Abbeville* to the North.

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*Heserwaldt*, a Forest in the Dukedom of *Cleves*.

*Hessen*, *Hassia*, a Province in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, in *Germany*. See *Hassia*.

*Hessi*, the People of *Hessen*, or *Hassia*, which drove out the *Chatti*, and possessed their Land.

*Hesgang*, the Cataracts of the *Danube* in *Austria*, beneath *Lentz*.

*Hethy*, *Ocetis*, one of the Isles of *Orkney*, called also *Hoy*.

*Hetland*, the same with *Shetland*, another of those Isles.

*Heu*, *Itis*, the same with *Assin*, a small River in *Ross*, in the North-West part of *Scotland*.

*Hexamili*, *Isthmus Corinthiacus*, that Neck of Land which joins the *Morea* to the rest of *Greece*, called thus, because it is six Miles over. This Passage has been attempted to be cut through to make the *Morea* an Island, by *Demetrius*, *Julius Caesar*, *Caligula*, and *Nero*; and after this by *Herodes Atticus*, a private Person. These all failing, it was Walled against the *Turks* by a *Grecian* Emperor in 1413. by the *Venetians* in 1424. But first *Amurath II.* threw down this Wall in 1463. and afterwards *Mahomet II.* in 1465. intirely ruined it, though the *Venetians* had spared neither labour nor charge, to fortifie and strengthen it, besides the Wall, making one hundred and thirty six Towers, and three Castles. But this Year 1687. the *Venetians* have cast out the *Turks* again, and are possessed of it. See *Morea*.

*Hetham*,



**H**exham, a Town in *Northumberland*, upon the River *Tyne*, fourteen miles from *Newcastle* to the West, which claimed the Privilege of being a County Palatine.

**H**eyssant, an Island upon the Coast of *Bretagne* in *France*.

**H**ichan, the same with *Chios*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*.

**H**idro, a Mountain in *Otranto* in *Italy*.

**H**ielmeer, a Lake in *Sweden*, between the Provinces of *Suderman*, and *Neritia*.

**H**ierico. See *Ferico*.

**H**ierusalem. See *Jerusalem*.

**L'** Hiesmois, *Oximensis Pagus*, a Territory in *Normandy*, which takes its Name from *Hiesnes*, a Town in *Normandy*, sixteen miles from *Caen* to the South-East, three from *Argentan* to the East, and eighteen from *Mans* to the North.

**H**ind, *Indus*, the great River in the *East-Indies*.

**H**ildesheim, *Ascalingium*, *Hildesia*, *Brennopolis*, a City in the *Lower Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, Erected by *S. Lewis* the Emperor: it is seated upon the River *Innerste*, not above two miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, seven from *Zell* to the South, and six from *Hamel* to the East. The Bishop of it, being the only *Roman Catholick* Bishop in all *Saxony*, is the Protector of it, which is otherwise a Free Imperial City.

**H**irschfeld, *Herofelda*, a small Town in *Hassia*, upon the River *Fuld*, which had heretofore a celebrated Abby, and was an Imperial

and Free Town, under the Jurisdiction of its own Abbot, together with the Territory in which it stands: but is now under the Land-Grave of *Hessen-Cassel*, with the Title of a Principality, by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands five German miles from *Fuld* to the North, and seven from *Cassel* to the South.

**H**ispahan, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Persia*, seated in the old *Parthia*. See *Haspaam*.

**H**ispaniola, a great Island belonging to the *North America*, called by its Natives *Ayti*. It was first discovered by *Christopher Columbus* in 1492. and the *Spaniards* afterwards gave it this Name, though it is also commonly called *La Saint Domingue*, from its principal Town. It is seated in the Bay of *Mexico*, and has *Cuba* and *Jamaica* to the West, *Porto Rico*, and the *Caribbe Isles* to the East, the *Atlantick Ocean* on the North, and the Bay of *Mexico* on the South. It extends from 299 to 307 deg. of Long. being one hundred and forty *Spanish Leagues* from East to West, and sixty in breadth, and four hundred in compass, and lies between 18 and 20 deg. of Northern Lat. The *Spaniards* have some Colonies at the East end, and the *French* others at the North-West end towards *Cuba*. The Air is extream hot in the Morning, but cooler in the Afternoon, by reason of a constant Sea Brize which then riseth. The Country is always Green, and affords most excellent Pasture, so that the Cattle grow wild for want of Owners, they encrease so prodigiously,

ously, and Herbs, and Carrots in sixteen days become fit to Eat. It affords Ginger, and Sugar Canes in vast abundance, and Corn an hundred-fold. It has also Mines of Brass, and Iron, but no Silver or Gold. It was when first discovered, extreamly populous; but the *Spaniards* in a few years destroyed three Millions of the Inhabitants, so that now there are very few left. The principal Town is *St. Domingo*, built by *Bartholomew Columbus*, in the year 1494. and removed in the year 1502. to the opposite Shoar of the River *Ozama*.

**H**istria, *Hystereich*, *Istria*, is a Country in *Italy*, which on the East, West, and South, has the *Adriatick Sea*, and on the North *Friuli*. It is full of Woods and Quarries, and affords *Venice* (under which it is) Materials, both for Ships and Houses, but otherwise not comparable to the rest of *Italy*, in point of Fertility, and the Air is besides sickly and unwholesome. The Compass of it is about two hundred Miles. This Country was Conquered by the *Venetians* first in 938. and at last finally subdued in the year 1190. ever since which time they have been under this State, though they have made several attempts to shake off their Yoke, and regain their ancient Liberty.

**H**oaiching, one of the principal Cities in the Province of *Honan* in the Kingdom of *China*.

**H**odu, *Sinus Persicus*, the *Persian Gulph*, which lies between *Persia* and *Arabia Felix*.

**H**oeicheu, a City of the Province of *Nankim*, in the South part of it, towards *Chekiang*, which stands

in a Mountainous Country, and has five Cities under it.

**H**oencourt, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Cambray*, near which the *French* were defeated in 1642. It lies three German Miles from *Cambray* to the North-West, and a little less from *Arras* to the South-West.

**H**oentwiel, a Fortress in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, belonging to the Duke of *Wirtembergh*, seated upon a Rock between the Rivers *Schlichaim*, and *Breym*, which both fall into the *Neccer*, one above, and the other beneath *Rotweil*. This Castle is seated less than two German Miles from the *Danube* to the North, and two Miles and an half from the Fountains of the *Neccer* to the East. It would not have deserved this regard, but that it stood seven or eight Sieges against the *Imperialists*, who in one of these (*viz.* that in 1641.) spent a whole Summer upon it, and at last could not take it.

**H**obenloe, or *Holach*, *Holachius*, an Earldom in *Franconia*, in the borders of *Schwaben*, by the River *Cochar*, between the Marquise of *Anspach*, and the Dukedom of *Wertemberg*, which is under its own Count or Earl.

**L**a Houft Vast, or *Port de la Hogue*, *Oga*, or *Ogasti*, *Vedasti*, a Haven, or Sea-Port Town in the Territory of *Coutances*, in *Normandy*, ten Miles from *Bayeux* to the West, and sixteen from *Caen* to the same.

**H**OLLAND, *Baravia*, *Hollandia*, the principal Province of the United Netherlands, is called by the *Spaniard*, *la Olandia*, and by

by all others *Holland*, which name is given it, because it is a low Marshy, or Hollow Soil, and much over spread with Waters. It is great too, well Watered, and very Fruitful; having on the North the *Zuider Sea*, on the West the *German Ocean*, on the South *Zealand* and *Brabant*, and on the East *Utrecht* and *Gueiderland*, and a part of the *Zuider Sea*. In former times it was more extended towards the East of *Nimeguen*, its District being then a part of *Holland*. The *Batavi* a Warlike Nation, possessed the greatest part of this Country, in the times of the *Roman Empire*, who were Conquered by *Julius Caesar*, with the rest of the *Galls*, of whom this was then thought a part. After the *Roman Empire* was overthrown in the West, this Province being almost dispeopled by the incursions of the *Norman Pyrats*, was given by *Charles the Bold*, to *Tierrie*, or *Theodorick*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, Son of *Sigebert*, about the year 863. with the Title of a Count or Earl; his Posterity enjoyed it till the year 1296. in seventeen Descents, when it passed to the Earls of *Hainault*, in which Family it continued till the year 1417. and then it passed by the surrender of *Faqueline*, Countess of *Hainault* and *Holland*, to *Phillip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, and so to the *Spaniards*. But when *Phillip II.* treated this Free People ill; they revolted, and in 1572. submitted to *William of Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, and in 1581. declared him to have forfeited all his Sovereignty, and having Leagued them-

selves with their Neighbour States, they defended themselves so well against their Prince, by the assistance of *Queen Elizabeth*, till at last they forced the *Spaniards* to acknowledge them a Free-State. And though the *French King*, *Lewis XIV.* by a sudden surprize, brought them very low in the year 1672. yet the next year they forced him to withdraw his Garrisons, and recovered every inch of Ground from him. The Prince of *Orange*, though a Child in Age, out-doing by the blessing of Heaven, the oldest States-men, and the most experienced Generals.

*Holdenby*, a Castle belonging to the Crown in *Northamptonshire*, where King *Charles the Martyr* was kept a Prisoner by the Parliamentarians, from February 17. 1646. to June 4. 1647. when he was taken away by one *Cornet Joyce*, one of the Officers of the Rebels, and carried to *Childersley*, and from thence to *Newmarket*. In this place that afflicted Prince had leisure to compose that excellent Piece, which after his death was Printed, under the Title of *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*, which contributed more to the Re-establishment of his Children, and the Reviving his oppressed Honour, than all the Armies and Forces in the World could have done.

*Holderness*, the most South-Eastern Promontory or Cape in *Yorkshire*, called *Ocellum* by *Ptolemy*. It lies North of *Saltsfleet*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

*Holstein*, *Hosatia*, that is as the name signifies in the *German Tongue*, the *Hollow Stone*, or *Rock*,

*Rock*, or rather a Country overgrown with Woods and Forests, as *Holt* signifies in the *German Tongue*, is a Dukedom of great extent in the *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, though it is often comprehended in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, because a part of it is subject to that Crown. It was anciently a part of the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, and is bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Sleswick* or *South-Futland*, on the West with the *German Ocean*, on the East with the *Baltick Sea*, and on the South with the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Lunenburg*, separated from it by the *Elbe*. It is divided into four parts, *Dithmarsen*, *Holstein*, *Stormaren*, and *Wageren*. The principal Cities in it are *Lubeck*, and *Hamburg*, which are *Hanse-Towns*, or Imperial Free Cities; besides which there are *Kiel*, and *Rensburg* in *Holstein*; *Krempden*, and *Gluckstad*, in *Stormaren*. Part of this Dukedom is under the King of *Denmark*, and part of it is under the Duke of *Holstein*. The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Saxons*, our Ancestors, who about the year 449. began the Conquest of *Brittain*, which perhaps were but some Tribes of the *Cimbrians*. The rest which remained in *Germany*, were Conquered with the *Saxons*, by *Charles the Great*, and continued under the Empire till the year 1114. when *Lotharius the Emperor* gave *Holt*, or *Holstein*, properly so called, to *Adolph of Schaumburg*, with the Title of Earl of *Holstein*, whose posterity enjoyed it till the year

1459. in eleven Descents, when *Christiern* of *Oldenburgh*, King of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Norway*, Son of *Theodorick*, Earl of *Oldenburgh*, and of *Hedvigis*, Sister of *Henry* and *Adolph*, the two last Earls of *Holstein*, Succeeded in the Earldom of *Holstein*. The present Dukes of *Holstein* are descended from *Christiern II.* King of *Denmark*, who died in the year 1533. From *Christian III.* one of his Sons, are Descended the Dukes of *Holstein Regalis*, and from *Adolph*, another Son, are derived the Dukes of *Holstein Gottorp*. But this Work will not permit me to pursue these Lines any further.

*Homano*, *Vomanus*, a River of *Italy* in *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which springing from the *Apennine*, falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, between the *Pescara*, [*Aternus*] and the *Tronto*, [*Truentus*] which last falls into the same Sea, near *Ascoli*, North of *Homano*.

*Homburg*, a very strong Town in the Territory of *Walsgow*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, which has a Castle built on a steep Hill, not above two *French Leagues* from *Bipont* to the North. This Town was taken by the *French* in the year 1679. and is still in their Hands. There is another Town of this name in *Hassia*, and a Castle in the Dominion or Territory belonging to the City of *Basil*.

*Honan*, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*, towards the North-East part, which is bounded on the North with *Xani* and *Pekin*, on the West with *Xensi*, on the South with *Huquam*, and on the East with

with *Xantum*. The Capital City is *Caifung*, the other are *Queite*, *Changie*, *Gueibai*, *Hoaching*, *Nanyang*, and *Funging*. This Province contains eight great Cities, an hundred smaller Cities, or great Towns, and five hundred eighty nine thousand two hundred ninety six Families. There is a City of the same name with this Province, seated in the North-West part of it, near the River *Crceus*, which cuts through the North part of this Province.

*Hondura*, a Province of New Spain, which is of great extent; it is bounded on the North and East with the *Mar del Zur*, and Bay of *Hondura*, on the South with *Nicaragua*, and on the West *Guatimala*. It lies two hundred Miles in length from East to West, and an hundred in breadth from North to South, and is under the Government of the Prefect of *Guatimala*. The Principal Cities and Towns in it, are *Valadolid*, *Commaiaagua*, which was made a Bishops See in the year 1558. *Gracias a Dios*, and *Trugilho*.

*Honfleur*, *Julicbona*, *Honflorim*, a City of Normandy, upon the Shoars of the *British* Sea, upon the Mouth of the *Scyne*, over against *Harfieu*, three Leagues from *Havre de Grace* to the South.

*Hongrie*. See *Hungary*.

*Honneau*, *Hon*, a River in *Artois*.

*Honnecour*. See *Hoencourt*, a Town in *Artois*.

*S. Honore de Lerin*, *Lerium*, *Lerina*, a small Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in which is a very famous Monastery: it lies two Leagues from *Antib.*, [*An-*

*tipoli*.] to the South, and five from *Freius* to the East, towards the Confines of *Piedmont*.

*Hoofden*, the Streights between *Calais* and *Dover*.

*Hoorne*, *Horna*, a City in *Holland*, which is not great, but very well fortified; it stands in the Confines of *West-Friesland*, upon the *Zuyder* Sea, (upon which it has a large and a safe Harbour) four Leagues from *Alcmaer* to the East, and six from *Amsterdam* to the North. This was once an Imperial and Free City, but is now exempted, and under the Dominion of the States of *Holland*.

*Hoornens*, *Hoornsche*, *Eylandt*, an Island in the *Mar del Zur*, which was discovered by *James le Maire*, an Inhabitant of *Hoorn*, in the year 1616. It lies twelve hundred German Miles from the Coast of *Peru*, towards *Asia*, in Long. 228. Southern Lat. 12. it is little, but very fruitful.

*Horburch*, *Argentuaris*, a Castle near the City of *Colmar*, in the Upper *Alsatia*, which grew out of the ruins of this *Argentuaris*. See *Colmar*.

*Hordogna*, a ruined City of *Puglia*, called by the *Romans*, *Erdonia*, or *Ardonia*.

*Horeb*, *Melani*, a Mountain in *Arabia Petraea*; near this Mountain *Moses* fed the Flocks of *Jethro*, his Father in Law, and received the Command from the Angel in the burning Bush, to fetch up the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and here also *Elijah*, the Restorer of the Law, heard the Still small Voice. 1 Kings xix. 12. And if this be the same with

with *Sinai*, (as *St. Jerome* asserts) here, was the Promulgation too of the Law of Nature, or the Ten Commandments, given to the *Israelites*. It is thought by some to extend from *Petra*, a City of *Arabia*, to *Aelan*, upon the *Red Sea*, at the distance of an hundred and eighty Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South. The *Arabians* call it *Gibel-Mousa*, The Mountain of *Moses*, and the *Europeans*, *Sinai*. *Monsieur Thevenot*, who some years since visited all these places in his Travels, gives a large account of these Mountains, and of a great number of Monasteries, Chappels, Hermitages, and Cells possessed at this day by Greek and Latin Monks, who have here many very delicate Gardens, which besides what is eaten by them, afford them a good Revenue, most of the good Fruit that is eaten at *Grand Cairo*, being carried thither from these Gardens, as he observeth.

*Horiguela*, *Orcelis*, *Oriola*, a City of *Valentia*, more commonly called *Grihuella*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Valentia*; it is small, and not much inhabited, though seated in a pleasant Valley, at the Foot of an Hill, and having over it a Castle, built on a Rock, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom; it stands upon the River *Tader*, now *Segura*, which falls into the Bay of *Alcante*, six Spanish Leagues South of that City, and three Leagues East of *Murcia*.

*Hormiz*, *Saocoras*, a River of *Mesopotamia*, which falls into the *Euphrates*; others call it *Set*.

*Horn*, heretofore *Heurn*, *Horna*, a small Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, which has a beautiful Castle, and stands about one League from the *Maes*, and *Roermond* to the West, six from *Maastricht* to the North, which is also the Capital of the Earldom of *Hoorn*, within this Diocess, which lies between *Guelderland* to the East, *Bosleduc* to the North, and the County of *Lootz* to the South and West. This was heretofore under Earls of its own, but they being Extinct in the last Century, it returned to the Bishops of *Leige* again.

*Horndiep*, *Arnapa*, a small River of *Holland*, which ariseth in *Drent*, a Territory of *Over Yssel*, and flowing through *Groningen*, a little beneath *Hunfen*, falls into the River *Reit Diep*, after it has watered the City of *Groningen*.

*Horomeli*, one of the names of *Greece*.

*Horti*, *Hortanum*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Church. See *Orti*.

*Houdain*, *Hodanum*, a small French City in *la Beausse*, near *Chartres*, two Leagues from *Dreux* to the North-East, and eight from *Paris* to the West.

*La Houleme*, *Holmesia*, a small District in *Normandy*, between the River *Orne*, (*Olina*,) and the Territory of *le Mans*; in which there is no Town of any note.

*Hoy*, *Dumna*, an Island of *Scotland*, which is one of the *Orcades*.

*Hoye*, *Hoya*, a small Town in *Westphalia*, upon the River *Weser*, two German Miles from *Fer-*  
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den to the South, and from *Newburg* to the North, which is yet the Capital of the Earldom *von Hoya*, in *Westphalia*, which was under Earls of its own, till 1582. when upon the death of *Otto*, the last of them, it fell to the Duke of *Brunswick Zell*.

*Hudsons Bay*, an Arm of the Sea, in the North of *America*, discovered by one *Hudson* an *Englishman*, in the year 1612.

*Hudwieswaldt*, a City or Town in the Province of *Helsing*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Province of *Middlepad*.

*Huecar*, *Vero*, a River of *Spain*.

*Hued*, *Icer*, *Serbes*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, in *Africa*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

*Hued Nijar*, *Niger*, a River of *Africa*.

*Hued el Quiber*, *Nasabath*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

*Huesca*, *Faventia*, *Calicula*, *Vesci*, *Osc*, *Escua*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*. See *Horiguela*, which is the same City. But there is another Town of the same name, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Ysuela*, fourteen Miles from *Saragosa* to the North-East, and twenty from *Lerida* to the North-West.

*Hull*, *Petuarua*, *Hullum*, a Town and a River in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*. The Town is seated upon the West Bank of this River, where it entereth the *Humber*, twenty six Miles from *York* to the South-East, and eleven from the *Spurn* Head, or *British* Sea to the

North-West. And is of no great antiquity, *Edward I.* purchasing the Ground of the Abbat of *Meaux*, and built the Town, which thereupon was called *Kings-town*. He made the Haven also, and granted the Town a Charter, and divers Liberties, by which means it grew up to that it now is, being for stately Houses, strong Forts, well furnished Ships, Merchandize, and plenty of all things, the best Town in this part of *England*. The Inhabitants ascribe much also to *Michael de la Poole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who procured them many Privileges, after he was by *Richard II.* made Duke of *Suffolk*. Their gainful Fisheries on the Coast of *Iseland*, had its share in this growth. Being grown Rich they Walled the Town, and Paved their Streets, and raised their chief Magistrates from a Warden to Bailiffs, and at last in the Reign of *Henry VI.* got the honor of a Mayor, and that the Town should be a County. This Town however was not only indebted to our ancient Kings, but *Charles* the Martyr Treasured up here a goodly Magazine for the benefit of his Subjects; but when he came to use it *April 23.* 1642. he was unworthily, and undutifully excluded by Sir *John Horham*, which the twenty fifth of the same month was by the Parliament justified: so that this was upon the matter the first act of Hostility against that Holy Prince. *Horham* the Son, was after this routed *April 11.* 1643. at *Ancaster*, by *Collonel Cavendish*. And both Father and Son, were Beheaded by their fellow

low Rebels, the first in 1644. and the other in 49. for intending to return to their Allegiance.

The River of *Hull*, riseth by *Kilham*, in the same County, and passing on the East of *Beverley*, at the distance of a Mile, falls into the *Humber*, between *Hull* and *Dripole*, being Navigable up to *Beverley*, and perhaps higher.

*Hulst*, *Hulstun*, a City in the Low Countries in *Flanders*, near *Gaunt*; it is small but very well fortified, yet was taken by the Dutch in 1645. and has been kept by them ever since. It stands five Leagues from *Antwerp* to the West, and seven from *Gaunt* to the North-West.

*Humago*, *Cissa*, an Island near *Histria*.

*Humain*, *Siga*, a City of *Mauritania* in *Africa*.

*Humana*, a ruined City in the *Marca Anconitana*.

*Humber*, *Abus*, one of the principal Rivers of *England*; or rather an Arm of the Sea, into which many of the Rivers of this part of *England* empty themselves; on the North it hath *Yorkshire*, and on the South *Lincolnshire*, out of the first of these it receives the River of *Hull*, then the *Ouse*, which bringeth with it *Derwent*, the *Swale*, the *Yor*, the *Wharfe*, the *Aire*, *Calder*, and the *Dun*; the *Trent* which divides *Nottingham* from *Lincolnshire*, and brings many other with it, as the *Darwen*, the *Manifold*, the *Stoure*, and many others, and above *Barton* it receives the *Ankum*, out of *Lincolnshire*, the Mouth by which these streams en-

ter the *German* Ocean, being almost seven Miles wide.

*Humble*, *Homelia*, a small River of *Hants*hire, which rising by *Buskwalham*, and watering *Boteley*, forms an Haven, called *Humble Haven*, on the East of *St. Andrews* Castle, over against the Isle of *Wight*, where it entereth the *British* Sea.

*Hungaria*, *Pannonia inferior*, is one of the Noblest, but most unfortunate Kingdoms, next to *Greece*, in *Europe*. The Natives call it *Magiar*, the Poles, *Wegierska*, the Germans, *Ungarn*, and the French, *Hungary*; on the North it is bounded with the Upper *Poland*, and *Red Russia*, the *Carpathian* Mountains interposing between it and them, on the East with *Transylvania* and *Moldavia*, on the West with *Stiria*, *Austria*, and *Moravia*, and on the South with *Sclavonia*, and *Servia*. *Baudrand* (including *Sclavonia*) bounds it on the South with *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*. It extends in length from *Presburgh*, along the *Danube*, to the borders of *Transylvania*, the space of three hundred *English* Miles, and one hundred and ninety of the same in breadth; and it takes in all that Tract of Land, that was possessed heretofore by the *Fazyges* *Metanastæ*, a *Sarmatian* People, and part of *Pannonia Superior*, and *Inferior*. This Country is wonderfully fruitful, yielding Corn and Grass in abundance, the latter exceeding (when at its greatest length) the height of a Man; so that it abounds so in Cattel, that it is thought alone to be able to serve all *Europe* with Flesh, and they

they certainly send yearly into *Germany* eighty thousand Oxen. They have Deer, Partridges, and Pheasants in such abundance, that any body that will may kill them; and they have Mines of Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron, and Copper, store of River, or Fresh-water Fish, and Wines equal in goodness to those of *Candia*. The People are Hardy, Covetous, and Warlike, but Slothful and Lazy, and not much unlike the *Irish*. Their best Scholar was *St. Jerome*. Their best Soldiers *Johannes Huniades*, and *Matthias Corvinus*. The principal Rivers are the *Danube*, which divides this Kingdom from end to end, the *Savus*, the *Dravus*, and the *Tibiscus*, and they have one famous Lake, called the *Balaton*, which is forty *Italian Miles* in length. The principal Cities are *Buda* or *Offen*, *Presburgh*, *Alba Regalis*, and *Caschau*. The *Hungarians* are a Tribe of the *Scythians*, or *Tartars*, which in the times of *Arnulphus*, Emperor of *Germany*, possessed themselves of *Transylvania*, and the Upper *Hungary*, under *Lewis IV.* Successor to *Arnulphus*, passed the *Danube*, and waited all *Germany*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Sclavonia*, and *Dacia*, till broken by the Forces of *Germany*, and sweetened by the Christian Religion, first taught them under King *Stephen*, about the year 1016. by *Albert*, Archbishop of *Prague*, they became more quiet, and better Civilized. This *Stephen* began his Reign in 1000. This Race of Kings continued to the year 1302. in twenty three Descents, when one *Charles Martel*, Son of *Charles*

King of *Naples*, and *Mary* Daughter to *Stephen IV.* King of *Hungary*, partly by Election, and partly by Inheritance, and Conquest succeeded to this Crown; to him succeeded *Lewis* his Nephew, in 1343. *Charles II.* another of his Descendants in 1383. *Sigismund*, Emperor, King of *Bohemia*, in the Right of *Mary* his Wife, eldest Daughter of *Lewis* in 1387. *Albert* of *Austria*, in the Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Sigismund* in 1438. *Uladislaus*, Son of *Albert*, and *Elizabeth*, in 1444. *Matthias Corvinus*, Son of *Johannes Huniades*, by Election in 1458. *Uladislaus II.* Son of *Cassimir IV.* King of *Poland*, and of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Albert* in 1491. *Lewis II.* slain in the Battel of *Mohatz*, succeeded in the year 1517. and was slain in 1527. *John Sepusio*, Vaivod of *Transylvania*, chosen upon his death, succeeded that year, but was outed by *Ferdinand*, restored by *Solyman the Turk*, and at last died in 1540. The *Hungarians* Crowned *Stephen* his Son, an Infant, in the Cradle, but *Solyman*, seized the best part of his Kingdom, under pretence of defending it against *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, and *Ferdinand* the rest; so that ever since this wretched Kingdom has been a Stage of War, between the *Austrian*, and the *Ottoman* Families. The former at this time having recovered from the latter, all but *Alba Regalis*, *Sigeth*, and *Canisia*, in the Lower *Hungary*; *Agria*, *Gyula*, *Grand Waradin*, and *Temeswacr*, in the Upper. The Reader may be pleased to know

know that all that part of *Hungary*, which lies on the West and North of the *Danube*, is called the Lower *Hungary*: what lies on the East and South of that River is the Upper *Hungary*. This Kingdom is divided into fifty five Counties, three and twenty of which in the beginning of this last War, were in the Hands of the *Turks*, and the rest in the Emperors. It has also two Archbishops Sees, *Gran*, [*Strigonium*,] and *Colocza*, and thirteen Bishopricks, six under the first, and seven under the latter.

*Huntingdonshire*, is bounded on the North by the River *Avon*, or *Afon*, which parts it from *Lincolnshire*, on the West by *Northamptonshire*, on the South by *Bedfordshire*, and on the East by *Cambridgeshire*. The North-East parts of it are Fenny, but yield plenty of Grass for the feeding Cattel. The rest is very pleasant and fruitful of Corn, rising into Hills, and shady Groves. The whole indeed was one Forest, till *Henry II.* in the beginning of his Reign disforested it.

The Town of *Huntingdon*, which gives name to the County; is seated upon the North side of the River *Ouse*, somewhat high, and stretcheth out it self in length to the Northward, and has four Churches in it. It has a fair Bridge of Stone over the River, and near it is the Mount or Plot of an ancient Castle, now ruined, which was built by *Edward* the elder, in the year 917. and which King *David*, of *Scotland*, who had this County with the Title of an Earl, from

King *Stephen* of *England*, for an augmentation of his Estate, in the year 1135. enlarged with new Buildings, and Bulwarks, but *Henry II.* finding great inconveniences from it, razed it to the ground. This was a very considerable Town in the times of *Edward* the Confessor, and perhaps greater than it is now. The first Earl of *Huntingdon* was *Waltheof*, Created in 1068. two years after the Conquest, he being beheaded. *Simon de Lyze*, who Married *Maud* the Daughter of *Waltheof*, was made Earl in 1075. *David* Prince of *Scotland*, her second Husband, was the next Earl in 1108. and it continued in this Family of *Scotland*, till the year 1219. but it is now in the Family of the *Hastings*, *George* Lord *Hastings* and *Hungerford*, being by *Henry VIII.* Created Earl of *Huntingdon*, in the year 1529. and *Theophilus Hastings*, the present Earl, succeeded his Father in the year 1657. and is the seventh Earl of this Noble Family.

*Haquang*, a very large Province in the middle of the Kingdom of *China*, which is counted the seventh in number, but in extent is one of the greatest; its greatest length is from North to South, being bounded on the North by *Honan*, on the East by *Nankin*, and *Kiamsi*, on the South by *Quantum*, and on the West by *Queycheu*, and *Suchen*. It contains fifteen Cities, an hundred and eighteen great Towns, and five hundred thirty one thousand six hundred eighty six Families. The greatest City *Vuchiang*. The great River



River of *Kiam* crosseth it, and divides it, and in the middle of this Province it receiveth two other great Rivers, one from the North, and the other from the South, whose names I cannot assign. And these three Rivers form at their meeting a very considerable Lake, between the Cities of *Kinchenn*, and *Yochen*.

*Hurepois*, *Hurepoesium*, a District in the Isle of *France*, between *la Beauce* to the West, *la Brie* to the East, from which it is parted by the *Seine*, and *la Gastinois* to the South. This heretofore was a part of *la Beauce*. The Cities in it are *Corbeil*, *Castres*, and *la Ferté Aleps*.

The *Hurons*, are a People of *North America*, in the Northern parts of *New France*, towards a Lake of the same Name; the River *Des Hurons*, riseth in the West of *New France*, and is called also the River of the *Otavacks*, a People bordering on the *Hurons*, and runs a great way towards the North-East, till at last it falls into the River of *St. Laurence*. The Lake *des Hurons* is very great, and in its extent resembles a Sea, but the waters of it are fresh, it is seven hundred Leagues in Compass, as the Inhabitants about it pretend, and the Lake of *Illinia*, and the upper Lake do both fall into it.

*Huz*, the Country of *Job*, between *Syria* and *Arabia*, now *Ompis*.

*Husum*, a City of *Denmark* in *Futland*, in the South part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near the Shoars of the *German Ocean*,

and *Nort Strand*, an Island so called, which has a noble Castle, built by the Duke of *Holstein Gotthorp*, in the year 1581. under whom it now is. It stands a *German Mile* and an half from *Frederickstad* to the North, four from *Sleswick* to the West, and six from *Tinder* to the South. Some few years since, it was fortified, but the King of *Denmark* has slighted its out-works.

*Huy*, and *Hu*, a Town of the Low Countries in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the Territory of *Condrotz*, between *Liege*, and *Namur*, which has a Castle, and a Stone Bridge over the *Maez*, but ruined. This place was taken by the *French* in 1675, and its fortifications ruined. It stands five *French Leagues* from *Liege* to the South-West, and thirteen from *Brussels* to the North-East.

*Hyefmes*. See *Hiesmois*, a Town in *Normandy*.

*Hymburgh*, a Town in *Austria*. See *Haynburgh*.

*Hyrach*, *Hyrkania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, which heretofore was bounded on the North by the *Hyrceanian Sea*, on the East by *Margiana*, on the West by *Media*, and on the South by *Parthia*, properly so called; this Province is now divided into two Provinces, called *Taberistan*, and *Mazenderan*.

The *Hyrceanian Sea*, *Mare Hyrcanium*, takes this ancient well-known name from this Province, but it is no less frequently called, both in Ancient, and Modern Geographers, and Historians, the *Caspian Sea*. This Sea is called by various

rious Names according to the Countries which do Border upon it. It was anciently called the Sea of *Chosar*, from the Eldest Son of *Thogarma*, a Great Grand-Child of *Noah*, by *Japhet*. *Nubius* in his Geography, calls it the Sea of *Tavisthan*; the *Arabians* *Bobarcosum*; the *Persians* *Kulsum*; as they do also the *Persian Gulph*. The *Greek* and *Latin Authors* call it *Mare Hyrcanium*, or *Mare Caspianum*; the *Persians* call it also the Sea of *Baku*; and the *Muscovites* *Gualen-skoi-More*. The Ancients generally thought it had a communication with the *Indian Ocean*, which is not true; for it has no communication with any other Sea in the World, as far as is known, and therefore may most properly be called the *Mediterranean Sea*; and this was known to *Aristotle*, and *Herodotus* of old. Its greatest extent is from North to South, which is from *Astrachan*, to *Ferabath*, eight deg. of the *Equator*, or one hundred and twenty *German miles*, or four hundred and eighty *English miles*, and its breadth from the Province of *Chuarefm*, to the Mountains of *Circassia*, or *Shirwan*, is six deg. or ninety *German miles*, or three hundred and sixty *English miles*. The Waters of this Sea are in the middle as Salt as those of any other Sea whatsoever; but it neither Ebbs nor Flows, as all the rest do, which have any intercourse with the Ocean. It hath in a manner never a safe Harbour upon it, the best is *Minkischlak*, or *Manguslave*, on the side of the *Grand Tartary*. The Water of it is of the same colour with that of

other Seas, and it has but one Island in it, and that lies towards *Persia*, and is called *Ensil*, which has never an House in it. Thus far *Olearius* who Travelled over it in 1636. It is generally very shallow, and flat, and therefore in tempests dangerous to those that Sail upon it, but then the *Persians* never trust to it, and rarely go out of sight of the Shoar. This Sea has on the North the Kingdom of *Astrachan*, and *Nagara*, on the East *Chuarefm*, on the South it has the Kingdom of *Persia*, and on the West *Georgia*, and it receives there above an hundred Rivers which fall into it, many of which are very great, as the *Volga*, the *Araxu* or *Cyrus*, the *Keisilesem*, the *Bustrow*, the *Aksay*, and the *Koifu*; towards the North, are the Rivers of *Faika*, and *Fems*, and towards the South, and East the *Nios* and *Oxus*, and the *Oxxentes*, which *Curtius* calls *Tanau*, and *Olearius* assures us, that in twenty days Travel between *Reschet* and *Schamakap*, he crossed above fourcore Rivers great and small.

*Hyth*, a Port in the County of *Kent*, which has a Castle for its defence, and lies upon the Streights of *Calau*, between *Dover* to the North, and *Rie* to the South, two miles from the first, and five from the latter.

**J**acca, an ancient City belonging to the *Vascones*, now in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, supposed to be built by *Pompey* the Great, but certainly called by this very Name by *Ptolemy*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Saragoza*, and stands upon the River *Arago-na*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, twenty one (*Baudrand* saith sixteen) *Spanish* miles, from *Saragoza* to the North, eight from the Confines of *France*, and eight from *Huesca* in *Arragon* to the North-Weit. This City is the Capital of the County of *Arragon*.

*Jacancury*, a City of the Hither *East-Indies*, called of old *Sofisura*, as *Castaldus* conjectures.

*Jada*, *Lade*, an Island in the *Archipelago*.

*Jader*, *Guttalus*, a River of *Germany*, which is more commonly called the *Oder*. It falls in the *Baltick* Sea near *Stetin*, having watered *Silesia*, *Marchia*, and *Pomerania*. *Hoffman* placeth *Jader* in *East Friseland*.

*Jadog*, a River in *Africa*, called *Rubricatus*, *Armua*, and *Ardalia* of old, and *Ladog*, and *Guadilbarber*, as well as *Jadog* in later Writers. It falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, through the Kingdom of *Tunis*.

*Faen*, *Aurigi*, *Iliturgis*, *Aurinx*, *Orange*, *Onings*. It is a City and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, ever since the Year 1249. having been three years be-

fore that recovered by *Ferdinando* out of the hands of the *Moors*. It is a great and populous City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, upon the River *Guadalbollon*, where it receives that of *Susanna*, twelve miles from the *Guadalquivir* to the South, towards the Borders of *Granada*, and eighteen miles from *Alcala* to the South-East.

*Jafanapatan*, *Jaffanapatan*, a City on the North of the Island of *Ceylan*, in the *East-Indies*; which is in the hands of the *Dutch*, and is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. It lies in Long. 110. 00. Lat. 10. 07.

*Jaffo*, or *Jaffa*, *Joppe*, a City of *Palestine*.

*Jagerndorff*, *Carnovia*, or *Karnow*, a Town in *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, which is the Capital of a District of the same Name, and was heretofore under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It stands upon the River *Oppa*, which near *Hilschin*, falls into the *Oder*, four German miles from *Ratibor*, a City of *Bohemia*, towards the West, and about three from the Confines of *Moravia*. there is in it a very splendid and Magnificent Castle.

*Jaitza*, *Gaitia*, *Jaycza*, a City of *Bosnia*, towards the Confines of *Croatia*, seated upon the River *Plena*, and defended by a strong Castle which is in the hands of the *Turks*, as *Calchondylus* saith.

*Jagel*, one of the heads of *Dwina*. See *Dwina*.

*Jagnievo*, a City of *Servia*, which is built on a Plain amongst the Hills, not above half a days Journey from *Monte-Novo*, another City of the same Province. It is pretty

pretty considerable, and has some Christians residing in it, though under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

*Jacuby*, a River of *Tartary*, which falls into the *Caspian* Sea, on the Confines of *Bochar*.

*Jaitza*, the Capital of *Bosnia*.

*Jakoty*, a small Town in the *Ukrain*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, beyond the *Nieper*, which has a strong Castle. It stands upon the River *Supol*, eight miles from *Elmiazovia* to the North, and eleven from *Kiovia* to the East, and about thirteen from the *Nieper*, into which the *Supol* falls, six miles above *Czyrkassy*. This Town belongs to the *Muscovites* now.

*Jalea*, *Elis*, a City in the *Morea*.

*Jalina*, *Acherusia*, a Lake in *Epirus*.

*Jalines*, *Macaria*, a Town in *Cyprus*, towards its North end.

*La Falle*, *Gala*, a small River of *France*, which falls into the *Guaronne*.

*Jamagorod*, *Fama*, a strong Castle anciently belonging to the *Russ*, and accounted the Key of that Kingdom, but in 1617. resigned to the *Swedes*. It is seated on a River called *Famische Reck*, three German miles from *Narva*, in *Livonia*. See *Narva*.

*Jamatca*, a very great Island in North *America*, which was first discovered by *Columbus*, and called thus in Honour of *S. James*. It was found out by him in his second Voyage into *America*, whilst he sailed about *Cuba*. In his third Voyage he suffered Shipwreck upon it, and the *Spaniards* ungratefully designed to have suffered him

to perish on this Coast, out of pure envy; as they had, if he had not found the Natives more kind than they. Whereupon he Landed, and fell to Plant it, building the Town of *Mettilla*, which they deserted soon after, and built *Sevil*, ten Leagues more West. In 1509. the Natives rebelled against *Didacus* the Son of *Columbus*, but were subdued by force of Arms. In 1590. the *Spaniards* built *S. Fago*, and deserted *Sevil*. In 1638. one *Jackson* an *English* man, with a Fleet of *English* Privateers, surprized, and Plundered *S. Fago*, and then left it to the *Spaniards* again. The time being come when the *Spaniards* were to pay for their Ingratitude to *Columbus*, and their Cruelty to the Natives (some Millions of which they had barbarously murdered) the *English* under *Penn* and *Venables* Landed here, about twenty thousand strong, being most ruined Royalists, and necessitous Persons, who had been undone by our then Tyrant, and the times, May 3. 1655. And the *Spaniards* being unable to resist so great a force, retired into the Woods, and other fastnesses, hoping to have retrieved what they thus left by a Treaty, but it proved otherwise, for part of the *English* fell to Plant, and the rest to Privateer upon the *Spaniards*, by which they got Wealth; and the fame of this so encreased, that many going over to them, it became in a few years a very powerful Colony, and is now able alone to manage a War against all the Forces the *Spaniards* have in the *West-Indies*. This Island is situate between 17 and 18 deg. of North

North Lat. within the *Tropicks*, in the *Mare del Nort*, one hundred and forty Leagues North of the Main Continent of *America*, fifteen South from *Cuba*, twenty West from *Hispaniola*, one hundred and sixty North from *Bello Porto*, and one hundred and forty from *Carthagena Nova*. It is of an Oval form, one hundred and seventy miles long, and seventy in breadth, and contains four or five Millions of Acres, Nine hundred thousand of which were Planted in the Year 1675. In the middle of it there is a lofty Chain of Mountains which run the whole length of the Isle, from East to West, from which spring great plenty of pleasant and useful Rivers, to the great refreshment and Convenience of the Inhabitants. It has a very rich fat Soil, which is black and mixed with Clay, except in the South-West Parts, where it is generally a more loose Earth; but then it every where answers the Planter's care and Cost. The Air is always serene and clear, and the Earth in her *Summer* Livery, here being a perpetual Spring. It has frequent Showers of Rain, and constant cooling *Breezes* of Wind, which blow from the East, and the *Dews* which fall in the Night, quicken the growth of what is Planted, so that it is the most delightful, temperate, healthful, pleasant Island of all those in the *West Indies*, and will be extremely considerable when it comes once to be thoroughly Peopled. The principal Towns in it are *Port Royal*, built by the *English*, *S. Jago*, and *Sevilla*.

*Jamaistero*, a Country in *Japan*, in the West part of the Island of *Nivon*, under which are twelve Provinces, or Kingdoms.

*Jamama*, a City of *Arabia Felix*, upon the River *Astan*, which falls into the Mouth of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, about thirty German miles South of *Balsera*. *Jamama* stands towards the Borders of *Arabia deserta*, two hundred and fifty miles from the *Persian Gulph* to the West, and seventy German miles from *Balsera* to the South-West. Long. 77. 30. Lat. 27. 00.

*Jamba*, a Province under the Great *Mogul*, towards the River *Ganges*, between *Patna* to the East, *Naugracut* to the North, *Labor* to the West, and *Bakar* to the South; the City of *Jamba* from which it takes its Name, stands eighty miles from *Ganges* to the East, towards *Labor*.

*Famby*, a Sea-Port Town, and a Kingdom of no great extent, in the Island of *Sumatra*, towards the Eastern part of it.

*Fambol*, *Foamipclis*, a City in *Bulgaria*,

*Famboli*, *Chalcis*, *Chalcidica Regio*, a Province in the North of *Macedonia*, lying between *Theffalonica*, and the Arm of the Sea which runs up to it, and the *Archipelago* and *Thrace*. The chief Towns of which are, *Theffalonica*, *Amphipolis*, and *Contessa*.

*James Bay*: a Bay in *Virginia*.

*James Town*, the principal City or Town in *Virginia*. This was begun by the *English* about the Year 1607.

*Fam*

*Fam suqueam*, or *Nanquin*, a River of *China*.

*Famesz*, a strong place in *Lorraine*, yielded to the *French King* in 1632. It stands in the Confines of the Province of *Luxemburg*, between *Montmedy* to the North, and *Damvillers* to the South, thirteen miles from *Metz* to the West, and is now dismantled.

*Fancoma*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*, under the King of *Pegua*.

*Fanna*, a part of *Greece*, some say *Epirus*, others *Theffalia*.

*Faninmina*, *Cassiope*, a City of *Epirus*.

*Fanowitz*, a small Town in *Bohemia*, where the *Swedes* in 1645. gained a great Victory over the *Imperialists*. This Town stands six German miles from *Prague* to the North-West, towards the Confines of *Moravia*, near *Caurzim*.

*Fantra*, a River of *Bulgaria*. See *Ischer*.

*Japan*, *Japonia*, a vast Country in the Eastern Ocean, called by the Inhabitants *Nippon*; by the *Chinians* *Gepuen*, that is the *East*; and from thence by the *Europeans* *Japan*. On the West it is bounded by the Sea of *China*, which divides it from *China*, and the Island or Promontory of *Corea*. It is supposed to be an Island one hundred and fifty German miles in length, and seventy in breadth. The Inhabitants are all under one Prince, Heathen Idolaters, and the sworn Enemies of Christianity, which had begun to take some rooting amongst them by the Preaching of the *Portuguese*, but was extirpated

by Fire and Sword, and the bloodiest Persecution that ever was practised amongst men. The *Dutch*, who Trade here, are secured with the utmost Caution, that they may not surprize any part of the *Shoar*, or build any Fort, or do any other Act, whereby they may settle themselves, nor will they permit them to see any more of the Country than one small Peninsula, or of the Inhabitants, than those they are to Trade with; and for a long time they would not permit them to Land, or buy, or sell, till they had renounced their Christianity. This Island lies 60 Leagues from *Canton* a Province of *China* to the East. The Country is Mountainous, and generally barren; but yet maintains a vast number of Cattle; and yet the Inhabitants do not know how to make either Butter or Cheese. This Island which was totally unknown to the Ancients, was first discovered by *Antonio Mord* a *Portuguese*, in 1542. The *Jesuits* in 1556. sent *Xavier* to Preach here, and at first they had great success, insomuch that in the year 1587. they pretended to have gained over two hundred thousand Converts. But this lasted not long, for about the Year 1622. there began so dreadful a Persecution, as is nowhere to be met with, and these new Converts having never been well grounded in their new Religion Apostatized so fast, that in seven years there were very few Christians to be found, and perhaps at this time there are none. This Country lies in 35 deg. of Lat. and the principal City of it is *Meaco*, though the Emperor of late has resided at *Fendo*.

*Fappe*

*Fappenaw, Fapodes*, a small District in *Carniola*, under the Emperor.

*Faracazes, Ganea*, two Rocks at the entrance of the *Euxine Sea*, in the *Propontis*.

*Faretta, Terias, Simethus*, the greatest River in the Island of *Sicily*; it falls into the Sea, three miles from *Catania* to the South-West.

*Farnac, Farnacum*, a small Town in *Angoulmois*, upon the River *Charente*, which falls into the *British Sea*, six miles from *Rochel*, over against the Isle of *Oleron*. This Town lies between *Angoulesme* to the East, and *Saintes* to the West, eight miles from either, and is only memorable for a Battle here fought in the Year 1569. in which the old Prince of *Condy* was slain, by one *Montesque*, a Captain under the Duke of *Anjou*, though he offered one hundred thousand Crowns for his Ransom, and the *Huguenots* defeated, after a bloody fight of ten hours Continuance.

*Faromitz*, a small Town in *Bohemia*, upon the *Elbe*, twelve miles from *Prague* to the East.

*Faroslaw*, a pleasant Town in *Red Russia*, belonging to the *Poles*, seated upon the River *Sune*, forty five *Polish* miles from *Warsaw* to the South, thirty five from *Casovia* to the North-East, and twenty from *Lemburg* to the North-West, near this place the *Swedes* gave the *Poles* a fatal overthrow in the Year 1656.

*Faroslaw*, a great City in *Moscow*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and has in it a Timber Castle; it is seated

upon the *Volga*, thirty German miles South of *Wolgda*, thirty seven North of *Moscu*, or *Moscho*. The Dukedom of *Faroslaw* is very great, and lies between that of *Wolgda* to the North, *Rostow* to the South, and the River *Volga* to the East. This Country was Governed by a Prince of its own, till *John Basilovits Duke of Russia*, Conquered it, and annexed it to his own Dominions. Since that it has been given to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Moscovy*, as his Title and Residence.

*Farsey, Casarea*, an Island on the Coast of *Normandy*, which is a part of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, but now annexed to the County of *Southampton*; this, and another Island, *Guernsey* being all that is left to the Kings of *England*, of their great Dominions in *France*, from the Shoars of which it lies about five miles to the West, and thirty from those of *England* to the South. The Inhabitants speak a *Norman* kind of *French*. There are in it twelve Parishes, and two Castles, *Montorgueil*, and *Elizabeth*. This Island was also one of the last that yielded to the prevailing Rebels, and that not without force in *October* 1651. after the Kings return to *France* from the Battel of *Worcester*. And for this their Loyalty, this Prince in the Year 1663. sent them a Silver Mace to be born before their chief Magistrate, as a remembrance of their fidelity to him in his greatest distress.

*Fassy, Fassum*, a City of *Walachia*, called by the *French* *Fas*; it is built upon the River *Pruth*, thirty

thirty miles from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Poland* to the South, fifty from *Soczow* to the East, and one hundred and twenty from *Caminieck* to the North-East. It is not improbable this is the *Augusta Dacia*, but the later Geographers are very much mistaken in placing it in *Moldavia*, when in belongs to *Walachia*. The *Vaivode*, or Prince of these Countries for the most part resides here; but it having suffered much from the *Cossacks* of later times, the *Turks* have maintained a strong Garrison in it. The present King of *Poland* in the Year 1686. Marching this way against the *Turks* and *Tartars*, Possessed himself of it, leaving a Garrison in it, but before his return there happened so great a Fire in it, that when he came back again, he was forced to withdraw his Forces, and leave it to the *Walachians* to be repaired.

*Fati, Bathis*, a River on the West of *Sicily*, which falls into the Bay or Gulph of *Amar* on the North side, twenty five miles South of *Palermo*.

*Fava*, a great Island in the *East-Indian Sea*, which lies two hundred Leagues in length. On the West it has *Sumatra* another Island, on the East it has some other small Isles, on the South the vast Ocean plays full upon it, and on the North it has the Island of *Borneo*, at the distance of forty five German miles. It is divided into nine Kingdoms, the greatest of which is the Kingdom of *Bantam*. The whole Island produceth great quantities of Spice, and is on that account much frequented by the

*English* and *Dutch*, which last had heretofore the Fort or City of *Batavia* in this Island, and not contented with this neither, about the Year 1684. joining with a Son of the King of *Bantam*, who was then in Rebellion against his Father, upon pretence of assisting him, they seized the City of *Bantam*, and took Possession of the *English* Factory there, and of all the Goods belonging to the *English*, and kept the old King a Prisoner in the Castle of *Bantam*. But finding there were several attempts to restore him to his former Possession, in the Year 1686. the young King by the Advice of the *Dutch* removed his Captive Father to *Batavia*. The principal Cities of this Island are, *Balambuan*, *Bantam*, *Batavia*, *Fapara*, *Fortan*, *Materan*, *Panarucan*, *Passarvan*, *Saraboy*, and *Tuban*. But then the Southern parts of the Island were never yet much sought into, and so are not much known. It lies between 130 and 140 Long. and 5 and 10 of Southern Lat.

*Faur, Faurus*, a small River in *Languedoc*, which riseth near *S. Pontbois*, and falls into the *Orba*, near the Castle of *Pujols*.

*Favarin*, [*Faurinum*] See *Gewer*, and *Raab*.

*Fawer, Fauria*, a City of *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, which is small, but indifferently populous, and is the Capital of a Dukedom, which has also an ancient Castle: it lies not two miles from *Lignitz* to the South, and about nine from *Breslaw* to the West. The Dukedom of *Fawer* lies between *Lusatia* to the West, *Bohemia* properly so-called,

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led, to the South, the Dukedom of *Lignitz* to the North, and that of *Suyednitz* to the East.

*Fayck*, *Rhymnus*, a River of the *Asian Tartary*, which falls into the *Caspian Sea*, between the *Rha* and *Faxartes*; *Olearius* placeth it in the middle of the North end of that Sea.

*Fazzo*, a City of *Cilicia*, in the *Lesser Asia*. See *Laiazzo*.

*Idanbas*, *Igeaita*, a ruined City in *Portugal*.

*Idafa*, a Branch of Mount *Imaus*.

*Idria*, a Town in the County of *Goritia*, encompassed with Hills on all sides, and seated upon a River of the same Name. This Town is remarkable for nothing but the Quick-Silver Mines in it. See *Dr. Brown's Travels*, p. 82, 83. It stands ten miles from *Goritia* to the North-West.

*Iducal*, *Atlas Major*, a vast Mountain on the South of *Barbary* in *Africa*.

*Jefferkin*, *Capernaum*, a City in *Palestine*.

*Jempterlandt*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which has *Angerman* to the East, *Middlepad* to the South, *Helsing* to the West, and *Norway* to the North. It belonged to the King of *Denmark* till the Year 1645, and then was resigned to the *Swedes*; there are three Castles, but never a City in it.

*Jena*, a small City in *Hassia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Saal*, under the Duke of *Saxon Weimar*, two German miles from *Weimar* to the East, and nine from *Leipsick* to the North-East, and three from *Naumburg* to the South.

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It has a small University opened here in the Year 1555.

*Jende*, or *Pajende*, *Jendus*, a Lake in the Province of *Tavasthia*, in *Fin-Land*.

*Jendo*, a City in *Japan*.

*Jengan*, a City in *Xenfy*, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*. It stands in a Mountainous Country near the Lake of *Lieu*, and has Eighteen smaller Cities depending on it.

*Jenisey*, *Jeniscea*, a River in the North of *Muscovy*, which runs more East than that of *Obb*, and is said to be greater; on the East it has a Chain of vast high Mountains, some of which burn like *Aetna*, on the West it has a fruitful Plain, or Level, which it overflows every Spring for seven German miles together, as the *Nile* does *Egypt*. This River having Watered the *Tingoesians*, and *Samoieds*, falls into the Sea of *Zemla*, or *Weigats Streight*.

*Jeniza*, or *Jenizza*, a small City in *Macedonia*, built by the *Turks* out of the Ruins of *Pella*, the Birth-place of *Alexander the Great*; it stands upon the Bay of *Theffalonica*, between the Outlets of *Beuoda*, and *Castora*, two Rivers, twenty eight miles from *Aedessa* to the East, and the same distance from *Theffalonica* to the South. The Inhabitants finding here great Ruins, and much Marble, believe it to have been the Palace of *Philip King of Macedonia*.

*Jenkoping*, a small City in *Smaland*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; it lies between the Lake of *Wether* to the West, and the *Baltick Sea* to the East, sixteen miles from the latter. *Jenu-*

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*Jenupar*, a City and Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, which is a part of the *Hither India*, on this side the *Ganges*; seated upon the River *Coul*, one hundred and thirty miles from *Delly* to the South, and *Labor* to the North.

*Jere*, *Eara*, a River near *Calais* in *France*.

*Ferne*, *Ferna*, a River in *Galicia*.

*Fero*, *Giaros*, a small Island, or rather Rock in the *Archipelago*.

*Ferico*, *Hierico*, a celebrated City in *Palestine*, built by the *Febusites*, whilst the Children of *Israel* were in Bondage in the Land of *Egypt*, and fortified with Walls, and other defences to a wonder; all which fell down before the Ark of God, as is recorded in *Joshua* 6. After this it lay desolate five hundred and thirty one years, and was rebuilt in the Reign of *Abab King of Israel*, by *Hiel the Bethelite*, with the loss of his Eldest and Youngest Sons, according to the Prediction of *Joshua*, in the Year of the World 3025. It stood not above three hundred thirty five years, before it was again ruined by the *Chaldeans*, under *Nabuchadnezzar*. After the Captivity it recovered again, and our Saviour honoured it with his Presence and Miracles. About the Year of *Christ* 68. it was retaken by the *Romans* under *Vespasian* and *Titus*. It became after this a Bishops See, and was in some esteem till it fell into the hands of the *Saracens*. In the times of the Holy War, it was again in the hands of the Christians, and was of great fame, but falling the second time into the hands of

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the *Saracens*, they entirely ruined it; so that it is now only inhabited by the *Arabians*, who have here thirty or forty Brick Houses, as *M. Thevenot* assures us. It is seated in a pleasant and fruitful Plain, twelve miles West from *Jordan*, and the same distance from *Ferusalem* to the North-East. The *Arabians* at this day call it *Rih-ba*, *Mr. Fuller* in his *Pisgab Sight*, is of opinion, that it was well inhabited between the days of *Joshua*, and those of *Abab*, though not Walled; and he makes the City of *Palm Trees* where *Ehud* stabbed *Eglon King of Moab*, to have been *Ferico*.

*Fersey*. See *Farsey*, an Island near the Coast of *Normandy*.

**FERUSALEM, HIEROSOLYMA**, the Capital City of *Palestine*, and for a long time of the whole Earth; taken notice of by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and many of the Ancients. It was called, when the Children of *Israel* entered *Canaan*, *Febus*, and by that Name assigned to the Tribe of *Benjamin* by *Joshua*. It was in the hands of the *Febusites* till the Reign of *David*, who took it from them, Anno *Mun.* 2898. *Abalom* his Son dispossessed him of it again for some time, in the Year 2920. *Solomon* his Son, Consecrated here the Noblest Temple the Sun ever saw, in the Year 2939. *Sheshack King of Egypt*, came up against *Rehoboam* the Son of *Solomon*, and took and Plundered *Ferusalem*, in the Year 2973. In the Year of the World 3117. it was taken again by *Joas*, one of the Kings of *Israel*, and Plundered the second time. This



This City was again taken by *Pharaoh Necho*, King of *Egypt*, in the Year 3339. And by *Nebuchadnezzar* the first time in 3350. and the second time in 3360. when the Temple was burnt, and the City totally Razed, and destroyed. It lay desolate after this, till the first year of *Cyrus*, when the *Jews* returned, and began to rebuild it in the Year 3420. about the Year 3500. *Nehemiah* came up and finished this Work. In the Year 3619. *Alexander* the Great came up against *Jerusalem*, and it was delivered to him without resistance, by *Jaddus* the High Priest. In the Year 3629. *Ptolemæus Lagus* took *Jerusalem* by surprize, and carried many of the *Jews* into *Egypt*. In the Year of the World 3780. *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, took *Jerusalem*, slew vast numbers of the Inhabitants, prophaned the Temple, and endeavoured to extirpate the *Jewish* Religion, by a Persecution. In the Year 3805. the *Jews* under *Jonathan*, totally expelled the *Syrians*, and regained the intire Possession of *Jerusalem*. In the Year 3880. *Pompey* the Great, entered *Jerusalem*, and saw the Temple, and made *Jerusalem* Tributary. In the Year 3896. *Crasus* entered and Plundered the Temple contrary to his Faith given. In the Year 3909. *Pacorus* King of *Parthia*, took and Plundered *Jerusalem*. The next year after *Herod* began his Reign over the *Jews*, by the appointment of *Antonius*; in the latter end of his Reign, and in the Year 3950. our Saviour was Born; in the Year of the World 3983. he suffered Death for us,

being thirty three years old. In the Year of our Lord 69. *Titus* after a dreadful siege, put an end to the *Jewish* Government, destroyed *Jerusalem* and the Temple, which lay desolate till the Year 132, when *Adrian* rebuilt it, and called it *Ælia*, permitting the Christians to live here, and Prohibiting the *Jews*. In this interval of time, the Bishop of *Cæsarea*, got the Superiority over the Bishop of *Jerusalem*. In the Year 361. *Julian* the Apostate, to contradict our Saviour's Prophecy, sent the *Jews* to repair the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein they and he were disappointed by Miraculous Earthquakes, Tempests, and Balls of Fire issuing out of the Foundation. In the Year 636. *Omar* the *Saracen*, took it after a siege of two years. In the Year 1099. the Christian Armies under *Godfrey*, retook it from the *Saracens*, when it had been four hundred and sixty three years in their hands. But in the Year 1187. *Saladine* the *Saracen*, recovered it again out of the hands of the Christians. In the Year 1228. *Frederick* the Emperor, again recovered *Jerusalem* by a Treaty, without blows, and was Crowned at *Jerusalem*. But in 1234. the Templars having perfidiously broken the Peace, the *Saracens* retook *Jerusalem*, and defaced it, abusing the Sepulchre, which till then had been revered by all men but the *Jews*. Ever since this time, it has been in the Possession of the *Mahometans*, as they at times prevailed one upon another. It continued under the *Sultans* of *Egypt*, till the Year 1517. when *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks*,

*Turks*, took it from them, and under this Family it is at this day. This City is called by the *Turks* *Elkods*; that is, the *Holy City*: and is at this day the principal place in *Palestine*, seated (saith Mr. *Sandys*) on a rocky Mountain, every way to be ascended (except a little on the North) with steep descents and deep Valleys about it, which do naturally fortifie it; for the most part it is environed with other not far removed Mountains, as if placed in the midst of an Amphitheatre. On the East is Mount *Olivet*, separated from the City by the Valley of *Jehosaphat* (which also Circleth a part of the North) and affords a passage to the Brook of *Kedron*; on the South is the Mountain of Scandal, with the Valley of *Gehinnon*; on the West formerly it was fenced with the Valley and Mountain of *Gihon*. And Mount *Sion* lay within the City, which stood upon the South side of it; on the East side of this Mountain stood the famous Temple; and between the City and the Temple, the Kings Palace. Mount *Calvary* which formerly lay without the City to the North-West, is now well nigh the Heart of it, the visiting the Holy Sepulchre being the almost only reason why *Jerusalem* at this day has any being. The Inhabitants of it at this day are not many, and they for the most part *Monks*, and Religious Persons of all Nations, who are miserably oppressed by the *Turks*, who seek all opportunities to impoverish and injure them. This City stands forty miles from *Joppe*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, one hundred and

sixty miles from *Damascus* to the South, three hundred from *Grand Cairo* to the North-East, and four hundred from *Alexandria*. In Long. 69.30. Lat. 31.20. according to Mr. *Fuller*. Others say Long. 69.00. Lat. 32.44.

*Fesfelbas*, *Margiana*, a part of the Province of *Chorasán*, in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

*Fesi*, *Æsum*, a City in the *Marchia Aconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church, which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope, it is but small, and stands upon an Hill, by the River *Fesi*, six miles from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, twenty three miles from *Ancona* to the West.

*Fesselmeeer*, a City and Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, lying North of the Kingdom of *Guzarat*; the City of this Name is great, and lies one hundred and twenty miles from the River *Indus* to the East, and the same distance from *Guzarat* to the North.

*Terra de Jesso*, *Essonis Terra*, a large Country towards *China* and *Japan*, discovered by the *Hollanders* in the Year 1643. It is joined by some to the North parts of *Japan*, by others it is separated from it by a Streight of fifteen miles broad. But they all agree it is of a great extent from East to West, the chiefest City in it is *Matzumay*, which is the Capital of a Province of the same Name; but no *European* having yet settled here, it is very little known.

*Fesual*, another Kingdom belonging to the same Prince.

*Fesupol*, a very strong Town and Castle in *Podolia*, in *Poland*, on the Con-

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Confines of *Pocnock*, upon the River *Bistru*.  
*Feter*, *Fatrus*, a River of *Mysia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

*Fetsgen*, a Territory or Province in *Japan*.

*Fex*, and *Fexdi*, *Hecatompilos*, a City of *Persia*.

If, *Hypæ*, one of the *Hyeræ*, a knot of small Islands on the Coast of *Narbonne*, or *Provence* in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

*Iglaw*, *Iglavia*, *Giblova*, a City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, but in *Moravia*, upon the River *Iglaw*, on the Confines of *Bohemia*, eight German miles from *Budweis*, a City of *Bohemia*, which stands sixteen miles from *Prague*, and ten from *Lentz*. This City is reasonably well Peopled.

*Igliaco*, *Peneius*, a River on the West of the *Morea*.

*Ihor*, a City and Kingdom at the most Southern Point of the Promontory of *Malacca* in the *East-Indies*, over against the Isles of *Sumatra*, and distant, but little more than one degree and a half from the Line, in Long. 129. 31. The King of this Country, is a potent Prince in these parts.

*Ila*, *Yia*, *Epidia*, one of the Western Isles of *Scotland*, over against *Camyr*, in 56 deg. of Lat. twenty four miles long, and sixteen broad; plentiful in Wheat, Cattle, and Herds of Deer.

*Iler*, *Hilara*, *Ilarus*, a River of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, which riseth in *Tirol*, and running Northward Watereth *Kempton*, and then falls into the *Danube*, over against *Ulm*.

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*Ilerda*, *Lerida*, *Athanagia*, a fortified and strong City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*; seated upon the River *Sagre* [*Sicoris*] three Leagues above its fall into the *Ebro*, in the Confines of *Arragon*. This City is mentioned in *Livy* as taken by *Scipio*; and rendered famous for an Encounter near it, between a General of *Sertorius* and *Manilius* Proconsul of *Gallia*, where the latter was defeated with the loss of three Legions of Foot, and 1500 Horse.

*Ill*, *Ellus*, *Hellus*, *Hellelus*, a River of *Germany*, which riseth in *Sumtow*, and passing through *Alsatia*, *Watereth Mulhausen*, *Ensisheim*, *Colmar*, and *Strasburg*, below which it falls into the *Rhine*.

*Ilmen*, a considerable Lake in *Russia*, towards *Livonia*, on the South of the City *Novogorod*, which disburthens its self into the Lake of *Ladoga*, by a River which passeth on the East of that City called the *Wo'ga*.

*Iment*, *Arabius*, one of the most considerable Rivers in the Kingdom of *Persia*: it riseth from the Mountains of *Sibocoran*, in the Province of *Sigistan*, and watering *Mut*, *Gilechi*, *Racagi* beneath *Sistan*, it takes in the *Sal* beneath *Sereng*, the *Ghir*, and beneath *Chicheran*, the *Ilmentel*, and beneath *Pasir*, falls into the *Arabick* Ocean, in Long. 106. 30. near *Macran* to the West.

*Ilcz*, *Ilza*, a small Town in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, in the Lesser *Poland*, with a Castle, which belongs to the Bishop of *Cracow*.

*Imalls*,

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*Imaus*, is one of the greatest Mountains, in the Greater *Asia*; it begins at Mount *Taurus*, near the *Caspian Sea*, and running Southward through the whole Continent of *Asia*, it divides the *Asian Tartary*, into two parts and ends, at the rise of the River *Ganges*, where it again spreads it self East and West, and becomes a Northern boundary to the Empire of the great *Mogul*, or *Indostan*, having performed a Course of four hundred and fifty German Miles, and taking various Names from the Nations it passeth by.

*Imzagor*, *Claudius*, a Mountain in *Sciria*.

*Imola*, *Cornelia*, *Forum Corneli*, *Imola*, a City in the Dominions of the Church, in *Romandiola*, seated upon the River *Santerno*, *Varrenus*, which falls into the *Po* twenty Miles West of *Ravenna*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, of which *Alexander VII.* was Bishop, when in the year 1655. he was chosen Pope. It is a fine and a populous City, and stands twenty Miles from *Bononia* to the East, and twenty five from *Ravenna*.

*Imperiati*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Ciles*, near a River of the same Name, four Leagues from the South Sea.

*Inacho*, *Apheas*, a small River of *Epirus*, which watereth *Larta* on the South, and falls into the Bay called the *Gulph of Larta*.

*Index*, *Indus*, the great and well known River of the *East-Indies*.

*India*, is taken for a considerable part of *Asia*, commonly cal-

# I N

led the *East-Indies*, to distinguish it from *America*, which is called the *West-Indies*. It is thought to be called *Havilah* in the Holy Scriptures: by the Natives it is called *Indostan*. It is bounded on the North with the *Asiatick Tartary*, and the Mountains of *Imaus*, and *Emodus*, on the East with the Kingdom of *China*, on the South with the *Indian Ocean*, and on the West with the Kingdom of *Persia*. This Country consists partly in a vastly extended Continent, and partly in Islands, some of which too are very great. That part which is upon the Continent, is divided into three parts. 1. The Empire of the great *Mogul*, or North *India*, which is a part of *India intra Gangem & Indum*: and which is more peculiarly called *Indostan*, in this there are thirty five Kingdoms. 2. The Peninsula of *Malabar*. And 3. the *India extra Gangem*. In the *India extra Gangem*, are four more considerable Kingdoms, *Pegu* to the West, *Ava* to the North, *Siam* to the South, and *Cochinchina* to the East; each of which contains many particular or lesser Kingdoms in it. The principal of the Islands are *Borneo*, *Ceylan*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, *Celebes*, *Mindano*, *Luconia*, *Hasnan*, *Pakan*, *Gilolo*, and the *Moluccas*, and *Philippine Isles*. Many of these are so great, as to be divided in many Kingdoms, and some of them have never been thoroughly discovered by the *European Nations*. This Country extendeth in length from deg. 106. to 159. of Long. and from deg. 10. of Southern Latitude, to 44. of

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of Northern. It abounds with Gold and Silver Mines, and all other sorts of Metals, except Copper and Lead: with all sorts of Cattle but Horses: with all sorts of Corn but Wheat. So that these and Wines, are almost the only things they need from other Nations, towards the convenience, or indeed Luxury of human life, for this is the Store-House of Spice, and Jewels, to the whole World. *Alexander* the Great was the first of the *Grecians* who Discovered, and Conquered a part of this vast Region, which soon after revolted from his Successors. The *Romans* never went so far, but were honoured with some Ambassies from them, when they had potent Princes, such as *Augustus*, *Antoninus*, and *Constantine* the Great. After-times wrapped them up in the Clouds again, though there was a Trade driven by the way of the Red Sea, and between the *Persian*, *Turkish*, and *Indian* Merchants for Spice, yet there was little known of them, till the *Portuguese* discovered the way hither, by the *Cape of good Hope*, in the year 1499. and the first Voyages were made hither by them in 1500. and 1502.

*Indostan*, or the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, is bounded on the North by the *Asian Tartary*, and the Kingdom of *Thibet*, on the West by the Kingdom of *Persia*, on the East by the River *Cosmin*, or *Cosmite*, by which it is divided from the rest of *India*, and on the South with the Bay of *Bengala*, and the Promontory of *Malabar*: But then there are, besides what

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lies within these bounds, some Kingdoms, under this Prince, which lie beyond the *Ganges* towards *China*, in all he has under him thirty five Kingdoms. His Capital City is *Agra*. This Prince is of the Race of *Tamerlane*, the great *Scythian* Conqueror, and has been possessed of this Country ever since the year 1473.

*India extra Gangem*, is bounded on the West by the furthest, or most Eastern Branch of the River *Ganges*, which is called *Antiboli* from its spring unto its fall into the Ocean, on the North it is bounded with unknown Countries, on the East with the Kingdom of *China*, and the Eastern Ocean, and on the South with the same Ocean. In this there are four great Kingdoms, which do not depend on the Great *Mogul*. See the general Division.

The *West-Indies*, are all those Countries that are more commonly called *America*, and are only called the *Indies*, by reason of their Wealth and distance.

*Indre*, *Ingeris*, *Ander*, *Andri*, a River of *France*, which riseth in the Province of *Berry*, and watering *la Chaster*, *Chau-Roux*, and *Loches*, and taking in the *Cher*, falls with it into the *Loyre*, eight Miles beneath *Tours* to the West. This River in the Writers of the middle Age, is called *Anger*.

*Indus*, one of the greatest, and first, and best known Rivers of the *East-Indies*, called by the Natives *Sinde*. It springeth out of the highest part of *Imaus*, (by some called *Taurus*.) in the Kingdom of *Cassimer*, in the Empire of the

Great

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Great *Mogul*, towards the Confines of the *Asian Tartary*, and turning Southward, and watering many Provinces or Kingdoms, and taking in the Rivers of *Bebat*, *Nilab*, *Ravée*, and *Coul*, and many others, it at last falls into the *Arabian*, or *Indian Ocean*, by four great Mouths, in the Kingdom of *Tatta*, between the Kingdoms of *Guzarat* and *Persia*. The name of that Mountain out of which it springeth, is called *Paropasm*, and it receives between its head and its fall twenty one Rivers. It had of old seven Mouths, three of which are now stopped up.

*Ingelheim*, *Ingelhemium*, a small Town in the Lower *Palatinate* in *Germany*, two German Miles from *Mentz* to the West. *Charles* the Great was born in this place in the year 732. After this it was an Imperial and Free City, but was again exempted in the year 1402. by *Lewis* the Emperor, and is now under the Elector *Palatine*. Near this place also *St. Lewis* King of *France*, died in the year 840. This Town is called *Rider Ingelheim*, the Lower or Nether *Ingelheim*, to distinguish it from another called *Ober* or Upper *Ingelheim*.

*Ingermanland*, and *Ingrie*, a Province of *Sweden*, which lies between *Moscovy* to the East, *Livonia* to the West, the Lake of *Ladoga*, and the Bay of *Finland*. It was heretofore subject to the *Russ*, (who call it *Isera*.) before the *Swedes* took it from them by Conquest. The chief Town is *Notteburgh*, upon the Lake.

*Inghilterra*, *England*.

*Ingolstadt*, *Ingolstadium*, *Aurea-*

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*polis*, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which has a Bridge over the *Danube*. It was at first a Village, but exalted to the dignity and magnitude of a City by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Emperor of *Germany*. *Gustavus Adolphus*, the Victorious King of *Sweden*, was not able to take this City, when he attempted it in the year 1632. In the year 1410. here was an University opened, which has obtained many Priviledges, and good Endowments from *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, and Pope *Pius II.* and it is now under the Duke of *Bavaria*. This City lies three Miles from *Neuburgh* to the East, and seven from *Ratisbone* to the West.

*Inhambane*, a Kingdom in the Lower *Æthiopia*, between *Monomotapa* to the North, and *Casfria* to the South. The chief place of which is *Tonge*.

*Inhamior*, another small Kingdom in the Lower *Æthiopia*, towards the River *Cuama*, and the Confines of *Monomotapa*.

*Inisa*, one of the names of Mount *Imaus*.

*Inneken*, *Azuntum*, a Town in *Carinthia*.

*Innerness*, a Town in *Scotland*.

*Ins*, *Imn*, *Oenus*, *Ænus*, a River in *Germany*, which riseth in *Switzerland*, from Mount *Molonia*, one of the Alps, from two Springs, on the borders of the *Vaiteline*, and flowing through the Earldom of *Tirol* by *Inspruck* the Capital of it, *Hull*, *Schwatz*, and *Kisftein*; it entereth the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, where being augmented

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by several other Rivers, it falls into the *Danube* at *Passaw*, over against *Istet*.

*Inspruck*, or *Insprug*, *Oenipons*, is the Capital City of the County of *Tyrol* in *Germany*; it is little, but neat and populous, built in a fruitful Valley upon the River *In*, or *Inns*, over which it has a Bridge, and from whence it has its name, at the foot of the *Alpes*: It has a neat strong Castle, in which the Dukes of *Austria* have sometimes resided. This was Walled by *Orko* the Great, in the year 1234. but those Walls are not now maintained, and it is under the Emperor. This City stands twenty Miles from *Salzburg* to the South-West, and eighteen from *Trent* to the North. But most memorable is this place, for the shameful flight of *Charles V.* in the year 1552. when *Maurice*, Duke of *Saxony*, *Albert*, Marquess of *Brandenburg*, and *William*, Landgrave of *Hessen*, joyning their Forces suddenly, took *Auspurg* (twenty Miles from hence to the North-West) in four days, and thence marching directly for *Inspruck*, they took in their passage *Erefburg*, (which was thought Impregnable,) and put that Prince, and *Ferdinando* his Brother, who were then at *Inspruck*, into such a fright, that they were forced to cross the *Alpes* in the dead of the night by Torch light, many of the Nobility not having so much as an Horse to ride on; and the next day these Confederate Princes took the Town, and Plundered all they found belonging to the Emperor, and *Spaniards*; but spared the

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Towns mens Goods and Houses. This Action put an end to all the Projects of that Prince in *Germany*, and has established the *German Liberty*, which was then in great danger of ruin.

*Instad*, *Oenostadium*, a Suburb of the City of *Passaw*, upon the Eastern Bank of the River *Inn*, where it falls into the *Danube*.

*Joannipoli*. See *Pretslaw*; a City of *Bulgaria*, which is a Bishops See.

*Jocelin*, *Josselinum*, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Oisle*, which coming from *St. Quintin*, falls into the River *Vilaine*, near *Redon*. It stands sixteen Miles from *Rennes* to the West, and as many from *St. Brioux* to the North-West, and *Blavet* to the South-West.

*Joden*, *Judei*, the *Jews*.

*Jogues*, *Gymnosophistæ*, a Heathen Sect of Philosophers, of great antiquity in the *East-Indies*, and still extant.

*Joinville*, *Joannvilla*, a small Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, [*Matrona*,] eight Leagues from *Chaumont* to the North, and eighteen from *Chalons* to the South-East. This place was ennobled with the Title of a principality by *Henry III.* of *France*, in the year 1552.

*Joigny*, *Joviniacum*, a City in *France*, upon the River *Yonne*, [*Icauna*,] in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Sens*, which is built at the foot of an Hill, and has a splendid Castle belonging to it. It is written by some *Joviniacum*.

*Jona*, *Ibona Hii*, an Island on the West of *Scotland*. This is famous

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for the Sepulchres of the old *Scotch Kings*. The chief Town is *Sodore*, a Bishops See in time past, who had in his jurisdiction all these Western Isles, and the Isle of *Man*. This See was erected in 840. This is the same with *Cholmktl*, and lies five Miles from *Dunstaffag* to the North-West.

*Jonne*, *Foanna*, a River, written also *Yonne*, it ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, from the Mountain called *Morvant*, near the Cattle of *Chinone*, and visiteth the City of *Clamechy*, in *Nivernne*, and *Cretian*, where it takes in the *Cure*, after which passing on the East of *Auxerre*, beneath which it becomes sufficient for the passage of Boats of some bulk, and admits the *Serine*, and *Armançione*, and passing by *Sens*, falls into the *Seyne* at *Montreau sur Yonne*, seventeen Leagues above *Paris*.

*Jonquera*, *Juncaria*, an old Roman Town mentioned by *Antoninus*, and *Ptolemy*. It is in *Catalonia*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, near the passage called *Col de Pertus*, in the Confines of *Roussillon*, and *France*, three Leagues West from the *Mediterranean Sea*, five from *Perpignan* to the South, and seven from *Gironna* to the North-East.

*Jonquieres*, *Juncaria*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, five Leagues from *Marseille* to the West, and fifteen from *Avignon* to the South.

*Jordan*. See *Fourdain*.

*Fortan*, *Fortanum*, a City and Kingdom on the North side of the Island of *Fava*, in the *East-Indies*.

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*dies*. There is also a River of the same Name.

*Fourdain*, *Jordan*, *Jordanes*, is the greatest River in the Holy Land, or *Palestine*, and the most Celebrated in the Holy Scriptures. It is called at this day by the Inhabitants *Scheriah*. It ariseth in the Confines of *Cælesyria*, from two Fountains. *For* and *Dan*, both at the foot of Mount *Libanus*, four Miles above *Cæsarea Philippi*, and running Southward it maketh two Lakes, first that of *Meroz*, and then that of *Capernaum*, called also the Sea of *Galilee*; after which having watered several of the ancient Cities of the Land of *Canaan*, (none of which are now extant,) it falls into the Dead Sea, or Lake of *Sodom*. It is the greatest, or rather the only River in all this Country, the rest being meer Brooks rather than Rivers. This is about half as broad at *Jerico*, as the River *Seine* is at *Paris*, very rapid, and the Water of it thick, because it passeth through fat Lands, and is very full of Fish, and beset on both sides with thick and pleasant Woods. This account is given of it by *Monsieur Thevenot*, who saw it himself.

*Four*, *Jura*, a Mountain which divides *France* from *Switzerland*.

*Foyeuse*, *Gaudiosa*, a Town in *France*, in the Province of *Vivarais*, which is honored by being a Duchy.

*Ipepa*, *Hypapa*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, between Mount *Imolus*, and the River *Caistro*, not far from *Thyatira*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*.

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*Ipre, Iperen*, a Town in *Brabant*. See *Ypre*.

*Iprichia*, the same with *Africa*.

*Ips, Uebium*, a Town in *Austria*.

*Ipsala, Cypsella*, a City in *Thrace*, by the River *Mela*; it was at first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trajanopoli*, or *Zernis*, afterwards it became the Metropolis. It lies between this City to the West, twenty nine Miles, and *Drujilaba* to the North-East twenty six Miles, fourteen Miles above *Apris* to the North; the River in our latter Maps is called *Larissa*, and falls into the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Lembro*, just behind that Peninsula which makes the *Dardanelles* Straight.

*Ipswich*, *Gippo-vicus*, the County Town of *Suffolk*, heretofore called *Gippwich*, is seated on the North side of the River *Stour*, upon the foot of a steep Hill, in somewhat a low Ground; it has a commodious Haven, and was heretofore a place of great Trade, which had many wealthy Merchants in it, and a vast number of other people, but now much decayed as to its Trade and People. It was also formerly fortified with Trenches and Rampires, the loss of which is not to be lamented, the Town being so seated, that it can never be made a place of Defence, the Hills on all sides but the South, and South-East, commanding it. It has fourteen Parish Churches, and a great many goodly Houses, the tokens of its former Wealth. In 991. the *Danes* sacked this Town, and nine years after repeated their former cruelty upon it. In the

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Reign of *St. Edward* it had eight hundred Burgesses, who paid Custom to the King. There was also a Castle built here by the *Normans*, which *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, defended against the Usurper *K. Stephen*, but was forced to surrender it at last, of which even the ruins are now lost. Mr. *Cambden* supposeth it to have been demolished by *Henry II.* when he did the same by *Waleton* Castle not far off. Here Landed the three thousand *Flemings* which the Nobility called in against *Henry II.* when his Son rebelled against him. In the late Rebellion, this Town stood clear of all those Calamities which involved the rest of the Nation. The Bishop of *Norwich* hath a House here and the Viscount of *Hereford* another, besitting his degree and quality. The Honorable *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Grafton*, was Created Viscount *Ipswich*, August 16. 1672. and is still living. This Town is also a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

*Irio, Irs*, a River of *Cappadocia*, now called *Caselmach*. See *Caselmach*.

*Iris, Eurotas*, a River in the *Morea*, which washeth *Misitra*, and falls into the Gulph *di Colochina* on the South side of the *Morea*. It is now called *Vasiliopotamo*, or *Basilipotamo*, that is, the Kings River.

**IRELAND, Hibernia, Ivernia**, is a Great, fruitful, and Noble Island on the West of Great Britain. It was accounted in ancient time for greatness and glory, the third Island of the World, and

was

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was called then the Lesser Britain. *Orpheus*, *Aristotle*, and *Claudian*, call it *Ierna*. *Juvenal*, *Mela*, *Juverna*, and *Diodorus Siculus*, *Iris*. Others *Fovernia*, *Overnia*, and *Bernia*. The Natives *Erin*. The *Welsh* *Puerdon*. And the *English* **Ireland**: It is three hundred Miles long, and two hundred broad; on the East it has the tempestuous *Irish* Sea, between it and Great Britain, on the West the *Vergivian* Ocean, on the North the *Deucalidonian* Sea, and on the South the *British* Ocean. The Country is full of Woods, Hills, and Bogs, and the Air neither pleasant nor wholesome; yet the Soil is Rich and Fruitful, especially as to Grass, and therefore it has ever abounded in Cattle, which is its most Staple Commodity. The Air is at all times temperate, but too moist. The *Romans* in all probability never had any footing in this Island. This Nation was Converted to Christianity in the fifth Century, by *Palladius*, and *St. Patrick*, especially the latter, who Planted not only Religion, but so much Learning too amongst them, that in the next Age the Monks of *Ireland* excelled all others for Holiness and Learning. In the year 694. *Egfrid* King of *Norshumberland*, first entered, and destroyed this Nation with Fire and Sword, having no other provocation to it, than his own ill Nature, and Ambition. After this the *Danes* for thirty years together, wasted and destroyed this Nation. After these the *Germans*. And after them *Edgar*, the most powerful King of *England*, Conquered a

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great part of *Ireland*. And when by Massacres, and other Accidents, the *Irish* were freed from all these Calamities, there ensued Domestic Broils amongst themselves. So that in the year 1155. *Henry II.* being called in by the Natives, resolved on the Conquest of this Island, whereupon *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, began the Conquest of it; and in 1172 *Hen. II.* in person entered *Ireland*, and took upon him the Stile of Sovereign Lord of *Ireland*, and the States of *Ireland*, and all the petty Kings, submitted to him, and passed over to him all their Rule and Power, which was also confirmed by Pope *Hadrian*. The Kings of *England* continued the Title of Lords of *Ireland* till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and he took first upon him the Stile and Title of King of *Ireland*, in the year 1541. which was confirmed to *Mary* his Daughter, by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1555. The *Irish* have ever looked upon the Conquest of their Country by the *English* as a Wrong, and an Usurpation, which no Act of theirs, nor Time it self could make valid. Hence when ever *England* has been imbroiled, they have ever taken the opportunity of Revolting. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engaged against the *Scots*, one *Dovenald O'Neal* stiled himself King of *Ulster*, and in Right of Inheritance the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland*. But when in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the pretence of Religion was added, first the Earl of *Kildare* Rebelled in 1537. and was presently suppressed, taken and Be-

headed



headed, with his five Uncles. Yet in 1539. O-Neal began another Rebellion; but so soon as Thomas Earl of *Suffex*, Lord Lieutenant, came against him with an Army, the Gentleman grew humble, and submitted; and was Pardoned, but after this flew out again in 1563. and burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and besieged *Dundalk*, but with no success. In 1565. Sir Henry *Sidney*, Lord Lieutenant went against him, and in a Fight broke his Forces; so that fleeing to the *Scots*, (whom he had likewise injured) in 1567. he was Assassinated in cold blood, and presently after Attainted in Parliament, and the Title of O-Neal abolished. The Earl of *Desmond* was the next of this Nation, who in 1579. called in the *Spaniards*, and began another Rebellion, which ended ill for him, the *Spaniards* being driven out the next year, and this Earl himself taken and slain in 1583. Yet in the year 1595. *Tir-Oën*, who had done great service against the Earl of *Desmond*, and was highly favoured by Queen *Elizabeth*, most ingratelously began a Rebellion. This was the most dangerous of all the other, this Earl having been bred in the Queens service, and learned Military Discipline from the *English*, which he now made use of against them. And in 1598. he defeated the *English* at *Blackwater*. In 1599. brought the Earl of *Effex* to condescend to a Treaty with him. In 1601. he brought the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who took and Garrisoned *Kinsale*, which yet was retaken by Sir Charles

*Blunt*, afterwards Lord *Montjoy*, and the *Spaniards* totally driven out; whereupon *Tir-Oën* submitted, and was brought over by the Lord Lieutenant to King *James I.* in 1603. This War lasted eight years, and might have proved fatal to the *English*, if God had not prevented it. After this I find no general Insurrection of the *Irish* till the year 1641. when seeing *Charles I.* engaged in War with the *Scots* at Home, they on a sudden rose up in Rebellion, and Assassinated twenty thousand *English* in a few days, when no body suspected any such thing. This Insurrection was begun Sept. 3. The Troubles of *England*, gave them some respite, but in 1649. and 50. *Oliver Cromwell* began their Chastisement so effectually, that *Ireton*, and those he left to carry it on, erected mournful Trophies of the Divine Vengeance against Rebels, and Perfidious Traytors, with no great expence of Time, Blood, or Treasure: and it missed but a little that the *Irish* Name and Nation, had been totally extirpated. *Charles II.* upon his Restitution in 1660. shewed them more Mercy, restored such as had any pretences of Loyalty to plead for themselves, to their Estates, and Governed them all his time with so much Clemency, and Mercy, that this Nation never was in a better state since they fell under the *English*, than at the time of the death of that Merciful and Good Prince.

*Irneo*, *Vindius*, *Hirmius*, a ledge of Mountains in *Spain*, which is commonly called *El monte de las Asturas*, the Mountain of the *Asturas*,

*sturas*, which is a branch of the *Pyrenean Hills*, running out to the West, between the *Asturas* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Leon* to the South, the greatest of which is called *Irneo*, or *Erneo*, and also *Cueto de Hano*, or *Ori*.

*Ischar*, *Jatrus*, a River of *Bulgaria*, which riseth out of Mount *Hemus*, and watering *Ternova*, a City of that Province, falls into the *Danube* at *Suissefo*. It is the third River from the Western border, and is now more usually called *Jantra*.

*Ischeboli*, or *Ischepoli*, *Scopelus*, an inland City of *Thrace*, which was made a Bishops See by *Leo* the Emperor, under the Archbishop of *Adrianople*. I suppose it is the same with that which is now called *Ipsola*.

*Ischia*, *Ænaria*, *Inarime*, *Pitheculsa*, an Island on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the Bay of *Puteolum*, and not above three Miles from the Shoar to the West. Its Circuit is of twenty Miles, and was of old called *Inarime*, and by the *Greeks*, *Pitheculsa*. It has a City of the same Name, which is well fortified, and has a Castle built on a Rock; in which *Ferdinando*, King of *Naples* found shelter, during the storm brought upon his Kingdom by *Charles VIII.* of *France*, who in the year 1495. Conquered his whole Kingdom in a few days. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples*, and stands eighteen Miles from *Naples* to the West. *Claudius Nepos*, a Frenchman in the year 1586. Pub-

lished an exact Map, and Description of this Island, which is inserted into the Description of *Italy*, Published by *Antonius Magnus*.

*Iskodar*, the Turkish Name of *Scutari*, or *Scodra*, the principal City of *Albania*. See *Scutari*.

*Idenstein*, a County in *Weterraw*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, betwixt *Hassia*, to the East, and the *Rhine* to the West. This is called by some *Issembourg*.

*Isenach*, *Isenachum*, a small City in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Ness*. See *Eysenach*.

*Isenghien*, *Isenheim*, a Castle in *Flanders*, in the Territory of *Courtray*, which gives the Title of an Earl or Count, to the Family of *Vilnia*. It is now under the *French*, and stands two Leagues from *Courtray*, towards *Bruges* to the North.

*Isenberg*, *Isidis Mons*, a Mountain in *Schwaben*, near *Ausburgh*.

*Isendyck*, *Isendium*, a small but strong Town, upon the Sea Coast in *Flanders*, over against *Bierliet*. a Town belonging to the *Hollanders*. This Town stands upon the *Scheld*, three *French* Leagues from *Sluys* to the East, and something above four from *Middleburgh* to the South; and was fortified by the *Spaniards* against the *Dutch*.

*Iser*, *Isara*, a River of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*. It riseth in the borders of the County of *Tirol*, three Miles from *Innspruck* to the West, and flowing to the North through *Bavaria*, watereth *Munich*, or *München*, the Capital of that Duchy, and

and *Frisingen*, beneath which the *Amber* (*Ambra*) from the *Welt*, falls into it at *Landschut*, and at last it ends in the *Danube*, over against *Derkendorf*, six miles West of *Passau*, and the same distance above *Straubing* to the East.

*L' Isere*, *Isara*, a River of *France*, which is called *Isar* by *Ptolemy*: it ariseth in the Territory of *Tarentaise*, near *Moutiers*, in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, which it watereth, beneath which, it takes in the *Arche* from the South, and then passeth by *Montmelian* to *Grenoble*, over against which it admits the *Drac*, from the South, and above *Valence*, falls into the *Rhone*.

*Fernia*, *Aesernia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by some called *Sernia*. It stands in the Province of *Molise*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*, seated four miles from the River *Volturno* to the East, and the same distance from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavoro*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, thirty miles from *Capua* to the North, and almost twenty from *Triento* to the South. It is now in a tolerable good state, and made more famous by the Birth of *St. Peter Celestine*, a Pope.

*Isin*, *Isinisca*, a Village, and a River in *Bavaria*, six miles from *Munichen* to the East.

*Isakal*, *Lein Alschemes*, *Busiris*, *Rameffes*, a ruined old City in *Egypt*, within the *Delta*, the Ruins of which are so called.

*Isla*, *Islas*, *Isle*, *Isola*, are the several Names by which the word *Island* is expressed in the present *European* Tongues.

*Island*, *Thule*, *Islandia*, is a great *Island* in the Northern Ocean, called by the *Dutch* *Het Islandt*; by the *Germans* *Enlandt*. It lies between *Norway* to the East, and *Greenland* to the West, and stretcheth it self from East to West two hundred *French* Leagues, and is about half so broad. It is well peopled, and fruitful towards the Sea shoar, but the middle of it is barren and desolate, and very Mountainous. *Naddock* a *Norwegian*, first discovered this *Island* in the Year 860. and called it *Snee-land*, that is the Land of *Snow*. *Floeko*, a *Pirate* of *Norway*, afterward gave it the Name of *Isce-land*; from the great quantity of *Ice* he found about it. It began to be inhabited by the *Norwegians* under *Ingulphus*, so soon as ever it was discovered, that Nation being then dissatisfied with *Herald* their Prince. It became Subject to the Crown of *Norway* in the Year 1260. by doing Homage to that Crown, and in the Right of that Kingdom it belongs to the King of *Denmark*, who every year sends them a Governour. They were Converted to the Christian Faith, by *Adebert* Bishop of *Bremen*; *Canutus* King of the *Vandals*, settled Bishops first amongst them, in the Year 1133. one at *Hola*, and another at *Schalholt*, and to each of them annexed a School. They had at first neither Money nor Cities, but lived in Caves, in the sides of the Mountains, and covered their Huts with Fishes bones, and eat dried Fish instead of Bread. They speak the ancient *Cimbrian* tongue. In 1584. the Bible was Printed in their

their Language. They have no Cattle but *Horses* and *Cows*, nor any Trees but *Box* and *Juniper*. But then the Country produceth so great a quantity of sweet Grass, that their Cattle would burst, it is said, if they did suffer them to eat it as they would. On the East and West sides of the *Isle*, there is burning Mountains. The Inhabitants are strong and fierce. It lies between 8 and 10 deg. of Long. and in Lat. 67. one hundred and fifty German miles from the Shoars of *Norway* to the West.

The *Isle of France*, *Insula Francia*, is a very great Province, and the most celebrated, rich, and populous of any in that Kingdom. It is bounded on the North by *Picardy*, on the East by *Champagne*, on the West by *Normandy*, and on the South by *La Beausse*; it contains in it twelve Counties, and the principal City of it is *Paris*, the Royal City of this Kingdom.

*Islenos*, *Selinus*, *Trajanopolis*, a City in *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

*Imir*. See *Smyrna*, a celebrated City, and Sea-Port in the Lesser *Asia*.

*Isne*, *Issny*, *Isna*, *Viana*, a small City in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algov*, upon the River *Arg*, which falls into the Lake of *Constance*, four German miles from *Kempten* to the West, and the same from *Lindaw* to the North-East, and eleven from *Ulm* to the South; this was made an Imperial Free Town by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*.

*Isnich*, *Ascania*, *Palus*, *Nicaea*, *Antigonia*, a City in *Bitthynia*, famous for the first General Council here held in the Year 325. See *Nicaea*.

*Isnigimid*, *Nicomedia*, a ruined City of *Bitthynia*.

*Isola*, *Insula*, *Esula*, *Asyla*, a City in the Province of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Isonzo*, *Isoncius*, *Natisco*, *Sontius*, a River of *Friuli*, it ariseth out of the *Carinthian Alpes* in *Carniola*, a Province of *Germany*, and entering *Friuli*, a Province of *Italy*, it watereth the County and City of *Goritia*, and also *Gradiska*, where taking in *Frigido*, *Turre*, and some other Rivers, it leaveth *Aquileja*, and falls into the Gulph of *Trieste*, five miles South-East of *Aquileja*; near this River *Odacer*, who had made himself King of *Italy*, was slain by *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*, in the Year 489. And to this place the *Turks* came under the Command of *Asa-beg*, in the Year 1177. in the time of *Mahomet* the Great, and overthrew *Feronimo Novello*, Count of *Verona*, a famous Commander of those times, and slew him in Battel, together with his Son, and most of his Commanders, destroying a party of three thousand *Venetians*, and setting one hundred Villages on fire.

*Ipirite*, *Sparte*, a Village and Mountain in *Thrace*, upon the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*.

*Iffel*. See *Iffel*, a River in the *United Provinces*.

*Issoire*, *Isiodorum*, a City in *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the River *Allier*, which divides this Province, and falls afterwards into the *Loyre*, six Leagues from *Clermont* to the South. This City is called *Iccio-dorum*, *Ifforium*, and *Iciodurum*.

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*Iffar, Sichem*, a ruined place in *Samaria*, in the *Holy Land*.

*Istacar, Istacarta*, a City in *Persia*, which is one of the most ancient of that Kingdom, and was once a Royal City, but is now scarce a Village, the City of *Xiras* having sprung out of its Ruins, and overwhelmed it. It stood one mile from the *Araxis*, now *Bendamur*.

*Itria*, a Country of *Italy*. See *Histria*.

*Istrig, Sargetia*, a River of *Wallachia*, which ariseth in the South part of *Transylvania*, and falls into the River *Marisi*. In the Bed of this River *Decebalus* buried his Treasure, when he was invaded by the Emperor *Trajan*.

*Italia, Latium, Ausonia, Hesperia, Oenotria, Saturnia*, is the most celebrated Country in all *Europe*, the *Mitris*, and *Civilizer* of all the rest: as She had anciently all those Names I have already expressed; so of later times the *Germans* call it *Welschlandt*, or *Wallischlandt*; the *Danes* *Walsland*; the *Turks* *Italia*; the *Poles* and *Sclavonians* *Wloska*. Its ancient bounds extended no further to the North, than the Rivers of *Ar-nus*, now *Arno*; and *Æsis, Esino*; afterwards it was enlarged by the Conquest of the *Senones*, to the River *Rubicon*, now called *Il Pisatello*. All that lies between these Rivers and the *Alpes*, being then called *Gallia Cisalpina*: But at this day it is extended to the *Alpes*, and the River *Varus*, which part it from *France*, and *Germany* to the West and North, on which side also the *Adriatick Sea* divides it

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from *Dalmatia*, on the South the *Tyrrhenian, Sicilian*, and *Ligurian Sea*, divides it from *Africa*, on the West the same Sea washeth it, and on the East the lower part of the *Adriatick Sea*, and the *Ionian*, which divide it from *Greece*. This Country lies in the form of a vast Peninsula, and resembles very much the Leg of a Man. It containeth in length from *Augusta Prætoria*, now *Aoust*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, unto *Otranto*, in the most Eastern Point of the Kingdom of *Naples*, one thousand and twenty miles in breadth from the River *Varo*, which parts it from *Provence*, to the Mouth of the River *Arfa* in *Friuli*, where it is broadest four hundred and ten miles; about *Otranto* where it is narrowest, it has not above twenty five miles, and in the middle, from the Mouth of *Pescara* on the *Adriatick Sea*, to that of the *Tiber*, on the opposite Shoar, is one hundred and twenty six miles; and its whole Circuit may be about three thousand four hundred and forty eight miles. The *Apennine Hills* divide it into two parts; it is a very fruitful, and pleasant Country, and towards the North extremely well watered with Rivers. This Country was at first divided into divers Tribes and Nations, which being all United by the *Roman Conquests* into one Empire, upon the ruin of that, it became again divided into divers Seignories, and Republicks, which are now in the hands of the Pope, the King of *Spain*, the Republick of *Venice*, the Dukes of *Savoy, Florence, Mantoua, Modena*, and *Parma*, and the Common-

wealths

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wealths of *Genoua*, and *Luca*, and some other small Principalities, of all which I shall discourse in their proper places.

*Iton, Itona*, a small River of *Nor-mandy*, which washeth *Eureux*, and then falls into the River *Eure*, which falls into the *Seyn* at *Pont Larche*, four miles above *Roan*.

*Italica, Heraclea*, a City of *Asia*.

*Itzebo, Itzeboa*, a small City in *Holstein*, properly so called, in the very Borders of *Stormaria*, upon the River *Stor*, two *German* miles from the *Elbe* and *Gluckstadt*, towards the South-East.

*Juanogrod*, a Castle in the County of *Ingermanland*, near *Narva*, from which it is parted only by the River *Plausa*. This Fort was built and fortified by the *Russ*, and Conquered by the *Swedes*, together with the Province in which it stands.

*Jucatan*. See *Yucatan*, a Province of *New Spain*, in *America*.

*Judea*. See *Palestine*.

*Judenburg*, a City of the Upper *Stiria*, upon the River *Muer*, which falls into the *Drave*, in the Borders of *Hungary*, nine miles above *Gratz* to the West, and two from the Confines of *Carinthia*. It is under the House of *Austria*, and is thought to be the ancient *Sabatinca Norici*.

*Judia, Udia, Odia*, The Capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East-Indies*, where the King resides. It stands thirty Leagues from the *Indian Ocean*, upon the River *Menan*. In Long. 129. 00. Lat. 15. 00. And is a place of great Trade.

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*Judicello, Amananus*, a River of *Sicily*, which ariseth from Mount *Etna*, and passing through the City of *Catania*, falls into the *Ionian Sea*, after a course of ten miles.

*Ivette, Iveta*, a small River of *France*, which falls into the *Orbe*.

*Juhorsky, Jugra, Jubra*, a Province of *Moscovy*, upon the *White Sea*.

*Ivica, Ebusus*, an Island on the East of *Spain*, belonging to *Majorca*, and seated between it and *Spain*. It is only twenty miles in compass, and has a secure Haven on its South side. It affords great plenty of *Salt*, and has no hurtful Creature in it. The Bishop of *Tarragona* is the Proprietor of this Isle. It is on all sides incompassed with Rocks, or small Islands, which make the approach to be very dangerous.

*Juine, Junna*, a small River in *Gastinois* in *France*, which arising near the Forest of *Orleance*, and bending Northward takes in *Estampes*, and some other small Rivers, and falls in the *Seyne* at *Corbie*. Some believe it to be the same with the River *Tone*, and that it was called *Estampes*, from the Town of that Name upon it.

*Juliers, Juliacum*, a City of *Germany*, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, called by the Inhabitants *Gulick*, see *Gulick*. This is also the Name of a Dukedom, which lies in the Province of *Westphalia*, between the *Rhine* to the East, and the *Maes* to the West; it is bounded on the North by Upper *Guelderland*, on the East by the Bishoprick of *Cologne*.

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*logne*, on the South by *Eisfall*, and the Bishoprick of *Treves*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Limburg*. The River *Roer* divides it into two parts. This from the Year 700. was under Princes of its own, to the Year 1609. when upon the death of *John William*, the last Duke, there arose a contest between the Duke of *Newburg*, and *Brandenburg*, which in the Year 1612. broke out into a War, these two Dukes in the end dividing the Dukedom between them, and at last entring a League for their mutual defence against who ever should annoy either of them, in that which he Possessed. The Dukes of *Saxony* at the same time pretended a Right, which though they never prosecuted, yet they still reserve unto themselves.

*Juncto*, *Tagrus*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

*Junnan*, *Junnanum*, a great Province in the Kingdom of *China*, in the South-West borders towards the *East-Indies*; on the North it is bounded by the Kingdom of *Tibet*, and the Province of *Suchem*, on the East it has *Queycheu*, and *Quamsi*, two other Provinces of *China*, on the South it has the Kingdoms of *Tunkim*, and *Cochin-China*, and on the West it has the Kingdom of *Pegu*. The Southern parts of this Province have been Conquered by the King of *Tunkim*, and are in his hands. It has its Name from *Jinnam* a vast City, seated in Long. 131. 00. Lat. 25. 30. This Province contains twenty two great Cities, eighty four smaller, and one hundred thirty two thousand nine hundred fifty eight Families.

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*Junquera*. See *Fonquera*.

*Jurat*, a part of the Mountain *Jura*, which lies between *Burgundy* and *Switzerland*, which is also called *Furten*.

*Jura*, a Mountain which divides *France* from *Switzerland*, called by the Germans *Furten*; by the Swiss *Leberberg*, and *Leerberg*; It begins at the *Rhine* near *Basle* to the North, and extends to the *Rhosne*, and the County of *Beugey* to the South, having many different Names from the People by which it passeth. That part which begins at the *Rhosne*, four miles from *Geneva*, and lies between the County of *Burgundy* and *Beugey*, is called *le Credo*, afterwards it is called *S. Claude*, about the rise of the River *Doux*, it has the Name of *Mont de Joux*, in the Borders of *Basil*, *Pierreport*, and *Batzberg*; more South *Schfinat*; and by the Swiss *Leberberg*.

*Jurea*, *Eporadia*, called *Urbs Salassiorum* by *Ptolemy*, and *Eporadio* by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*; at this day *Jurea* by the Inhabitants; and *Jurée* by the French; is a City of *Piedmont* in *Italy*, the Capital of the Territory of *Canavese*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*; it is seated upon the River *Doria* [ *Duria* ] which falls into the *Pobeneath Rivarotta*, between *Chivas* to the West, and *Casal* to the East, thirty *Italian* miles from *Turin* to the North, and twenty five from *Aonst* to the South-West, and forty from *Vercelli* to the West. This City has been under the Duke of *Savoy*, ever since the Year 1313. who has taken care to fortifie it very well,

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it has also an ancient Castle, and a Stone Bridge over the River *Doria*.

*Juriogrod*, a City so called by the *Russ*, in *Livonia*. See *Derpt*.

*Jutland*, *Futia*, *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, is a very great Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, extended in the form of a vast Peninsula from North to South, and only joined to the Continent at the South end, where *Holstein*, a part of this Promontory joins it to *Germany*, on the West it has the *German Ocean*, on the North and East the *Baltick Sea*. It is divided into the Northern and Southern *Jutland*. The Northern *Jutland* is divided into four Diocesses, *Rypen*, *Arhusen*, *Alborch*, and *Wiborch*; this part is under the King of *Denmark*: the Southern is divided into three, viz. *Sleswick*, *Flensborg*, and *Hadersleben*, and this is under the Duke of *Sleswick*, who is of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*.

*Ixar*, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Martinium*, twelve miles from *Saragoza* to the South, which gives the Title of a Duke.

*Ixe*, is a Kingdom on the South of *Japan*.

*Iyo*, is a Province in *Japan*, in *Xicoca*, towards the West of it, and the Island *Ximoam*, which has in it a Town of the same Name.

# K A

## K A.

**K** *Aimachites*, a Province or Tribe amongst the *Asian Tarrars*, by the great River *Ghamma*, between *Mongal* to the North, and the Kingdoms of *Thibet*, and *Tangut*. These People give Name to that part of the Ocean, which bordereth upon them.

*Kalisch*, *Calisia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, built upon the River *Prosna*, which a little lower falls into the *Warta*, five German miles from the Confines of *Silesia*, and twelve from *Breslaw* to the North-East. It is the Capital of a *Palatinate* in that Kingdom, and suffered very much from the *Swedes* in the Year 1657.

*Kalmar*. See *Calmar*, a City of *Smaland*.

*Kalmintz*, *Celemantia*, called by *Ptolemy*, the Town of the *Quades*, is now a Village in *Austria*, not far from the Fountains of the River *Teye*, in the Confines of *Moravia*, thirty miles (saith *Brand*) from *Znaian* a Town of *Moravia* to the West.

*Kam*, the ancient Name of *Egypt*.

*Kamenteck*, *Camienick*, *Camenecia*, *Clepidava*, *Cameneum*, a strong City in the *Ukraine*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is the Capital of *Podolia*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemberg*, and stands upon a Mountain by the River *Smorzyck*, which a little lower falls into the *Niester*, fifteen *Polish* miles from *Bar* to the West,

## K A

West, seventy from *Kiovia*, thirty from *Lemberg* to the South-East, eighty from *Warsaw*, and one hundred and seventy from *Constantinople*. The *Turks* very often attempted this place without any success, but having suffered very much by Fire in the Year 1669. and being thereupon in the Year 1672. besieged by them, it was taken, the *Poles* being then engaged in a Civil War amongst themselves, and the Town not in a condition to defend it self.

*Kaniow*, *Kaniovia*, a strong Town in *Poland*, upon the *Nieper*, where the River *Ross* falls into it, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*. It lies seven German miles from *Czyrcafis* to the North-West, and twenty seven from *Kiovia* to the South-East, and upon the same side of the River. This Town is one of the strong places which belongs to the *Cossacks*.

*Kanisa*, *Canisia*, a Town of the Lower *Hungary*, seated upon the River *Sala* in the County of *Zalad*, between the Lake of *Balaton*, and the *Drave*, not above one mile from the Confines of *Stiria* to the East. This was taken by the *Turks* in the Year 1600. though the Imperialisists, did all that was possible to prevent it: the Year following, the Arch-Duke of *Austria* besieged it from the beginning of *September*, to the end of *October*, with outany success. In 1664. Count *Serini* besieged it again, and had infallibly carried it, if he had been succoured in time. It is still in the hands of the *Turks*, though in great likelihood to return under the Empire.

## K A

*Kargapol*, *Cargapolia*, a City in *Muscovy*, in the Western parts of that Kingdom, near the Lake of *Onega*, between the Confines of *Sweden*, and the *Dwina*; there is a Lake and a River of the same Name belonging to this City.

*Karkessa*, a Town in *Arabia deserta*.

*Karn*, *Taurn*, a Mountain in *Carinthia*.

*Karnwaldt*, a Forest in *Switzerland*.

*Karopnitze*, *Orbelus*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, which is a Spur of Mount *Hemus*, dividing *Macedonia* from *Thrace*.

*Kassel*. See *Cassel*, a City of *Hassia*.

*Katzbach*, *Cattus*, a River in *Silesia*, which washeth *Lignitz*.

*Kaufbeurn*, *Kaufbura*, a City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*, upon the River *Wertach*, between the Bishoprick of *Ausburg* to the East, and the Territory of the Abbot of *Kempten*, not above sixteen miles from the Confines of *Bavaria* to the West, eight miles from *Ausburg* to the South, and five from *Nimeguen* to the East. This Town bought its liberty of *Conrade II.* Emperor of *Germany*, at the price of fifty Thousand Crowns, when it had been two hundred years in the Possession of the Barons *Wunhoff*, who coming out of *France* into the Service of *Lotharius* the Emperor, built this Town in the Year 1340. It imbraced the Reformation in the Year 1624.

*Kaun-*

## K E

*Kaunberg*, a Mountain in *Austria*. See *Haynburgh*.

*Keccio*, *Daona*, a City of the Kingdom of *Tunking* in the *East-Indies*.

*Keisers-Lautern*, *Cesaropolis*, a City in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Lauter*, near the Dukedom of *Bipont*, six Leagues from *Spire* to the West, a little less from *Worms*, and two from *Landstul*. This is called by the *French*, *Caseloutre*, and has a Castle, and a Territory or Jurisdiction belonging to it.

*Kelaggebar*, the City of *Petra* in *Arabia Deserta*, which in the Holy Scriptures is called *Rabah*. See *Petra*.

*Keldan*, *Chaldea*, a Province of *Asia*, in *Assyria*, towards the Conjunction of the *Euphrates* and *Tygrus*, which is often called *Babylonia* from its Capital City. This Province, which lay all on the West of the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, by the taking of *Bagdat*, fell under the Dominion of the *Turks*, whereas before it was under the *Persians*. The Principal Cities in it are *Bagdat*, *Cusa*, and *Vaset*. It is now called *Terach Arabi*, and *Kaldar*.

*Kelb*, or *Kil*, *Kylli*, *Celbis*, a rapid River of *Germany*, much Celebrated for plenty of Fish, and Corn Mills. It washeth *Gerhardstein*, *Kilburgh*, and *Erang*, and then falls into the *Maes* beneath *Treves*, almost over against the Mouth of the *Roer*, or *Rober*. This River is called *Rapidus Celbis*, in *Ausonius*.

*Kellen*, *Trajana Colonia*, once a City, now a Village in the Dukedom of *Cleves*.

## K E

*Keller Ampt*, the Territory belonging to the City of *Zell*, in the Bishoprick of *Breme*, upon the River *Aller*. See *Zell*.

*Keinsley*, *Ocellum*, a Promontory in the South of the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, commonly called *Holdernesse*, upon the North side of the *Humber*, over against *Saltsfleet* in *Lincolnshire*.

*Kemach*, *Camachus*, a City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, in the borders of the Lesser *Armenia*, which was made a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, by *Leo* the Emperor. It is now a mean Village, under the slavery of the *Turks*. *Baudrand* writes it *Chemach*.

*Kemois*, a People in *Chochin-China*.

*Kempen*, or *Kampen*, a Territory in *Brabant*, which was of old the Seat of the *Toxandri*, by the latter Latin Writers called *Campinia*. It is called by the *Flandrians*, *Het Kempeilandt*. The greatest part of it lies in the North part of the Bishoprick of *Leige*, towards the *Maes*, and the District of *Bosleduc*, and contains also the South part of the Counties of *Lootz*, and *Hoorn*, in which are the Towns of *Masark*, and *Bering*, &c. The lesser part of it lies in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the Territory of *Bosleduc*, between *Peeland*, *Osterwick*, and the *Kempen* in *Leige*, and the only Town of any Note in this part is *Eyndhoven*, which is in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. See *Eyndhoven*.

*Kemper*. See *Quimper*, a City in *Britagne* in *France*, on the *British Sea*.

A a

*Kempten*,



*Kempton, Drusomagus, Campodunum, Campidona*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*. It is one of the most ancient Cities of *Germany*, being mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and had heretofore a Castle called the *Burghald*, which is now pulled down and ruined. This was the Seat of the old Dukes of *Schwaben*: amongst which *Hildebrand* was of great fame, whose Daughter *Hildegard*, Marrying to *Charles* the Great, Founded here a Monastery, the Abbot of which, as a Prince of the Empire, was Lord of this City, till the Inhabitants Purchased their Liberty of one of them, with a vast sum of money, after which it was annexed to the Empire; and in 1625. obtained a Charter from *Frederick III.* who gave them an Eagle for their Arms, one half of which was Gold, with a Crown. *Maximilian I.* and *Charles V.* had both determined their Controversies between them and their Abbot. It is now Governed by a mixture of an *Aristocracy*, and a *Democracy*, and it imbraced the Reformation in the year 1530. This City is seated upon the River *Iler*, which falls into the *Danube*, over against *Ulm*, five German Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, twelve from *Constance* to the East, and twelve from *Ulm* to the South. The Monastery Founded here by *Hildegardis*, was of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

*Kenchester, Ariconium*, a desolate Roman Town in *Herefordshire*.

*Kendal*, a Town, Earldom, and

Barony in *Westmorland*, seated upon the West Side of the River *Ken*, or *Kan*, in the South part of that County, in a fruitful Valley. The Town is not great but rich, being a place of great Trade, and the Inhabitants very industrious in making Cloaths. John Duke of *Bedford*, Brother to *Henry V.* was by him Created Earl of *Kendale*. The Barony of this place is in the Earl of *Pembroke*.

*Kenelworth*, a large, beautiful, strong Castle in *Warwickshire*, which in the Reign of *Henry III.* stood a Siege of six months, and being at last surrendered, there was here a Proclamation issued out, That all that had born Arms against the King should pay five years Rent of their Land, which was called *Diētun de Kenelworth*. In the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* it was given to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, who spent very freely in the repair of it; so that it was then the second or third Castle of *England*.

*Kenet*, a River in *Wiltshire*.

*Kenkis, Anchialo, Anchialus*, a City of *Thrace*, which is an Archbishop's See, and has a Haven upon the Mouth of the River *Eriginus*, upon the *Euxine* Sea; fifteen Miles from *Mesember* to the South-East. It is under the *Turks*, and is not expressed in our latest Maps.

*Kensington*, a Town in *Middlesex*, of which the Earl of *Warwick* bears the Title of Baron.

*Kent, Cantium*, is the most South-Eastern County of *England*; on the North it is bounded by the *Thames*, which parts it from *Essex*, on the East and South it has the

the *British* Sea, and in part on the North, and on the West it has *Sussex* and *Surrey*. It is in length from East to West fifty Miles, and from South to North twenty six. That part which lieth towards the *Thames* is healthful, but not fruitful, the middle parts are both, and the Southern are very fruitful, but not healthful. This County was first Conquered by *Julius Caesar*, though not without great resistance, in the year of *Rome* 696. and 698. fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour, being forced to a double Expedition against almost this single County. And as he began the Conquest of *Britain* here, so did the *Saxons* too, *Hengist* erecting here the Kingdom of *Kent*, in the year of Christ 456. seven years after the first arrival of the *Saxons*. Against the *Danes* the *Kentish* men did also great things, and with much Courage and Patience, repelled those Barbarous People. And when *William* the Conqueror had subdued all the rest of the Nation, he was glad to come to a Composition with the Inhabitants of this County, and to grant them their ancient Liberties and Customs. This County was also the first that imbraced the Christian Religion, from *Augustin* the Monk, in the year 568. And accordingly *Canterbury* is justly the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom of *England*, as having been the first Fountain from whence the Christian Religion spread it self amongst the *Saxons*; for as for the *British* or *Welsh*, they had imbraced Christianity long before. *William* the Con-

queror in the year 1067. Created *Odo*, Bishop of *Bajeux*, his half Brother, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Treasurer of *England*, Earl of *Kent*. In the year 1465. *Edward IV.* Created *Edmond Grey*, Lord *Ruthyn*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, which Family still enjoys this Honour, *Anthony II.* the present Earl of *Kent*, being the eleventh in this Succession. Besides the Sea of *Canterbury*, this County enjoys a second Bishoprick, which is *Rochester*, and a great many populous rich Towns, safe Roads, large and secure Harbours for Ships, and whatever else is desirable in human life, except a clear and serene Air.

*Kerez*. See *Keureux*, a River of *Transylvania*.

*Kertog*, a River in *Shropshire*, which falls into the *Dee*, above *Bangor*.

*Kerka*, or *Karka, Titius*, a River of *Dalmatia*, which washeth *Sardona*, and *Sebenico*, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, eight German Miles North of *Spalatro*.

*Kermen, Germia*, a considerable City at this day in *Thrace*, seated not far from *Adrianople*, the *Turks* have here a *Sangiack*.

*Kerry*, a County in the Province of *Manster*, on the *Vergivian* or Western Ocean, between the County of *Clare* to the North, and the County of *Cork* to the South, and East, the Capital of which is *Ardart*.

*Kerstenryck, Christendom*.

*Keschidag, Olympius*, a Mountain of *Misia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

*Kesmarck*, or *Keysermarkt, Casaropolis*, a Town of *Hungary*.

# K E

**Kessel**, or **Cassel**, *Castellum Menapiorum*, a Town in *Brabant*, two Leagues beneath *Roermond* to the North, between the *Maes* to the East, and the *Peel* to the West, seated upon the River *Neerfe*, which a little lower falls into the *Maes*.

**Keureux**, **Kerez**, **Krais**, **Chrysius**, **Cusus**, a River of *Transylvania*, and the Upper *Hungary*, which ariseth in the Western borders of *Transylvania*, near *Feltat*, and watering *Gyula*, a little above it receiveth another Branch, called by the same Name, which passeth by Great *Waradin*, both which Rivers being united, fall into the *Tibiscus*, or *Teyssa* at *Czongrodt*, above *Segedin*. One of these is called by the *Germans*, *Fekykeres*, which goes to *Gyula*, the other *Sabeskeres*, *Feky* signifying White, and *Sebes* Black.

**Kexholm**, **Kexholmia**, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finland*, which was heretofore under the *Russ*, but was Conquered by the *Swedes* in 1617. It is the most South-Eastern part of *Finland*. The Capital of this Province is *Kexholm*, seated upon the Banks of the River *Voxen*, near to the Western Shoar of the Lake of *Ladoga*, which together with the Castle, (which is very strong) was taken by Monsieur *Pont de la Gardie*, a French Gentleman, from the *Russ* in 1580. The year following this Gentleman took *Narva*, and several other strong places for the *Swedes*, from the *Moscovites*, and was at last drowned in the River of *Narva*.

**Keyserstul**, **Forum Tiberii**, a

# K I

small Town in *Switzerland*, upon the *Rhine*, over which it has a Bridge. It lies in the County of *Baden*, nine German Miles from *Basil* to the West, and *Constance* to the East, and belongs to the Bishop of *Constance*, but is subject to the Canton of *Zurich*.

**Khoemus**, **Margiana**, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

**Kherman**, **Carnania**, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

**Kilburgh**, a Castle in the Canton of *Zurich*, upon the River *Toss*, two Miles from *Zurich* to the East, the Earls of which were heretofore of great Name. This Castle was purchased by them of *Zurich*, in the year 1452.

**Kiel**, **Chilonsum**, a City in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, under the Duke of *Holstein*, seated upon the mouth of the River *Swentin*, and having a convenient Port upon the *Baltick* Sea, and which is much frequented by Merchants Ships, there belongs to it a Castle seated on a Hill; and an University opened here in the year 1665. And the Convention of the States of *Holstein*, are usually held here. This City stands nine German Miles from *Lubeck* to the North, and ten from *Flensburg* to the South, and though very well fortified, has of late suffered very much from the *Swedes*.

**Kiangara**. See *Gangra*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*.

**Kil**, **Gelbis**, a River in the Bishoprick of *Treves*, which falls into the *Maes*, three Miles beneath *Treves*, having watered *Kilburgh*, and some other small Towns. Its Rise is in the Dukedom of *Limburg*.

# K I

**Kildare**, **Kildariensis Comitatus**, a County in the Province of *Leinster*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, which has the County of *Dublin* on the East, the Kings County on the West, the County of *Meath* to the North, and that of *Caterlach* to the South. The principal Town of it is *Kildare*. This Town was taken by the Duke of *Ormond*, in the year 1649. from the Parliament Forces, and retaken in a few months after by *Hewson*.

**Kille**, **Covalia**, a County in the West of *Scotland*, upon *Dunbriain Fyrth*, over against the Isle of *Arren*.

**Kilia Collatia**, **Insula Achillea**, a City of *Mysia*.

**Kilkenny**, a City of *Ireland*, seated in a County of the same Name, in the Province of *Leinster*, in the Confines of the Province of *Munster*, the Seat of the Bishop of *Ossory*, a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Capital of the County in which it stands. It is a great and a strong City, and is placed upon the Banks of the River *Neor*, or *Nure*, ten Miles from *Cashel* to the North-East, fifty five from *Dublin* to the South-West, and twenty eight from *Waterford* to the North. It is the most Populous, Rich, and well Traded Inland Town, in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, and took its Name from one *Cantic*, who leading here a solitary life, was in great esteem for Holiness amongst the *Irish*, and the place was called by them *Cill-Cantic*, or *Cannicks Church*. This consists of two parts, the *Irish* Town, in which

# K I

is *Cantic's Church*, which is the Cathedral; and the *English*, which was built since, and yet is now the principal part, the former being only a Suburb to it. It was Walled by *R. Talbot*, a Noble Man; and the Castle was built by the *Butlers*. This City was the Fountain and Head of the late *Irish* Rebellion, and the very Centre from whence all the Lines of Treason against the King, the Nation, and the Religion of *Ireland* were drawn; and accordingly it became the Seat of their Council or Committee, from whence the Conspirators sent out their Orders. But then it was also one of the first in the punishment; for *Cromwell*, having taken *Drogheda*, marched to *Kilkenny*, and besieged it, and after a short but sharp resistance, took it upon Articles in eight days time, in the month of *June*, 1650. The Committee being fled before his coming to *Atlone*, in *Conaught*, whither their Calamities soon followed them.

The County of *Kilkenny* is bounded on the West by the Province of *Munster*, and County of *Typperary*, on the North by *Queens* County, on the East by *Caterlach*, cut off from it by the River *Boyne*, and on the South by the County of *Waterford*. The River *Nure* divides it from North to South, and afterwards falls into the River *Boyne* at *Rosse*. And the City of *Kilkenny* stands almost in the Centre of the County, which the learned *Dr. Bates* makes to consist of three parts, whereas *Mr. Cambden* gives it only two.

**Killatre**, the same with *Kildare*.

**Killtan**, *Celenius*, a River of Scotland.

**Killaloo**, *Killala*, a small City and Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Tuam, in the Province of Conaught, in the County of Mayo, twenty four Miles from *Gallway* to the North.

**Killmalock**, *Killocta*, a small City in the Province of Munster, in the County of Limerick, eighteen Miles from Limerick to the South. This was taken by *Hewson* in 1650.

**Kilmar**, an Arm of the Sea in Munster, which lies between *Dingle* and *Banre*.

**Kilmore**, *Kilmora*, a small City in the Province of Ulster, in the County of Cavan, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Armagh, by the appointment of Pope Nicholas V. in 1454. It stands upon *Ninty*, in the Confines of Conaught, and Leinster, thirty two English Miles from *Drogheda* to the West, and forty one from Armagh to the South-West. The Irish call this City *Chilmhor*.

**Kilmore**, a small City in the County of Knapdale, upon the Bay of Fynn, forty Miles from *Dunbritain* to the North-West.

**Kings-County**, a County of Ireland, in the Province of Leinster, which is bounded on the West by Conaught, and the County of Gallway, on the North by Meath, on the East by *Kildare*, and on the South by *Queens-County*. The principal Town in it is *Kings-Town*, *Regiopolis*,

seated upon the River *Eske*, which falls into the *Boyne*, twenty Miles from *Atlone* to the East, and forty from *Dublin* to the West.

**Kingchieu**, a City of China, and a Province also. See *Queycheu*.

**Kinsale**, *Kinsalia*, a City of the County of Cork, in the Province of Munster, seated on the East side of the River *Bande*, near the Ocean, fifteen Miles from Cork to the South, and forty six from *Waterford* to the West. This Town was seized by *D' Aquila*, a Spaniard, in the year 1601. with two thousand Soldiers, in favour of that dangerous Rebel *Tir-Oën*, but being presently besieged by the Lord *Montjoy*, the Lieutenant of Ireland, both by Sea and Land in December, but *Tir-Oën* coming up to relieve the Spaniards, with six thousand Foot, and five hundred Horse, amongst which were two thousand fresh Spaniards, who had landed a little before at *Berehaven*, *Baltimore*, and *Castlehaven*, being defeated December 24. by a Detachment drawn out of the English Camp, thereupon *D' Aquila*, January 2. following surrendered the Town to the English, and was Transported, with the remainder of his Men, by the English, into Spain.

**Kintzig**, *Kintia*, a small River in *Schwaben* in Germany, which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, in the Black Forest, and running South-West through the Territory of *Ortnaw*, it watereth *Wolfsach*, *Hussen*, and *Offenburg*, and falls into the Rhine at *Straßburgh*,

*burgh*, four Miles South-West of *Baden*.

**Kiovia**, *Kiow*, a City of Poland, seated upon the *Nieper* in the *Ukrayne*, which is the Capital of a County or Palatinate of the same Name, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemburgh*, having still a very strong Castle. The ruins of its Walls shew that it was once a great and a magnificent City, containing eight miles in Circuit, which appears also from the Cathedral Church. Towards the North it is yet full of People, but what lies to the South and West has only a Timber fence. This City was built by *Kio*, a Russian Prince, in the year 861. After this it was the Capital of Russia, in which it stands, which then had Princes of its own. And at last it was taken by the Poles. In 1615. it was taken and burnt by the Tartars, and could never since recover that loss. Within these thirty years last past it has suffered very much from the *Cossacks* and *Moscovites*. In 1651. the Poles took it from the *Cossacks*, but they having afterwards recovered it, Mortgaged it to the *Moscovites*, who are in that Right still possessed of it. Its Long. is 61. 20. Lat. 50. 51. This City is called by the Poles, *Kiout*, or *Kiott*; and lies forty Polish Miles from the borders of *Moscow* to the West, seventy from *Camienieck* to the North-East, and an hundred from *Warsaw* to the East.

The Palatinate of *Kiovia*, is also called *Volhinia Inferior*, and also the *Ukrayne*; and is a part of *Red Russia*, and lies on both sides

of the River *Nieper*, between *Moscow*, the Desarts of the Lesser Tartary, *Volhinia Superior*, the Palatinate of *Barlaw*, and the Tartars of *Orzakow*. In 1686. this was yielded to the *Russ*, to engage them in an Alliance with the Poles, against the *Crim Tartars*.

**Kiri**, *Drinus*, a River of *Servia*. See *Drino*.

**Kirkreul**, *St. Andrews* in Scotland.

**Kirkwall**, *Carcoviaca*, the principal Town in the Isles of *Orkney*, which has a Castle, and a large Haven. It is seated upon the Island called *Mainland*, on the North side of the Island, but towards the Eastern end, and is in subjection to the King of Scotland; and is the Seat of the Bishop of the Northern Isles.

**Kisdarnoczi**, *Claudius*, a Mountain which lies between *Stiria* to the West, and the Lower Hungary to the East, which has various Names given by various Nations.

**Klausenburgh**. See *Clausenburgh*.

**Klagenfurt**, or *Clagenfurt*, *Claudia*, *Claudivium*, a City of *Carinthia*. Dr. Brown in his Travels, saith it is a fair four-square Town, inclosed with a handfom Wall, the Rampart is very broad, at each Corner there is a Bastion, and one in the middle of each Curtain: the Streets are straight and uniform, as well as the Works. There is also a very fair Piazza, (or Square) in the middle, which was thus adorned by the Lutherans whilst they held this place; who also erected the Noble Fountain in the

Piazza, Figure of which is represented by this Author. This is the Capital of *Stiria* at this day, and lies upon a small River a Mile and half N. from the *Drave*, thirty one from *Vienna* to the South-West, and seventeen from *Aquila* to the North-East.

*Kleckgom*, *Eremus Helvetiorum*, a small Tract by the River *Rhine*, between *Scaphus* to the East, and the Canton of *Underwaldt* to the West in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, but on the very borders of *Switzerland*.

*Klein Glogaw*, *Glogavia Minor*, a Town in *Silesia*, four Miles from *Oppelen*, a City of the same Province to the South, and the same distance from *Neiss* to the North-East. See *Glogaw*.

*Knapdale*, *Knapdalia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, between *Argile*, separated by an Arm of the Sea to the East, and the Isle of *Jurai* to the West, and *Cantyr* to the South, and *Domin* and *Lorn* to the North. *Kilmore* is the chief Town in it.

*Knaringen*, *Grinario*, a Roman Town in *Schwaben*, in the Marquisate of *Burgam*, upon the River *Carnlach*, a Mile from *Burgaw* to the West, and four from *Ulm* to the same quarter.

*Knin*, *Ardua*, a City of *Dalmatia*.

*Knockfergus*, *Carrickfergus*, *Rues Fergusii*, a City in the County of *Antrim*, in the Province of *Ulster*, on the *British* Sea, over against the Isle of *Man*, seated on the North side of a fine Bay, which affords it the convenience of a large safe Haven. This

Bay is called by *Ptolemy*, *Vindemius*, but at present the Bay of *Fergus*, from a King of these parts, who is said to have led the *Scots* out of *Ireland* into *Scotland*, and afterwards to have been drowned here. This City is more Populous, Rich, and frequented than any other in this part of the Nation, on the account of the Haven, and the Castle, which being Garrisoned keeps the Country quiet and in awe. In the time of the Rebellion of the *Irish*, it held out against them, and afforded shelter and relief to many thousands which fled to it. But when *Cromwell* came up, yielded without a stroke in the year 1649. At this day the Trade is going to *Belfast*, a Town five Miles more to the South upon the same Haven, and that has put a stop to the growth of *Knockfergus*.

*Knockenhaus*, a Town in *Livonia*, in *Leistland*, upon the River *Duna*, which belonged heretofore to *Poland*, but is at present under the *Swedes*; it lies sixteen German Miles East from *Riga*, upon the same River.

*Knottoe*, that is the Hill of *Axes*, a place in the County of *Galloway*, four Miles from the City of *Galloway* on the West of *Ireland*, under which the Noble *Girald Fitz-Girald*, Earl of *Kildare*, and by times for the space of thirty three years Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, in the year 1516. overthrew the greatest Rabble of Rebels that ever was seen together before in *Ireland*, which had been brought together by one *William Burck*, *O'Brien*, *Macnemare*, and *O-Carral*.  
Kola,

*Kola*, a small Town of *Lapland*, which stands upon a River of the same Name, and has a Haven upon the *White Sea*. This is under the Dominion of the *Russ*, and is much frequented by the Ships of *England* and *Holland*. It lies sixty German Miles South-East from the North Cape, ninety five North-West from *Archangel*, in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 68. 30.

*Koldinguen*, *Coldinga*, a City of South *Futland*, which has a Castle called *Arensborch*, and a Haven upon the *Baltick Sea*, over against the Isle of *Fiona*. Here the Horse and Oxen which are driven into *Holstein*, and *Germany*, in vast Numbers, pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark*. *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, died here in 1559.

*Kolom*, *Columna*, a considerable City in the Province of *Mosco*, upon the River *Mosco*, where it falls into that of *Aka* or *Occa*, sixteen Miles to the East from *Mosco*. It has a delightful appearance, by reason of its Towers and Stone Walls, which are not usual in *Moscovy*. The Duke has here a Governor or *Vaivod*. And it is also the See of the only Bishop in this Province.

*Kolosivar*. See *Clausenburgh*.

*Kom*, *Comum*, a vast City in *Persia*, in the Province of *Hierch*, in the middle between *Hispban* and *Casbin*.

*Komare*, *Komore*, *Komora*, *Comaria*, a very strong and well fortified Town in the Lower *Hungary*, seated on the South point of the Isle of *Schut*, where the *Danube* reunites into one Stream,

four German Miles from *Raab*, or *Javarin*, two from *Neubensel* to the South, and five from *Gran* to the North. This Town was first fortified by *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, in the year 1472. against the *Germans* in design, but for them in effect; it having been one of the impregnable Bulwarks of *Christendom* against the *Turks*, ever since they took *Gran* in 1542. It is a great, populous, rich City, as well as a strong one; so that by a Line drawn from the *Waagh*, (that is the Southern Branch of the *Danube*), to the Northern Branch of the *Danube*, strengthened with four Bastions, the Emperor has much enlarged the City. The Emperor kept here always a great Garrison, and a Trusty Governor. After the taking of *Raab* in 1591. *Sinan Bassa*, belieged this Town with sixty Ships, and a great number of *Turks* and *Tartars*, but without any success, to the great slaughter of the *Tartars* especially. But all his Treachery (for he sent five *Turks* to suborn Baron *Brown*, the then Governor, to sell the Town, under the shew of a Parly,) and Valour too were here equally baffled, four of the five *Turks* having their Heads set upon Spears, and the fifth being sent back to the *Bassa*, to let him know there were no more Traitors to be bought. The chief strength of this Town is in a Fort, called the *Tortise*.

*Kongel*, *Congella*, a City in *Norway*, in the County of *Bahus*, upon the River *Trolhet*, five Miles above its outlet, and twelve from *Gotten*.

**Gottenburgh** to the North, which is now under the Swedes.

**Koningsberg**, *Mons Regius*, *Regio-mons*, a City in Prussia.

**Koningsgard**, *Besteda*, a Castle in *Island*.

**Koning-gratz**, *Gradium Reginae*, *Ragino*, *Gradecium*, a City of *Bohemia*, called also *Kralowihrades*, and *Koningsgrats*, which in the year 1664. was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander VII.* It is seated upon the *Elbe*, twelve Miles from *Prague* to the East, thirty two Miles from *Vienna* to the North-West.

**Konitz**, *Conitia*, a Town in *Prussia Regia*, upon the River *Bro*, near the Desert of *Waldow*, in the Confines of the *Brandenburgh-Pomerania*, eight Polish Miles from *Cuim* to the West. This Town is called by the Poles *Chotnickie*.

**Koperberg**, *Cuprimentium*, a Free-Town of *Sweden*, which has rich, and most useful Mines of Copper, from whence it has its Name. It stands not far from a Lake in the Province of *Gestrück*, fifty Miles from *Gevals*, a Town in the same Province to the West, and a little more from the *Botner* Sea. See *Gestrück*.

**Kopizath**, *Imaus*, one of the greatest Mountains in *Asia*. See *Imaus*.

**Koppan**, *Campona*, *Copanium*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, in his *Itinerray*, which is near *Buda*; some suppose it the same with this, others *Keppel*, and others *Theren*, two Miles from *Buda*.

**Kopenhagen**, the Capital City of *Denmark*. See *Copenhagen*.

**Korbaten**, *Colapiani*, the *Croates*. See *Croatia*, they are also called *Krabaten* by the Germans.

**Kornthaur**, *Taurus*, a Mountain of *Carinthia*, between it and *Salisburgh*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, *Jornandes*, *Eutropius*, and *Herodian*; *Ortelius* saith it is of a vast height, and is called *Thaur*, *Kornthaur*, *Krumlechtsaur*, and *Rhadstratterthaur*.

**Korsoe**, *Corsoa*, a small City in *Denmark*, on the Western Shoar of the Island of *Zealand*, at which *Charles Gustavus* first Landed in the year 1658. It stands upon that Arm of the *Baltic* Sea, which is called *Die Belt*, over against the Island of *Fionia*, and the City of *Newborg*, two English Miles West of *Skelsor*, and has a Castle belonging to it.

**Korsum**, *Korsuma*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, upon the River *Rosse*, built in the year 1581. by King *Stephen*, memorable for a great Victory obtained over the Poles by the *Cossacks*, in the year 1648. It stands five Polish Miles from *Czyrkassy* to the West.

**Kotting**, *Coquantii*, an ancient People amongst the *Grisons*, the same perhaps with the *Goththouspunt*.

**Koumo**, *Couuna*, a City in *Poland*, in the Dukedom of *Lithuania*, upon the River *Chronus*, or *Niemen*, where it receives the *Vil*, in the Confines of *Samogitia*, eighteen Polish Miles from *Vilna* to the West, fourteen from *Troki*, (in which Palatinate it stands,) and forty from *Koningsberg*.

**berg** to the East. It is written *Kowno*.

**Krabaten**, *Croatia*.

**Krach**, *Petra*, a City of *Arabia*. See *Petra*.

**Krain**. See *Carniola*.

**Krainburg**, *Carrodunum*, a small Town in the Lower *Bavaria*, upon the River *Inn*, two German miles above *Oetingen*, and nine from *Munichen* to the East. Written *Craiburg*.

**Krainburg**, or *Kornburg*, *Carrodunum*, a small Town in the Lower *Stiria*, upon the River *Raab*, three German miles from the Confines of *Hungary* to the West, towards *Gratz* six miles, and twenty four from *Krainburg* in *Carniola* to the South-West. This is written *Cornburg*.

**Crainer**, *Carni*, *Taurisci*, *Japodes*, the Inhabitants or people of *Carniola*.

**Craisi**, *Chrysius*. See *Keureux*, a River of *Transylvania*.

**Kracow**, *Cracovia*, a City of *Poland*. See *Cracovia*.

**Kraneburg**, *Burcinacium*, *Burginacium*, a Roman Town now a Castle only, one German mile from *Cleves* to the West.

**Kranz**, *Scardus*, a Mountain dividing *Albania* from *Macedonia*.

**Kratzer**, *Vogesus*, called by the *French* *Vauge*; a Mountain dividing *Lorain* from *Alsatia*, and the County of *Burgundy*, out of it riseth the *Mosella*, or *Maes*, which runs North, and the *Saone*, or *Sojone* [*Arar*] which falls into the *Rhone* beneath *Lions*.

**Krazz**, *Fena*, an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, in the County of *Galloway*, in *Scotland*.

**Krayn**, *Liburnia*, *Carinthia*.

**Krems**, a City of *Austria*, *Cremisa*, *Cremisum*, seated upon the North side of the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge, ten German miles above *Vienna* to the West. This Town is walled.

**Krim**, or *Krimenda*, *Crimea*, a City of the Lesser *Tartary*, in the *Taurick Chersonese*, in the *Euxine* Sea. It stands towards the middle of this *Chersonese*, between *Pericop* to the North, and *Caffa* to the South. It is very small, and almost reduced to the meanness of a Village, though it gives Name to the whole Nation in which it stands, and is the usual Seat of the *Cham*.

The *Krim Tartars*, are a Nation of *Europe*, bounded with the *Bo-rysthenes* [*Nieper*] to the West. The *Pfola*, and *Defna*, two Rivers which fall into the *Nieper*, the *Donetz*, or Lesser *Tanais*, and in part by the Greater *Tanais* to the North, and by the last River to the East also, and in part to the South; the rest of their Southern Border is made by the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*, into which the *Nieper* falls. The most Southern part of this Country is the *Taurica Chersonesus* which was anciently filled with Noble Greek Cities, the principal of which was *Theodosia*, now *Caffa*; but this Hord, or Tribe of *Tartary*, which now possess it, coming out of *Asia*, have so ruined them, that there are scarce any footsteps left of their ancient Grandeur. These *Tartars* lead their lives after the ancient manner, having no fixed Habitations, but driving their Cattle, Wives, and Children,



dren, about from place to place, as necessity and the season of the year require. They have only covered Wagons to preserve them from the injury of the Weather. And they accordingly value themselves upon this *Nomadical* way of living, as the Protectors of their Cities, and men of such exalted Virtue, as is not to be confined within the Walls of smoaky Cities. In the interim they are extremely proud, ignorant, nasty and barbarous. Their Diet is Roots, Cheese, and Garlick, and for the most part Horse-flesh, which they eat without Bread, and often raw, *Beef* and *Venison* being reserved for their Great men. They value *Brass* and *Steel*, above *Gold* and *Silver*. They were once Christians, but have since Apostatized to Mahometanism; yet they retain one Article of the Creed firmly, that *Christ shall Judge both the quick and the dead, in the day of Judgment*. And upon this account they are more favourable to the Christians that live amongst them, than any other Mahometans are. They use their own *Tartarian* Tongue, intermixed with *Arabick* and *Turkish*, and the *Chaldean*, and *Arabian* Characters. This Prince hath heretofore been able to Arm one hundred and fifty thousand of his own Subjects; and in the Year 1571. pierced as far as the City of *Mosco*, and set fire on the Suburbs, which taking the City, in the space of four hours, burnt the greatest part of it, though thirty miles in compass, Eight hundred thousand People of all Sexes, and Ages, perishing in this raging Fire. But after all, the *Turk* treats this Prince

as his Slave, at some times removes, and at others Murthers him. In 1686. there was a League between the *Russians* and the *Poles*, for the Conquering this People, what may be the event time must shew, but it is, certain the *Moscovites* have done no great Wonders yet with an Army of three hundred thousand men.

*Kriviczne, Hamus*, a Mountain of *Thrace*.

*Kronstadt*. See *Cronstad*.

*Kruppa, Carpis*, a River of *Serbia*, which falls into the *Danube*, called now also *Crapin*.

*Kudack*, or *Kudak*, a small Town in the *Ukraine*, or Palatinate of *Kiovia* on the West of the *Nieper*, beneath the Confluence of *Samara*, which in the Year 1637. was fortified by the *Poles*, to keep the *Cossacks* from Pyratizing on the *Euxine* Sea, but in the Year 1648. it was taken by the *Cossacks*; it lies forty *Polish* miles beneath *Czyrassy* to the South, and the same distance by the River, from the *Euxine* Sea to the North.

*Kulp, Krup, Culpa, Colapis*, a River of *Croatia*; it riseth in the Eastern Borders of *Carniola*, from the *Alpes* which here end, and watering *Metling* in that Province, and *Carlstat* in *Croatia*; it falls into the *Save*, two German miles and an half above *Sisegh* in *Croatia*.

*Kunisberg*, or *Konisberg, Regis mous*, a small Town in *Stiria*, upon Mount *Rogel*, in the Confines of *Carniola*, four German miles from *Cilley* to the East, and eight from *Pettaw*. *Koningsberg*, in *Prussia*, is sometimes thus written too.

*Kur*,

*Kur, Cyrus*, a River of *Georgia*, which riseth from Mount *Caucasus*, near *Akalzike*, a Fortrefs and Town, consisting of about four hundred Houses, upon Mount *Caucasus*, and the Seat of a *Bassa*; it was built by the *Georgians*, but is now in the hands of the *Turks*. This River falls afterwards into the *Caspian* Sea. It is much mentioned in ancient Writers.

*Kurzuadan, Jerusalem*.

*Kuttenberg, Cutne*, a City of *Bohemia*; written also *Cuttemburg*, and called by the *Bohemians* *Hora*. It is a small City, seated four miles from *Cazlaw* to the North, the same distance from the *Elbe* to the South, and seven from *Prague* to the East.

*Labach, Loybach, Laubach, Labacum, Nauportus*, a City of *Carniola*, called by the *Italians* *Lubiana*. It is seated upon a River of the same Name, which after a short course, falls into the *Save*. It stands 9 Germ. miles from *Trieste* to the North-East, and fifteen from *Villach* a Town of *Carinthia* to the North-West. This City was made a Bishops See by Pope *Paul II.* under the Patriarch of *Aquileja* in the Year 1468. together with *Cita Nova*, (a place distant from it about sixteen miles to the South) and since this Bishop of *Laubach* has been exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch. Dr. *Brown* who saw it, saith it is the principal City of *Carniola*, and is a hand-

som place, with a Castle seated on an Hill, which overlooks two large Valleys to the North and South, and hath a fair prospect of many Hills, and Castles, but being Commanded by another Hill not far from it, it is neglected, though we find that it hath endured a strong siege, for whilst the Emperor *Frederick* was receiving the Crown at *Aken*, his Brother *Albertus*, and Count *Ulrick*, took the advantage to besiege it, but it made so good a resistance, that the Emperor had time to raise the siege, and destroy the Army.

*Labathlan, Commarcium*, a Village not above one mile from *Gran*, in the Lower *Hungary*, found out by an Inscription.

*Labe, Albi*, the *Elbe*, a River in *Germany* called *Labe*, by the *Bohemians*. See *Elbe*.

*Labirinto, Diſte, Diſtau*, a Mountain in *Crete*, or *Candia*, which lies in the Eastern part of the Island, and is much Celebrated by the ancient Poets, on the account of *Jove's* being brought up here; it is now also called *Lassiti*, and *il Monte di Setia*.

*Labus Athres*, a River in the *European Scythia*.

*Lacart, Libnius*, a River of *Ireland*. *Baudrand* makes it *Lisfy*, which falls into the *Irish* Sea near *Dublin*.

*Lacedemon*. See *Mistra*, the Capital of the *Morea*.

*Lacedogna, Aquilonia, Laquedonia, Erdonia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, called also *Cedogna*. It is seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, in a Plain in the Principatus *Uterior*, in the Borders of *Puglia*.

*Puglia*, and though half ruined, and that which is standing but meanly inhabited, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Conza*.

*Lacerea*, *Labedus*, a City of *Ionia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

*Lacha*, *Olympus*, a Mountain of *Thessalia*.

*Lacofichia*, *Pieria*, a pleasant and much celebrated place in *Thessalia*, in *Macedonia*, at the entrance of the Gulph of *Thessalonica*.

*Ladenburg*, or *Ladebourg*, *Ladenburgum*, a Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Necker*, part of which is under the Bishop of *Worms*, who resides in the Castle of this Town, and the other part is under the Elector Palatine, to whom it was mortgaged by a Bishop of *Worms* in 1371. It stands two miles from *Heidelberg* to the West, and having suffered much in the late *Swedish* Wars, is now in some degree repaired.

*Ladi*, *Cyrrhus*, a River of *Albania* in *Asia*, supposed to be the same with *Cyrus*, now called *Cur*, or *El-car*, *Ser* and *Chiur*, though by *Ptolemy* distinguished from it. This River falls into the *Caspian* Sea, having passed through *Georgia*.

*Ladog*, *Rubricatus*, one of the principal Rivers in *Barbary*; it falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, through the Kingdom of *Tunis*. See *Fadog*.

*Ladoga*, a vast Lake, which is thought to be the biggest in all *Europe*, and is called by the *Russ* *Ladovsko Ozero*. It lies between *Kekholm* or *Kexholm*, a Province belonging to the *Swedes* to the

West, and *Kargapol* a Province of *Moscovy* to the East; and is thirty six *German* miles long, and twenty broad, abounding with *Fish* to that degree, that it has enriched *Kexholm* with the Fishery of *Salmons*. The *Russ* are Masters of about a fifth part of it, the rest is possessed by the *Swedes*; this Lake receives, besides a vast number of Rivers, the Waters of the Lake of *Onega*, which lies about sixty *English* miles from it to the East, and is not much less than it; and it transmits all these Waters into the Bay of *Finland*, by the River of *Spasco*, a passage of about eleven *German* miles.

*Laghi*, *Laghium*, perhaps *Lassa*, a City of *Arabia Felix*, on the South side, nine *German* miles from *Aden* to the East, and twenty five from Cape *Babelmandel* to the South-East. It is under a Prince of its own, and lies in Long. 81. 05. Lat. 15. 00.

*Laghlyn*, *Laglinia*, once a City, now a Village in the Province of *Leinster*, in the County of *Caterlagh*, upon the River *Barrow*, six *English* miles from *Caterlagh* to the South.

*Lago*, *Lac*, *Lagus*, a Lake or Collection of Waters, surrounded on all sides by the Land, to distinguish it from a Bay, or Arm of the Sea. There is a vast number of these in all parts of the Earth, serving for Cisterns, to preserve Water, and to restrain the Course of Rivers, which would otherwise be too rapid for human uses.

*Il Lago Maggiore*, a Lake in *Milan*. See *Lang-see*.

*Lagos*, *Lacobraiga*, a small City in

in *Algarva* in *Spain*, which has a Castle, and a Harbour upon the Ocean. It lies in Long. 09. 00. Lat. 36. 36. five miles from Cape *S. Vincent* to the East, and is under the King of *Portugal*.

*Lagosta*, *Lastovo*, *Ladesta*, *Ladestris*, *Lastobon*, *Ladestina*, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, in the *Adriatick* Sea, under the States of *Venice*, near *Curzola*.

*Lagune di Venetia*, a part of the *Adriatick* Sea, called *Gallicie paludes*, *Septem maria*, *Stagna Adriatica*, in which the City of *Venice* stands, built upon a great number of Rocks, and small Islands, which are separated one from another by the Waves of the Sea.

*Lagusta*, *Celadussa*, *Celadusa*, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, near *Curzola* on the East, five miles from *Ragusa* to the West, under the *Venetians*.

*Labolm*, a Town of *Holland*, a Province of *Sweden*, seated upon the *Baltick* Sea, in the Confines of *Scania*, seven *Swedish* miles from *Helmstad* to the South, and six from *Elfsingburg* to the North-East. It has a Harbour and a Castle, and was fortified by the *Danes*, whilst it was in their hands, but was notwithstanding often taken, and retaken in their Wars, till at last the *Swedes* held it, with the Province in which it stands.

*Labor*, *Laborium*, *Bucephala*, a City of the *East-Indies*, which is also called *Pengeab*. It is seated upon the River *Ravi*, one hundred and eighty miles from *Multan* to the East, and as many from *Atoch* to the North-West, three hundred and sixty from *Agria* to the North,

in Lat. 31. 50. as *M. Thevenot* states it. This River falls into the *Indus* at *Luckar*. The Name of *Pengeab* is given to this Province and City, by the *Moguls* who are Lords of it, and signifies in their Tongue the Five Rivers. This was anciently the common Residence of the *Moguls*, and was then in a much more flourishing condition than now it is; but the Castle being very strong, and part of the Royal Palace, retain their former beauty, the rest of the Noble Structures are much decayed, and some Streets of near a League in length, are falling down, and ruinous, yet is this no old Town, having been raised to what it was, since the days of *Humayon*, one of the *Moguls*, who brought it to be a City of three Leagues in length, in a short time. Yet this Town is full of Mechanicks, and all sorts of Manufactures made in these Countries.

The Province of *Labor*, or *Pengeab*, is bounded on the North by *Cassimer*, on the East by the Kingdom of *Negercoot*, on the South by *Jenba*, or *Genupara*, and on the West by *Multan*; it is one of the largest, and most plentiful Provinces in the *Moguls* Empire, by reason of the Rivers, and yields Rice, Corn, Fruits, and reasonable good Wine in great abundance, and the best Sugars in the *Indies*; out of which ariseth to the Prince a Revenue of thirty seven Millions and upwards, as the *Indians* reported to *M. Thevenot*.

*Liazzo*, *Fazzo*, *Iffiu*, a City in the most Eastern part of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, next *Syria*, near which *Darius* the last of the *Persian*

an Monarchs, was overthrown by *Alexander* the Great, as *Quintus Curtius* shews. And since that *Bajazet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, was defeated by the *Sultan* of *Egypt* in the same place, in 1487. by which, and other losses, this Tyrant was forced to sue to the *Sultan* for Peace the next year. It is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarsus*, and stands near Mount *Amanus*, now called the *Mountains of Scanderoon*, in the Province of *Caramania*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*: it has a convenient Harbour upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, and is now in a tolerable good condition. It stands twenty six German miles from *Antioch* to the North, and seventy from *Cogni* [ *Iconium* ] to the South-East. Long. 69. 45. Lat. 37. 00.

*Laimon*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, the narrow Streight or Sea between the *Propontis*, and the *Euxine* Sea, upon which the City of *Constantinople* stands.

*Laino*, *Laus*, a Town and River in the Hither *Calabria*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It stands in the Confines of the *Principatus*, seventy five miles South of *Salerno*.

*Laire*, *Leria*, *Sigma*, a River of *France* in *Gascogne*, which falls into the Ocean at *La Buch*, eight Leagues from *Burdeaux* to the West; it is written *Leyra*.

*Lalandt*, *Lalandia*, an Island belonging to *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea, so called from its low situation. It is eight German miles long, and five broad, and lies on the South of *Zelandia*, and on the West of *Faslia*, or *Falster*, from

from which it is separated by a narrow passage called *Gulburg*. The chief Towns in it are *Naxkow*, *Saxkoping*, and *Nysted*, the first of which is fortified. This Island was taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes* in 1657.

*Lali*, *Halys*, a River of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, fatal to *Croesus*.

*Lalifa*, *Laodicea*, a City of *Syria*, seated upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Antioch* to the North, and *Tripoly* to the South, which has a large Haven, and is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; but is falling into decay, and ruin for want of Inhabitants. The Inhabitants call this City *Lyche*, and the *Arabs* *Ladikja*.

*Lamballe*, a Town in *Bretagne*, in *France*, five miles from *S. Brioux* to the East, and eight from *Dinant* to the West, and four from the *British* Sea to the South.

*Lambesc*, a pleasant spruce Town in *Provence* in *France*, near the River *Durance*, four Leagues from *Aix*, and nine from *Avignon* to the East.

*Lambesa*, a City of the Kingdom of *Constance*, in *Barbary*, near the Mountains of *Calamati*, on the Confines of *Biledulgerida*, twenty four miles from *Cirta* to the South; it was once a Bishops See.

*Lambro*, *Lambrus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Milan*, which riseth out of the Mountains near *Como*, and the Lake of the same Name and running South, it watereth *Monza*, and *Marignano*, and falls into the *Po* between *Pavia*, and *Placentia*, or *Piacenza*, nine miles above the latter to the West.

*Lame-*

*Lamego*, *Laconimurgi*, *Lamaca*, *Lameca*, a City in *Portugal*, the site of which is not now known.

*Lameto*, *Lametus*, a River of *Calabria Ulterior*, which rising from the *Apennine*, falls into the Bay of *S. Eufemia*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, in the same Province. This is the same with *Amato*.

*Lamina*, *Thessalia*, a Province of *Greece*.

*Lamo*, *Lamus*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which takes its Name from a City of *Zanguebar*, in the Lower *Aethiopia*, over against the Isle of *Madagascar*, one degree from the Line to the South, North of *Melinde*, 33 Leagues. *Baudrand* placeth it North of *Melinde*, and South of *Quiloa*; but the Maps as I have set it.

*Lamo*, *Lamus*, an inland City of *Gilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Selenisia*, near *Tarso*.

*Lampedusa*, *Lopadusa*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, between the Kingdom of *Tunis* to the South, (on which it depends) and the Island of *Sicily* to the North, seventy miles from the nearest Coast of *Africa*, and one hundred from *Malta*; it is fifteen miles in compass, but desolate; there is in it a Chappel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and much esteemed by Seamen; near it the Fleet of *Charles V.* suffered Shipwrack in the year 1551.

*Lampsaco*, *Lampsacus*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, in *Mysia*, which is much Celebrated in all the ancient Geographers, being supposed to have taken its Name from its beauty or splendor. It stands at the entrance of the *Propontis*, over against *Gallipoli*, five German miles

from the New *Dardanelis* to the North, and a little more from *Marmora* an Island to the South. The *Turks* call it *Lepseck* and *Laspio*, the Europeans *Lampsaco*. It is now in a tolerable good condition, and is the See of an Archbishop. *Xerxes* King of *Persia*, gave the Revenues of this City to *Themistocles* the *Athenian*, in his Banishment, to find him Wine. It consists of about 200 Houses, inhabited partly by *Turks*, and partly by Christians. It has a very fine Mosque, whose Portico is supported by red Marble Pillars, was formerly a Christian Church, as appears by the Crosses that yet remain on the Capitals of the Pillars. This City has even at this day a great many fine Vineyards, especially on the South side, fenced in with *Pomgranat* Trees. *Wheeler*, p. 76.

*Lampura*, *Selampura*, a City of *India*, beyond *Ganges*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

*Lancashire*, *Lancastria*, is a part of that Country which was of old possessed by the *Brigantes*. This County has *Westmorland*, and *Cumberland* on the North, *Yorkshire* on the East, *Cheshire* on the South, and the *Irish* Sea on the West. Where the Ground of this County is plain and champain, it yieldeth good store of Wheat and Barley, the foot of the Hills is fitter for Oats, and all is tolerably useful, and good, except the *Mosses* or *Bogs*, which yet afford excellent *Turfs* for firing; there is also Marle in many places, and in some Trees are found under ground, which have lain there many Ages. This

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County is a Palatinate, and has many Royal Privileges belonging to it. And in the time of *Henry of Bullingbroke*, afterwards King of *England*, the fourth of that Name, and first of *Lancaster*; the half of the Lands of *Bobun* Earl of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton*, being added to what before belonged to the Honour of this County, which was then a Dukedom; it became the richest Patrimony that was in the hand of any one Subject in Christendom; and in that Prince's Person it was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and was never since granted to any Subject whatsoever.

*Lancaster*, *Alione*, *Mediolanum*, *Lancastria*. The Town which gives Name to this County, stands on the South Bank of the River *Lunne*, or *Lone*, five miles from the *Irish* Seas, and towards the Northern Bounds of the County. It seems to *Mr. Camden* to be the *Longovicum* of the *Romans*, which was one of their Military Stations. The Town is however not overmuch peopled, and consequently not extraordinarily rich. It has a small, but fair and strong Castle, built on a Hill near the River, and one Parish Church. This Town in the Year 1322. was burnt by the *Scots*, in an inroad they made into *England*; and although it is thereby removed into a better Situation, yet it may be presumed to be the less at this day for that Calamity. Long. 20. 48. Lat. 54. 05.

*Lanciano*, *Anxanum*, the Capital City of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and an Archbishops

See, built five miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and two from the River *Saras*, now *il Sangro*, about eighty miles from *Naples* to the North, and a little more from *Ancona* to the South. This City was raised to the Dignity of an Archbishopsrick in the Year 1562. Long. 38. 55. Lat. 42. 27.

*Landaff*, *Landava*, a small City and Bishops See, in *Glamorganshire* in *Wales*; is seated on the North side of the River *Taff*, over which it has a Bridge, about three miles from the *Irish* Sea to the North. The Cathedral and Bishopsrick hereof was founded by *S. German* and *Lupus* two Holy French Bishops, who came twice into *Britain* to extinguish the *Pelagian* Heresie, about the Year 522. And they preferred *Dubricius* a holy Man, to this new-founded See, to whom *Meuricke* a British Lord, freely gave all the Land that lies between the *Taff* and *Elei*. But this See has since met with others of a contrary temper, who have reduced it to that Poverty, that it is scarce able to maintain its Bishop. The present Bishop is *Dr. William Beaw*, the LXXVI. Bishop, who was Consecrated in the Year 1679. June 22.

*Landau*, *Landavia*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Asia*, in the Territory of *Walsgow*, upon the River *Queich*, in the Confines of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, four Leagues from *Spire* to the West. It was once an Imperial and Free City, but by the Treaty of *Münster*, was yielded to the *French*, who still have it.

Lan-

*Landramiti*, *Adramyttium*, a City of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*, called by the Europeans *Andromiti*; by the Turks *Endromit*; in which word there is a further account of it.

*Landrecy*, *Landrecium*, a City in *Hainault*, which is small, but well fortified. It is seated at the Fountain of the River *Sambre* [ *Sabis*, ] six Leagues from *Valenciennes* to the North-East, seven from *Cambray* to the East, and two from the Borders of *Picardy* to the North. This has been made at once famous and miserable, by the frequent sieges it has suffered of late. But by the *Pyrenean* Treaty it was at last put into the hands of the *French*.

The Lands End, *Antivestium*, *Bolerium*, *Ocrinum*, the most Western Cape or Promontory of *England*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

*Landshut*, *Landshutum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Bavaria*, in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*, twenty miles from *Frisingen* to the East, and thirty from *Ratisbon* to the South. It is well fortified, and has a Castle seated on or near a Hill.

*Landskroon*, *Stephanopolis*, *Corona*, a small City, but very strongly fortified, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, seated in the Province of *Scania*, upon the North side of the Sound, or entrance into the *Baltick* Sea. It belonged to the *Danes* till the Year 1658. when by Treaty it was yielded to the *Swedes*. It stands eighteen German miles from *Kopenhagen* to the North-East,

and a little more from *Malmoe* to the North. It was built by *Erick*, the *Pomeranian* King of *Denmark*, in the Year 1413. before which time it was called *Sundre Søby*. Near this place *Christian V.* King of *Denmark*, received a great defeat from *Charles X.* King of *Sweden*, July 24. 1677. The *Danes* took this City from the *Swedes* in 1676. and restored it to them again in 1679.

*Lansperg*, *Lansperga*, a Town in *Germany*, in the New Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*, six miles from *Custrin* to the East, and thirteen from *Stetin* to the South, in the Confines of *Poland*. This Town was often taken and retaken in the *Swedish* War.

*Landsperg*, a Town in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, built on a Hill, by the River *Lech* [ *Licus*, ] which parts *Schwaben* from *Bavaria*, and falls a little beneath *Auspurg* into the *Danube*; above which last place this Town stands five German miles to the South.

*Landsburg*, *Segestica*, a City of *Sclavonia*, the same with *Zigea*.

*Landt van Endracht*, a part of the Southern Continent, which was accidentally discovered by the *Hollanders*, in a Voyage to the *Molucco* Islands, in the Year 1618. called also *Concordia Regio*.

*Land van Pieter Nuitz*, another part of the same Continent, found in the Year 1625. by a *Dutchman*; it is a great Country, and of a vast extent from North to South, and is a part of *New Holland*, but it has only been viewed by the *Dutch* as yet.

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*Langhe, Langa*, a small Province in *Italy*, on the South of *Piedmont*, and the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, between the *Apennine*, and the Rivers of *Tanaro, Orba*, and *Stura*, and extending also to the Confines of the State of *Genova*, the City of *Alba* is the Capital of it. This is a fruitful and well peopled Territory.

*Lang-landt*, an Island belonging to *Denmark* in the *Baltick Sea*, between the Isles of *Fionia, Zeland*, and *Haland*, seven German miles in length, and two in breadth; it has sixteen Villages, and a strong Castle, and from its form is called the *Long-Land*.

*Langbac, Langbiacum*, a small City in *Auvergne*, which is seated in a Plain, surrounded almost on all sides by Mountains, near the River *Allier*, over which it has a Bridge, three Leagues from *Fleury* to the East, and fifteen from *Clermont* to the South.

*Lango, Cos, Coss*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, called *Stinco* by the Greeks, and *Stanco* by the Sailors; so that this Name begins to prevail. It lies not above twenty miles from the Shoars of *Asia*, and is of a great length, and about seventy miles in Circuits; the principal Town in it is *Lingo*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*. This Island was the Native place of *Apelles* the Painter, and *Hippocrates* the great, and most ancient Physician. It was under the Knights of *S. John* of *Jerusalem*, now of *Malta*, but was Conquered by the *Turks* from them, under whom it now is. Our *Sandys* who saw it saith, it is a delicate

# L A

Country to behold, lying for the most part Level, only towards the East it is not unprofitably Mountainous, from whence fall many Springs, which water the Plains below, and make them extraordinarily fruitful, where grow those Wines valued in all times, Cypress Trees, and Turpentine, with divers other Plants, delightful as well as profitable. In ancient times it was much regarded on the account of a Temple of *Aesculapius*, to whom this Island was Consecrated, in which those who recovered out of any Disease, Registered their Cures, and the Medicins by which they recovered, which *Hippocrates* abridged, and recommended to Posterity.

*Langres, Andromatumum, Lingones*, an ancient, great, strong and rich City of *France*, in the Province of *Champagne*, near the Fountains of the *Marne*, one of the principal Rivers of *France*, six miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, twenty two miles from *Troyes* to the South-East, sixteen from *Dijon* to the North, and thirty from *Montbelyard* to the West. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lions*, the Bishop of it is always one of the Twelve Peers of *France*, and a Duke. Near this City *Constantine* the Great, twice overcame the *Germans*, in one of which Battels, that Prince slew sixty thousand of them.

*Lang-Sea, Verbanus Lacus*, a Lake in the Duchy of *Milan*, called by the *Italians* *il Lago Maggiore*; and by the *Germans* *Langsee*. It is extended from North to South

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South thirty six *Italian Miles*, in breadth five. It lies thirty six Miles from *Milan* to the N. W. and twenty five from *Como* to the W. and is one of the most considerable Lakes in *Italy*.

*Langis, Aturius*. See *Adour*, a great River in *Aquitain* in *France*.

*Languedoc, Volcae, Septumani, Occitania*, a Province in *France*, of very large bounds and extent. It is the Western part of that which the *Romans* called *Gallia Narbonensis*, afterwards it was called *Gallia Gothica*, and then the Earldom of *Toulouse*. It is bounded on the East by the *Rhone*, which divides it from *Dauphiné*, and *Provence* on the South by the County of *Roussillon*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the West it is separated from *Gascogne*, by the *Garonne*, and on the North it has *Quercy, Rouergne, Auvergne*, and *le Forez*. There is in this Province twenty two Diocesses; and the principal City in it is *Toulouse*, which is the Seat of the Parliament of this Generality. This is also one of the most Populous, Rich, Fruitful, and Pleasant Provinces in *France*.

*Langschet*, a City of *Poland*. See *Lencici*.

*Lantaine, Lantana*, a River in the Earldom of *Burgundy*, which falls into the *Saone*, between *Fal-couney*, and *Conflans*, upon it stands *Luxeuil*, which is about six Leagues from *Langres* to the East.

*Lantriquet, Trecurium, or Triquier*, a Port or Sea Coast Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, which is

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also a Bishops See. See *Treguier*. *Lanzano*, a City of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. See *Lanciano*.

*Lanzerote, or Lanzarotta, Plin-talia*, one of the *Azores*, or *Canary Islands*, which lies in Long 4. Lat. 27. 40.

*Laodicea*. See *Eskibisar*, and *Laudichia*, and *Lyche*.

*Laon, Laudunum*, a City in *Picardy* in *France*, which is commonly pronounced *Lan*. It is great and very well fortified, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rheims*. *Baudrand* placeth it in the Isle of *France*, on a high Hill, but in the borders of *Picardy*, of which (he saith) it was once a part, ten Miles from *Rheims* to the North-West, and twenty eight from *Paris* to the North-East. The Bishop of this See is always one of the twelve Peers of *France*, and a Duke. The Diocess belonging to this City, is called *Laonnois*, or *Lannois*. It is bounded on the North with *Tierache*, a part of *Picardy*, on the East by *Champagne*, and on the South and West with *Soissonne*; and it takes this Name from the principal City.

*Lapord, Lapurd, Labord*, a City of *France*, more commonly called *Bayonne*. See *Bayone*.

*Lapathios, Lapithus*, a City at the North end of the Isle of *Cyprus*, which is yet a Bishops See, and retains the *Greek-Rites*. It is very ancient, and is called *Lapethos* by *Pliny*.

*Lapland, Lapponia, Lappia*, called by the Inhabitants *Lapmark*, by the *Swedes*, *Sabmenlandt*, by the *Germans*, *Laplandt*, by the



*Moscovites*, *Loppi*, and by the *French*, *Laponie*. It is the most Northern part of *Scandinavia*, which is first mentioned by *Saxo Grammaticus*, about the year of Christ 1190. It is bounded on the North with the Frozen Sea, or the North Ocean, on the West with the Kingdom of *Norway*, on the South with *Bothnia* and *Finea*, two Provinces of *Sweden*, and on the East by the White Sea. It was heretofore divided into three Kingdoms; and is now at this day divided between three Princes, the Emperor of *Moscow*, the King of *Sweden*, and the King of *Denmark*; of which the King of *Sweden* has the greatest share. *Johannes Schefferus*, lately put out a very exact account of these Countries: towards the North and East it is extremely Mountainous and barren, but the South is more Level, and well watered with Rivers and Lakes. As this is one of the *Hyperborean* People, who are buried the greatest part of the year in Snow and Darkness; so they are extremely Rude, Ignorant, Poor, and Barbarous, so fearful that they will start, and be in a fright at the noise of a Leaf: infamous for Witchcraft, and Conjurations; yet they are Christians in Profession, and so revengeful that they will throw themselves sometimes into a River, and perish willingly with one they hate in their Arms, if they can but so destroy him. But then the more Northern are the most Barbarous.

*Lar*, *Laria*, a great and magnificent City in that Province, of

the Kingdom of *Persia*, which gives Name to a Kingdom seated in the Confines of *Caramania*, upon the River *Tifindou*, an hundred and seventy Miles from *Ormus* to the North-East; but in the later Maps it is placed only forty German Miles from *Ormus*, and on the West side of the River. Monsieur *Thevenot* gives a large account of this Town in the second part of his Travels, Cap. iv. to whom I refer the Reader. It lies Long. 93.40. Lat. 27.40. Mr. *Herbert* saith it consisted of about two thousand Houses, and had had five, but lost three thousand in an Earthquake. It is, as he saith, famous for nothing but its Castle, built at the North-end, on an aspiring Mountain, and stored with the Cannon brought from *Ormus*.

The Kingdom of *Lar* took its Name from the last mentioned City, and lies near *Ormus*, and the entrance of the *Persian* Gulph. *Schah Abbas*, King of *Persia*, annexed this to the rest of his Dominions in the end of the last Century viz. in the year 1596. by a Conquest of the *Guebres*, who were before Masters of it, and were Governed by a Prince of their own, who was stiled King of *Lar*; the last of which was slain by the *Persians*, with all his Progeny, to secure this barren and poor Kingdom to the King of *Persia*. The Water of the City of *Lar* is extream bad and unhealthful, as both *Herbert* and *Thevenot* agree, and the Soil barren and sandy, and they both say also, that in this Kingdom there are a vast number of *Jews*. But

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Mr. *Herbert* saith that there is neither River nor Rivolet near the City of *Lar*, by an hundred Miles, and *Thevenot* saith they had nothing but Cistern-Water to drink, which was subject to Corruption, which seems to confirm Mr. *Herbert's* report. See *Herbert*, pag. 52. *Thevenot*, Part. 2. pag. 131.

*Laranda*, a City of *Cappadocia*, which is called by the same Name it now has by *Ptolemy*, and *Strabo*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Iconium*, but very small, and ill peopled, and stands fifty Miles from it, towards the borders of *Cilicia*, and Mount *Taurus* Eastward.

*Laredo*, *Laredum*, a small City, or Sea-Port Town, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, in the Province of *Biscay*, which has a large and a safe Harbour, and is the principal of the four Sea-Ports, and stands seven Miles from St. *Andreo* to the North, and twelve from *Bilbao* to the South-West. Near this place the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux* defeated the *Spanish* Fleet in the year 1639.

*Larghier*, *Tarras*, a City in the Island of *Sardinia*.

*Larina*, *Larinum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitanata*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, but it is little and ill peopled, and is in the possession (as to the Revenue) of the Prince of *Cassal*. It lies in the Confines of the County of *Molise*, near the River *Bisernum*, forty Miles from *Benevento* to the North, and four from *Tremoli* on the *Adriatick* Sea, to the South.

*Laris*, an ancient City of *Idumea*, in *Palestine*, between the latter and *Egypt*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, in which, as *William*, Archbishop of *Tyr* reports, *Baldwin I.* King of *Jerusalem* died in the year 1118.

*Laris*, *Larissa*, a City of *Syria*, mentioned by *Strabo*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Apamia*, now *Hama*, and stands between it and *Epiphania*; it is now Inhabited by very few People, being in the Hands of the *Turks*.

*Larissa*, the principal City of *Thessalia*, a Province of *Macedonia*, and the Country of *Achilles*, seated upon the River *Peneo*, twenty five Miles from the Bay of *Thessalmica* to the West, twenty five from *Pharsalus* to the South, and two hundred from *Constantinople* to the South-West. It is now an Archbishops See, and of late one of the most flourishing Cities in *Greece*, by reason the present *Grand Seigneur* being disgusted with *Constantinople*, has now for almost twenty years together kept his Court here. This City is thus described by the learned Dr. *Edward Brown*. The City of *Larissa* is pleasantly seated on a rising Ground, in the Upper part whereof stands the *Grand Seigniors* Palace, and upon the North the famous Mountain of *Olympus*, and on the South a plain Country, and is Inhabited by Christians, *Turks* and *Jews*. There is a handsome Stone Bridge over the River, consisting of nine Arches. The City was then extraordinary populous, by reason the *Sultan* was then

here, yet kept in great quiet by the Officers that were appointed for it. I might from him also transcribe some Historical passages concerning this place, but I shall rather remit the Reader to his pleasant Description for his further satisfaction.

*Larozo, Ladicus*, a Spur of the *Pyrenean Hills* in the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Road which leads from *Leon* to *Compostella*.

*Larone, Laros*, a small River in *St. Peters Patrimony*, which flows out of the Lake of *Bracciano*, and falls in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, about fifteen Miles from *Rome* to the North-West.

*Laria*, one of the Names of *Epirus*, a Region of *Greece*.

*Lartacho, Rhyndasus, Lycus*, a River of *Mysia* in the Lesser *Asia*, which riseth out of the Lake of *Artynia*, at the foot of Mount *Olympus*, and falls into the *Propontus*, and is called by the *Turks*, *Ulabat*.

*Lassar-Zee, Lassanensis Lacus*, a Lake in the hither *Pomerania*, so called from a Town upon it. This Lake is made by the Western Branch of the River *Oder*, called *Der Pfin*, a little above *Wolgast*, and is extended to the length of some Miles in the Isle of *Usedom*, and falls by the *Oder* into the *Baltick Sea*, over against the Isle of *Ruden*, in the Bay of *Rugen*.

*Lavagna, Lavania*, a small River and Town in the State of *Genova*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, between *Chiavari* to the West, and *Sestri di Levante* to the East. The Counts di *Fischi* are of this place.

*Lavanmynd, Lavanmunda*, a City in *Germany*, with a Castle belonging to it in the Lower *Carinthia*, upon the River *Labant*, in the Valley *Der Labanthai*, where it falls into the *Drave*, about two Miles from *St. Andre* to the South, twelve German Miles from *Pettaw* to the West, and ten from *Clagenfurt* to the East: *Lavanmynd* signifies *Lavant Mouth*.

*Lavaur, Vaurum, or Vaurium*, a small City in *Languedoc* in *France*, which by Pope *John XX.* in the year 1317. was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*, out of which Diocesis it was taken. It stands upon the River *Agout*, in the Upper *Languedoc*, in the Confines of *Albigeois*, five Leagues from *Toulouse* to the East, and six from *Castres* to the West.

*Laubach*, a City of *Carniola*. See *Labach*.

*Laubenburgh, Lawenburgh, Cœnoenum*, a Town in the Lower *Saxony*, upon the River *Elb*, eight German Miles from *Hamburg* to the East, which is also the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. This is written sometimes *Lawenburgh*, and is under the Dominion of its own Duke, who is a *Roman Catholick Prince*, and is of the ancient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*. This Dukedom lies between the Dukedoms of *Lunenburgh, Mecklenburgh, and Holstein*; and the Counties of *Ratzburgh, Frantzhausen, Sassenbagen*, with many other places towards the *Elb*, belonging to this Duke and Dukedom.

*Lauden,*

*Lauden, Lauda*, a Town in *Franconia* in *Germany*, under the Bishop of *Wurtsburgh*, from which it stands five German Miles to the West, in the borders of the Bishoprick of *Mentz*, upon the River *Tauber*.

*Laudichia, Laodicea*, a City in the Lesser *Asia*. It stood in *Galatia*, in the Confines of *Lycania*, but is now a small Village, called by the *Turks*, *Madik*, Consolated by nothing but a Caravan-ser, or place for the Lodging of Travellers, and Baths of warm Waters, now wholly neglected. There is another City in *Asia*, called by the same *Turkish* Name, but *Lyche*, by the Inhabitants. See *Lyche*.

*Lauden, Laudonia*. See *Lothaine*, a County in *Scotland*.

*Lavello, Labellum, Lavellum*, a City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*, which is very small, but has marks of great antiquity. It stands in the limits of the *Capitanata*, three Miles from the River *Ofanto*, and twelve from *Canosa*. The Bishops Jurisdiction is no larger than the Walls of the City.

*Lauffenburgh*, a small German City upon the *Rhine* on a Rock, and well fortified; under the Dominion of the House of *Austria*, between *Schafhausen* to the East, and *Basil* to the West, five Miles from either. It was often taken by the *French* and *Swedes* in the great War, but by the Treaty of *Munster*, was at last restored to the Emperor. There is here a Bridge over the *Rhine*, and the Town stands on both sides of the River.

*Laugingen, or Langingen, Lavinga*, a City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Newburgh*; whereas it has been a Free and Imperial City, but is now exempted. It stands upon the *Danube*, one Mile above *Dillingen*, and six beneath *Ulm* to the East.

*Lavinia, or Lavigna, Lavinium*, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*, built by *Aeneas*, forty one years after the ruin of *Troy*, which is now a small Village in *Campagna di Roma*, eighteen Miles from *Rome*, ten from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and forty two from *Gaeta* to the North-West. It is now under the Dominion of the Pope, but inhabited by a very small number of People.

*Lavino, Labinius*, a small River in *Bononia*, about eight Miles from that City to the West, toward *Modena*. It falls into the River *Samogia*, which a little lower ends in the *Reno*, which falls into the *Po*, six Miles below *Buondeno*. Upon the Banks of this River the *Triumvirate*, between *Octavianus*, afterwards *Augustus*, *M. Antonius*, and *Lepidus*, was agreed and signed.

*Lauraguais, Lauriacus Ager*, a District in *Languedoc* in *France*, which gives the Title of a Count, and takes its Name from a Castle. It lies between the River *Ariege*, and *Agout*, within the Mountains.

*Lausanne, Lausonium, Lausanna*, a City in *Switzerland*, which is the Capital of the District of *le Vault*, belonging to the Canton of *Bearn*, ever since the year

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1536. whereas before it was an Imperial and Free City, subject to none but the Empire. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Besanzon*, or *Byzants*, as the Germans call it, but the Town being possessed by none but Heretics (is *Baudrand* saith) the Bishops have removed their Residence to *Friburgh*. It stands six German Miles from *Geneva* to the North-East, and a small distance from the Lake of *Lemane* to the North. This Lake is sometimes from this City called the Lake of *Lausame*. This City since it fell under the Dominion of the Canton of *Bearn*, has been made an University.

*Lausanitz*, a Province of Germany. See *Lusatia*.

*Lawenburgh*, a Town and Dukedom, in the Lower Saxony. See *Laubenburgh*.

*Lawenburgh*, *Lawenburgum*, a Town in *Pomerania*, near the *Baltick* Sea, which is under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, but is a Fee of the Kingdom of *Poland*. It stands in the Territory of *Pomerel*, upon the River *Lobo*, eight German Miles from *Dantzick* to the West, two from the borders of *Prussia*, and three from the *Baltick* Sea. The Poles call this Town *Louwenbozch*.

*Lauwers*, *Lavica*, *Laubacus*, a small River in the *Dutch Friesland*, which parts it from *Groningen*, and then falls into the German Ocean over against the Isle of *Wolnitch* *Doge*.

*Laxia*, *Colchis*, a Province of Asia. See *Mengrelia*.

# L E

*Lazzara*, a River of the Lesser Asia. See *Granico*.

*Laberberg*, a Mountain between France and Switzerland. See *Fura*.

*Lebus*, *Lebusia*. a small City, in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, one Mile from *Franckfort*, on the *Mayne*, to the North. This Bishoprick was founded by *Miecislaws*, Duke of *Poland*, in the year 955. But then it was sold in 1260. to *Otho*, Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, by *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Silesia*, and has ever since been in this Family. In 1555. this Bishoprick with its Bishop, imbraced the *Augustane* Contention.

*Lecca*, *Lecci*, *Lecce*, *Aletium*, the principal Town in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is Great, Rich, and next *Naples* the most Populous City in that Kingdom. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Otranto*, from which it stands twenty Miles to the South, and seven from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea. It is called by the later Latin Writers *Litium*.

*Leck*, *Lech*, *Licus*, *Lechus*, *Lycias*, a River of Germany, which ariseth in the County of *Tirol*, in the Confines of the *Grisons*, and flowing Northwards, between *Bavaria*, and *Schwaben*, and passing through *Ausburgh*, it falls into the *Danube*, over against *Papenheim*, a little beneath *Danawert*. The Inhabitants of that part of *Bavaria*, which lay next this River, about *Ausburgh*, are called by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, *Licatii*, and at this day

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day *Lechzainers*, from this River.

*Leck*, *Fossa Corbulonis*, a Branch of the *Rhine* in *Holland*, which divides from it at *Wyke* in *Utrecht*, and running Westward in the North part of *Holland*, beneath *Roterdam*, falls into the *Maes*.

*Leccoust*, *Jerusalem*.

*Lectoure*, *Lactoracum*, a City in *Gascony* in France, which is the Capital of the County of *Armagnac*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*. It is seated on an Hill, and defended by a strong Castle, upon the River *Gers*, six Miles from *Aux*, ten from *Toulouse* to the South-West, and three from *Condom*.

*Ledesma*, *Bletisa*, a small Town in *Leon* in Spain, upon the River *Tormes*, six Leagues from *Salamanca* to the North-East.

*Ledung*, *Dur*, a small River of Ireland, in the County of *Kerry*.

*Leeberg*, a part of Mount *Fura*, between *Burgundy* and *Switzerland*. See *Fura*.

*Leeder*, one of the Islands on the West of *Scotland*.

*Lecerpoole*, or *Leverpoole*, a considerable Sea-Port Town, seated upon the River *Irwell*, in the South part of the County of *Lancaster*, towards the borders of *Cheshire*, three Miles from the *Irish* Sea. It is now one of the most thriving Ports, and has a Trade equal to the best Town on the Western Shoar, except *Bristol*; and it sends two Burgesses to Parliament.

*Leeuwarden*, *Leovardia*, the Capital City of *Friesland*, which

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was made a Bishops See by Pope *Paul VI*. It is great, well built, and strongly fortified, and stands almost two German Miles from the Sea to the South, and seven from *Groningen* to the West.

*Lefsy*, or *Liffey*, the noblest River of Ireland, upon which *Dublin* stands. This River is so far, (saith Mr. *Cambden*) over-powered by the County of *Dublin*, that though his Spring be but fifteen Miles from his Fall into the Sea, yet to accomplish his Course, he is forced to fetch a very great compass, first running South through *St. Patricks* fields eight Miles, then West five Miles, then North by the County of *Kildare* ten Miles, North-East five, and at last East by the Castle of *Knock*, and the City of *Dublin* into the *Irish* Sea, ten Miles. This River was without doubt mentioned by *Ptolemy*, but by the negligence of Transcribers was omitted, and left out in its proper place, and *Libnius* put into the same Latitude, on the opposite side of Ireland, where there could be no such River; but if the Reader please he may yet be recalled out of his Banishment, and restored to his proper place, which is here.

*Legorne*. See *Ligorne*, a Sea-Port in Italy.

*Leicestershire*, *Leicestrria*, one of the inland Counties of England, is bounded on the North by *Nottingham*, on the East by *Lincoln* and *Rutland*, on the South by *Northampton*, and on the West by *Warwickshire* and *Darby*. It abounds in Corn, but wants Wood, but then it has plenty of Coal;

# L E

Coal; and is excellent Pasture. The Air is soft and healthful. Its shape is Circular, and it may be about an hundred ninety and six Miles in Circumference.

**Leicester**, the principal Town of it, which gives Name to the whole, lies in the middle of the County on the East side of the *Stoure*, in Long. 19. 22. Lat. 53. 04. *Etheldred* the Mercian, made it a Bishops See in the year 680. which continued not long. In 914. *Edelfled*, a Noble Saxon Lady, rebuilt, and strongly Walled this Town. At the time of the Conquest it was Great, Rich, and Populous. In the Reign of *Henry II.* it was besieged, and taken, and disinantled upon the Rebellion of *Robert Crouch* its Earl. *Richard III.* was buried obscurely here, and Cardinal *Woolsey*. That great, though not good Statesman, *Robert Dudley*, was by Queen *Elizabeth* Created Earl of *Leicester*, in 1564. To him in the year 1618. succeeded by a new Creation, *Robert Sidney*, Descended from a Sister of his, and *Phillip* the present Earl, is the Grand-Child of the last *Robert*, and succeeded *Robert* his Father in the year 1677.

**Leinster**, *Lagenia*, one of the four Provinces of Ireland, is called by the Inhabitants, *Leighntigh*, by the *Welsh*, *Lein*, and by the *English*, *Leinster*, and in old times *Lagen*; on the East it had the *Irish* Sea, on the West *Connaught* divided from it by the River *Shanon*; to the North it has the Territory of *Louth*, and to the South the Province of *Munster*, the form of

# L E

this Province is Triangular, its Circumference being about two hundred seventy Miles; the Air is clear and gentle, the Earth fruitful both as to Grasse and Corn, so that it affords plenty of Butter, Cheese, and Cattle, and being well watered with Rivers, wants neither Fish nor Fowl, but then it has not much Wood. *Dublin* is the Capital of this Province, as well as of the Kingdom. This Province contains these Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Weisford*, and *Dublin*, to which *Wicklo*, and *Fernes*, in Mr. *Speed's* time were intended to be added.

*Leipsick*. See *Leypsick*.  
*Leirge*. See *Lergue*.

**Lem**, *Lemuris*, a River of Italy, in the States of *Genoua*, which riseth out of the *Appennine*, and watereth *Gavi*, in the borders of *Montisferrat*, and *Milan*, and then falls into the River *Bormia*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, which falls into the *Tuanara*, which ends in the River *Po* at *Basignana*, six Italian Miles East of *Giaroli*. This River is also called *Lim*, and *il Lemo*.

The Lake of *Lemane*, *Lemanus*, a considerable Lake made by the River *Rhosne*, lying between *Switzerland* to the North, and *Savoy* to the South. It is called by those who live near it, the Lake of *Geneva*, by the Germans, *das Genfersee*, by the Italians, *il lago di Genevra*, it is extended from East to West about nine German Miles, and about two over, where it is broadest; the *Rhosne* enters it

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# L E

at *Noville*, and goes out of it at *Geneva*, in the most Western end of it. It is surrounded with good Towns, the principal of which next *Geneva*, is *Lausanne* on the North, by the Name of which this Lake is sometimes called.

**Lemburgh**, *Luwow*, *Leopolis*, a great and populous City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, the Capital of *Red Russia*, which was made an Archbishops See, instead of *Halitz*, or *Haliotz*, in the year 1361. by Pope *Urban V.* it stands amongst the Hills upon the River *Peliew*, which falls into the *Bug*, which last falls into the *Vistula*, a little above *Ploczko*, and is very strong, being walled and fortified with two Castles, one within the City, and the other without. It was built by *Leo* Duke of *Russia*, who flourished about the year 1280. In the year 1648. this City was besieged by *Chieilneck* General of the *Cossack*, but without any success. In 1672. the *Turks* took it, and soon lost it again, for in 1673. *Michael* King of *Poland* died in it. This City stands fifteen Miles from *Premislia* to the East, and a little less from the *Carpathian* Hills to the North, and about fifty from *Warsaw* to the South-East.

**Lemgow**, *Lemgovia*, a small City in the Circle of *Westphalia*, in the County of *Lippe*, which was once a Free Imperial City, but is now exempt, and is under the Count of *Lippe*. It stands upon the River *Begh*, five Miles from *Munden* to the North, and *Paderborne* to the South, and nine from *Lippestad* to the North-East.

# L E

**Lencicia**, or *Lanscbet*, *Lancicia*, a City of *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the *Poles*, *Lenczyt*, from this City which they call *Lenczyckie*. It lies in the Greater *Poland*, in a Marshy Ground upon the River *Bsura*, not above ten Miles from the River *Warta*, and the same distance from *Gnesna* to the East, and thirty from *Warsaw* to the West. There belongs to it a Castle built on a Rock, and in the year 1656. this City suffered much by Fire.

**Lendzosa**, one of the Islands on the West of *Scotland*.

**Lenox**, *Lenoxia*, *Levinia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, through which the River and Lake *Lomond* passeth; on the East it hath the County of *Menteith*, on the South *Cuningham*, cut off by *Dunbriton Fyrth*, on the West *Argile*, and on the North *Albania*. This County has the honor of being a Dukedom, which Title has been born by several of the Royal Line of *Scotland*. The principal Town in this County is *Dunbri-town*.

**Lens**, *Lentium*, a small Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Sbuchets*, three Leagues from *Arras* to the North, and four from *Doway* to the West. The *French* besieged this small place in 1647. but by the loss of their General *le Gasse*, who was slain by a shot, whilst he was plucking at a Palisadoe: they were forced to leave it; but then near this place the *French* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow in the year 1648. The Town has been fortified, but was some years

# L E

years since slighted and disinantled.

*Lentini*, *Leontina*, a very ancient City in the Isle of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Netina* on the Eastern Shoar. It was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Syracuse*, whilst *Syracuse* was the Metropolis of the Island, under the *Greek* Emperors. It is now pretty considerable, and populous, but very confusedly built. though it is a place of greater antiquity than *Syracuse*, and perhaps than any other City now standing in the Island. It stands five Miles from the Sea to the West, and ten from *Catania* to the South-West.

*Lenza*, *Nicia*, a River of *Italy*, which springing from the *Appennine*, runneth North, and parteth the Dukedom of *Parma* from that of *Modena*, and then falls into the *Po* at *Bersello*, eight Miles from *Parma* to the North.

*Leon*, *Legio Germanica*, *Sublenco*, a City of *Spain* in the *Astures*, which was built in the Reign of *Nerva* the Emperor. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Leon*, or *Leone*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, (but so far exempted by the Pope, that he acknowledgeth no Metropolitan but the Pope,) and the Capital of the Kingdom of *Leon*, ever since the year 658. It stands at the bottom of an Hill, by the Fountains of the River *Esla*, and is now very great, but not much peopled. It stands twelve Miles from the Ocean to the South, and twenty one from *Valadolid* to the North-West. It was

# L E

recovered from the *Moors* in 722.

There is another City in New *Spain* in *America*, which is called *Leon* by the *Spaniards*, but *Pargarando* by the Natives, which being the Capital of *Nicaragua*, the Province in which it stands, is sometimes called *Leon de Nicaragua*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, and stands by a Lake of the same Name, about twelve Leagues from the Shoars of the *Pacifick* Ocean, and eighteen from New *Granada* to the East.

The Kingdom of *LEON* and *OVIEDO*, hath on the East the Country of *Biscay*, on the North the Main *Cantabrian* Ocean, on the South *Castile*, and on the West *Gallicia*. It has its Name from *Leon* and *Oviedo*, the two chief Cities in it. This is the most ancient Kingdom in *Spain*; and began about 717. being more anciently called *Asturia*, from the *Astures*, an old People, who possessed it. The Country is Mountainous, and full of Woods. *Augustus Caesar*, was the first Roman that Conquered this Country. The *Goths* after five hundred years free possession of it, outed them, and after four hundred more, the *Saracens* did as much for the *Goths*; but then they did not long enjoy it, this being the first Kingdom Christians recovered from the under the Command of *Pelagius*, a young Prince of this Nation, about 717. This continued a separate Kingdom, under twenty nine Princes, till in the year 1228. it was by *Ferdinand III.* annexed to *Castile*; he being Married to *Be-*

*renguela*.

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*renguela*, second Sister of *Henry* King of *Castile*, though in prejudice of *Blanch*, the eldest Sitter, Married to *Lewis VIII.* King of *France*; but this was afterwards in the year 1267. set right by a Treaty, when *Lewis IX.* in consideration of a Marriage, surrendered all his Right and Title, as Son of the said *Blanch*, to *Alphonfus V.* King of *Leon* and *Castile*. *Peter de la Marc*, Archbishop of *Paris*, in his History of *Bearn*, saith this Kingdom did not begin so early as the *Spaniards* pretend, and endeavours to prove it too. But this is no place for these Controversies.

*Leon*, *Londoul*, *Leona*, a City in *Britagne* in *France*, on the North Shoar of that Province, thirty three Leagues from *Rennes* to the West, ten from *Treguier*, and eleven from *Brest* to the North. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toures*, well fortified, and has also a Castle, and a safe Harbour upon the *British* Sea. And was heretofore the Seat of the Dukes of *Britagne*.

*St. Leonard*, a Town in *Limosin* in *France*, and another in *Nivergne*.

*Lepanto*, *Naupactus*, *Aetolia*, a Sea-Port in *Achaia*, now *Livadia*; which is called by the *Turks*, *Enebchtt*, is seated in that part of *Greece*, which the Ancients called *Aetolia*, and the *Italians* gave it the Name of *Lepanto*: it is seated not far from the entrance of the Western Bay of *Corinth*, heretofore so called, but now from this place; the Gulph of *Lepanto*.

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The City is built on the South side of a towring Mountain, formed like a Cone, on the top of which is a strong Castle, surrounded with four strong Walls, set at some distance one above another, between which the Inhabitants have their Houses. The Port is not great, but very handsome and beautiful, and may be secured by a Chain, the Mouth of it is so streight; but then it will hold but a few Ships, and those cannot go out and in at any time for want of Water. It is seated in a pleasant Country filled with delightful Gardens, and has on the East side a fine River, which serves their Mills first, and then their Gardens, and afterward all the City and Seamen. In the year 1408. it was under the Emperor of *Greece*, but being too remote (as things then stood) for him to secure it, *Emanuel* the Emperor, assigned it to the *Venetians*, and they took care to fortifie it, as now it stands. In the year 1475. *Mahomet* the Great, having gained *Corinth*, besieged it with an Army of thirty thousand Men, but after four months spent before it, was forced to retire with shame and loss. The *Turks* having found by this costly experiment the strength of this important place, in 1499. made use of another method, and besides a Victorious Army, and a Potent Fleet to terrifie them, he employed Bribes, corrupted *Hieronymo Tropo*, the *Venetian* Governor, and by a Treachery altogether unworthy of *Bajazet II.* who was here in person, possessed himself of it. But in the year 1687. the *Venetians* having in the three

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preceding years almost beat the *Turks* out of the rest of the *Morea*, and resolving to begin this Campaign with the siege of *Patras*; July 22. their General *Morisini*, Landed in the *Morea* near *Patras*, notwithstanding all the opposition the *Seraskier* could make, the 24. he fought, and defeated the *Seraskier*, and having thereupon taken in *Patras*, and the *Dardanelle* Castle on that side, he thereupon crossed to the other side to *Lepanto*, and found the *Turks* making all the hast they could to empty the Place for him, whereupon he entred and took Possession of it for that Republick, without striking one blow. Thus was this important place lost, as basely as it was gained, and the Cowardize of this Age, has revenged the Treachery of the former.

*Leprus*, *Pariedrus*, a huge Mountain, and of a vast height, out of which *Araxes*, and *Euphrates* spring.

*Lepseke*. See *Lampsaco*, a City in the Lesser *Asia*.

*Lepuscoa*. See *Guipuscoa*.

*Lera*, *Ismanus*, *Sigmanus*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*, more commonly called *La Leyre*, which falls into the small Bay of *Buch*, eight miles from *Bordeaux*, to the South West, and the same distance from the Mouth of the *Garonne* to the South.

*Lereffe*, *Borysthenes*. See the *Nipper*.

*Lergue*, *Larga*, a River in *Gallia Narbonensis*. *Hoffman*.

*Lerida*, *Ilerda*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which in the *Roman* times was the Capital of that part of *Spain*, which they called *Tarragonensis*. It is now called *Leyda*

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by the Inhabitants; and *Lerida* by the *Spaniards*; and is a strong place, built upon a rising ground, but declining to the River *Segre*. This City was taken from the *Moors* in 1143. and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. In 1300. here was an University opened here, which never acquired any great fame or repute: and of later times it has suffered much from the *French*, who have made many attempts upon it. But in the Year 1646. in one of their Attacks they were beaten off, and lost all their Cannon here. This City lies twenty four *Spanish* miles from *Saragoza* to the East, seven from the *Ebro* North, and twenty nine from *Barcelona* to the West. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 42. 20.

*Lerma*, a small Town in Old *Castile*, upon the River *Arlanzon*, six Leagues from *Occa* to the South, and twelve from *Pincia* to the East, which is born by the Title of a Dukedom, by one of the greatest Families in *Spain*. Some write it *Larema*.

*Lers*, *Lertius*, is the Name of two Rivers in *Languedoc* in *France*, the great *Lers* riseth in the higher *Languedoc*, and watereth *Mirepoix*, and then falls into the *Ariege*, and with it soon after into the *Garonne*. 2. The little *Leers* ariseth in the same Province, and falls into the *Garonne* too, a little beneath *Tolose*.

*Les*, or *Lez*, *Telis*, *Ledus*, a River which ariseth in *Languedoc*, 3 Leagues above *Montpellier*, and a little beneath the Castle of *Latte*, about four miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, falls into the Fens of *Magulone*. *Lescar*,

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*Lescar*, *Lafura*, a City in the Principality of *Bearn*, upon the River *Le Gave de Pau*, one League from *Pau* to the East, 17 from *Baione*, and 5 from *Olerone* to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*, and was built in the Year 1000. upon the Ruins of the City *Bearn*, which was ruined by the *Normans* in the Year 845.

*Lesche*, *Letia*, a small River in the Diocess of *Liege*, which falls into the *Maes* a little above *Dinant*.

*Lesina*, *Pharia*, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*, thirteen German miles long, and almost three in breadth, seated about four from *Spalato*, to the South-West, which has a Town of the same Name, in the North-East part of the Island, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. The *Sclavonians* call this Isle *Huar*. Mr. *Wheeler* in his Travels p. 24. saith it is very high Rocky and Mountainous, and by computation one hundred miles in compass. It has a good Haven at the South end of the Isle, the Town whereof is called by the Name of the Isle, this represents a Theatre, the Figure of which he gives us. It appears very beautiful to those that enter the Port, being built in several degrees one above another, according to the rising of the ground, having a Cittadel on the top of a steep Rock, backed with exceeding high Mountains, and lying open to the South, but the Harbour is secured by the Rocks against it, &c. It is deep enough too for Ships of any Rate, and Bread and Wine are cheap. Their chiefest Trade is the Fisting of *Sardelli*,

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which are like *Anchovies*; over against it lies *Lissa*, a small Island. *Spalato*, (saith he) lies from this Town thirty miles to the North, and *Lissa* the same distance to the South.

*Lesnow*, *Lesnovia*, a small Town in *Wolhinia* in *Poland*, fifteen miles South of *Lucka*, or *Luceoria*, where *John Cassimir* King of *Poland*, in the Year 1651. defeated the *Cossacks*, and slew twenty thousand of them.

*Lesteiocori*, *Lechaum*, the Haven of *Corinth*, upon the Gulph of *Lepanto*.

*Lessines*, or *Lessen*, *Lessina*, a small City in *Hainault*, upon the River *Dender*, *Tenera*, in the Confines of *Flanders*, five Leagues from *Brussels* to the West.

*Letrim*, a County of the Province of *Conaught* in *Ireland*. It lies between the County of *Sleigo* to the North, and *Roscomen* to the West, and *Longford* to the South, and *Cavan* to the East. It takes its Name from the Castle of *Letrum*, on the West side of this County, and there is besides it no place of any Note. This County is full of Hills, which afford plenty of Grass, and from thence abounds with Cattle above belief.

*Lettau*, the same with *Garnsey*, an Island on the Coast of *Normandy*.

*Letten*, or *Leitland*, *Litlandia*, a considerable part of *Livonia*, the Western part of which, which is the greatest, is under the King of *Sweden*, and the Eastern under the Duke of *Moscovy*. The principal City is *Riga*, on the North it has *Esthonia*, on the West the Bay of *Riga*.

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*Riga*, on the South *Semigallia*, parted from it by the River *Dwina*, and on the East the Dominions of the Duke of *Moscovy*.

*Lettere*, *Letteranum*, a small City which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, seated in the Hither Principate, upon a Hill, about three miles from the *Tyrrenian* Sea, and the same distance from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavoro*, fifteen miles South of *Naples*.

*Leucate*, *Leucata*, a small Town in *Languedoc*, in the Confines of *Roussillon*, seated upon a Lake of the same Name, and which had heretofore a Castle, which is now destroyed; near this place the *Spaniards* received a great overthrow from the *French* in the Year 1637.

*Leuchtemberg*, *Leuchtemberga*, a Castle in *Nortgow*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which is the Capital of a *Langravate*, seated upon an Hill near the River and Town of *Pfreimbt*, one German mile from the River *Nab*, which falls into the *Danube*, a little above *Ratisbone*. The Territory is but small that belongs to it, yet was subject only to its own *Landgrave*, till the Year 1646. when the Males of that Family failing, it fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who still has it.

*Leudrac*, *Vuldraca*, a small River of *France*, in *Autunois*, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*.

*Leubin*, a Lake and a Castle in the South part of *Scotland*, in the County of *Fife*; this Castle belonged to the *Douglasses*, Earls of *Morton*, and in it the famous Princess

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*Mary*, Queen of the *Scots*, and Dowager of *France*, was Imprisoned by her own Subjects in the Year 1567. there is also a River of the same Name, which falls into the Fyrth of *Edenburg*, by *Wemmis* Castle.

*Leutkirchen*, or *Leutkirch*, *Esstodurus*, a small Imperial Free City, in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Eschach*, which a little lower falls into the *Iler*, which last falls into the *Danube* at *Ulm*, three German miles from *Memmingen* to the South, and ten from *Ulm*, and six from the Lake of *Constance* to the East, in the Territory of *Algow*.

*Leutmeritz*, *Litomerium*, a City of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Litomiersk*; and by the Germans *Leutmeritz*, and *Letomeritz*. It stands upon the *Elbe* eight miles from *Prague* to the North, and ten from *Dresdin*. This was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander VII*. in the Year 1655.

*Leweck*, *Levecum*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Cambay*, in the *East-Indies*.

*Lewroux*, *Leroux*, *Leprosium*, a small City in *le Berry* in *France*, two Leagues from *Bourges* to the West.

*Lewes*, a Town in *Suffex*, which is esteemed one of the biggest in that County. In the Year 1263. here was a bloody Battle near this place between *Henry III*. and the *Barons*, in which the Lords prevailed at last against the King, and forced him to a disadvantageous Peace. This Town is in the South part of the County, upon

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on a River that hath no Name, almost six miles from the Sea-shoar to the South, twenty five from *Winshelsey* to the West.

*Lewemberg*, a Sovereignty in *Pomerania*. See *Lawenburg*.

*Lewenburg*. See *Lemburg*, a City in *Poland*.

*Lewis*, *Leogus*, *Haraia*, a great Island on the West of *Scotland*, which extends almost from 58 to 59 deg. of Lat. and lies sixty five English miles directly West from *Rowstoir Affyn*, the most Western Cape of *Affinshire* in *Scotland*. This is the largest of all the *Hebrides*, said to be sixty miles in length, and thirty broad. The Inhabitants of this and all the other Western Isles, do much resemble the Wild *Irish*, being rude, and uncivilized, and will hardly indure any Government or Law, and these belonging heretofore to the Kingdom of *Norway* were by *Magnus* King of that Country, sold to *Alexander III*. King of *Scotland*, and were never thought worth the disciplining.

*Leybnitz*, *Savaria*, *Polybianum*, once a City of the Upper *Pannonia*, now a small Village of *Stiria*, upon the River *Sack*, which a little lower falls into the *Mure*, four German miles from *Gratz* to the East.

*Leyden*, *Lugdunum Batavorum*, is a great City in the State of *Holland*, mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*. It is seated upon the old Stream of the *Rhine*, and is the Capital of *Rheinlandt*, near the Lake of *Harlem*, three Leagues from *Delft*, and seven from *Amsterdam*, *Dort*, and *Utrecht*. This is perhaps the most populous and wealthy

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City in all *Holland*, next *Amsterdam*. In the *Roman* times, the *Prætor* of the Empire for the *Belgick Gaul*, resided here with one of the Legions. It is situate in a Plain and Low Country, and has many Channels of Water passing through it, so that the City is divided into thirty one Islands, which are joined by one hundred and forty five Bridges each to other: one hundred and four of which are built with Stone, there lie about it most beautiful Meadows and Gardens, and the Air of this City is reputed the best of all *Holland*. As this was one of the first Cities which revolted from the *Spaniards* in 1572. so it was one of the first that felt their fury, for they having besieged *Harlem* in the Year 1573. without any success, in the year following they sat down before *Leyden*, and had reduced it to great extremity when the Prince of *Orange* let loose upon them the Waters which the Dams restrained before, and by the same stratagem brought relief to *Leyden*, and ruin on the *Spanish Army*; and the year following, Feb. 8. 1575. opened the University there, to reward their Valor, and recompence their losses.

*Leye*, *Legia*, a River in the Low Countries, called by the *French* *Lis*. It ariseth in *Artois*, by the Castle of *Luburg*, and watering *Airen*, and *S. Venaut*, it enters *Flanders* at *Stegers*, and passeth by *Armentiers*, *Menene*, and *Cortryck*, to *Gant*, where it falls into the *Schelde*.

*Leyne*, *Lynius*, *Leinius*, a River in the Lower *Saxony*, which ariseth in the Territory of *Emsfeld* or *Eschfeld*, near *Heiligenstad*, and flowing

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ing through the Dukedom of *Brunswick* by *Göttingen*, *Lymbeck* and *Aifeld*; at *Saxstede* it enters the *Inders*, and so by *Hannover*, and *Newstad*, falls into the *Aler*. This River in the old Maps is called *Whum*.

*Leipsick*, *Lupfurdum*, *Lipsia* *Lyppia*, a City of Germany in *Misnia*, in the Lower Saxony, which has a Celebrated Mart upon the River *Pleiss*, under the Elector of Saxony, twelve German miles from *Dresden* to the West, and sixteen from *Magdeburg* to the South. It has a Castle called *Pleisenburg*, and an University opened here by *Frederick Marquess of Misnia*, in the Year 1409. upon the Banishment of the followers of *Ferome* of *Prague* from that City, four thousand of those Students retiring to this City. In the Year 1520. *Luther* Disputed here with *Eccius* against the Popes Supremacy, soon after which the City imbraced the Reformation. In the Year 1547. this City which then belonged to *Maurice Duke of Saxony*; was besieged by *John* the Elector of that House, in the Month of *January*, *Maurice* (though a Protestant) having joined with the Emperor against the rest of the *Augustane* Princes, who had taken Arms for the defence of their Religion and Liberty, against *Charles V.* and although the City was not then taken yet it was much defaced by the Battery, and its Suburbs burnt. In the Year 1630. *Gustavus Adolphus* gave the Forces of *Ferdinand II.* a great defeat near this place. And in 1642. the *Swedes* again defeated the Forces of *Ferdinand III.* un-

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der the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, and *Piccolomineo*, and thereupon the City was forced to yield it self to the Victorious *Swedes*. This City is not great, but then it is rich, by reason of its Mart twice every year, and the great concourse of Students to this University.

*Leyte*, *Leyta*, *Lutis*, a River of *Austria*, which washing the Town *Murck* under *Leyta*, in the Lower *Austria*, at *Altemburg* falls into the *Danube*, three Hungarian miles from *Presburg* to the South, and six from *Favarin*.

*Lez*, *Ledum*, *Liria*, a River of *Languedoc*, it ariseth three miles above *Montpellier*, and a little beneath it falls by the Lake of *Maguelne*, into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

The *Lezard Point*, *Danmni-orum Promontorium*, a Cape on the Southern part of *Cornwall*, which is the most South-West Point of that County.

*Lhon*. See *Lippe*, a River of Germany.

*Lhundain*, the *Welsh* Name of *London*.

*Lhydam*, the Name of *Bretagne*, a Province in *France*, in some of the Writers of the middle Ages.

*Liacura*, *Parnassus*, a Mountain in *Greece*, in *Achaia*.

*Liamone*, *Pitamus*, or *Ticarius*, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

*Lianne*, *Liana*, *Ehna*, a small River in *Picardy* in *France*, which ariseth in the Confines of *Arton*, and flowing through the County of *Blagne*, by the Capital City of it, falls into the *British* Sea.

*Liaflo*, *Liguidon*, a Sea-Port on the East of *Sardinia*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea. Li-

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*Libano*, *Libanus*, the greatest and best known Mountain in *Syria*, which alone produceth the Cedar Tree in that Country. It beginneth between the Confines of *Arabia*, and *Damascus*, and ends at the *Mediterranean* Sea near *Tripoli*, having run from East to West one hundred and twenty five miles; it is the oftenest mentioned of any Mountain in the sacred Scriptures, exceeding high, and very far spread, but then it is fruitful and pleasant, and was the Northern Boundary of the Holy Land, and the Mother of the River *Jordan*.

*Libaw*, *Liba*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Curland*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which has an Haven upon the *Baltick* Sea, in the Confines of *Samogitia*, eighteen German miles from *Memel*, or *Cloupede* in *Prussia*; and twenty five from *Mittaw* the Capital of *Semigallia*, to the West: this Town was often taken and retaken in the late Wars between the *Swedes* and *Poles*, but at last by the Treaty of *Olive-Kloster*, in the Year 1660. it was restored to the Duke of *Curland*.

*Lichfield*, *Lichfeldia*, a City which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, seated in the County of *Stafford*, twenty four English miles from *Leicester* to the West, ten from *Stafford* to the North-East, and sixteen from *Coventry* to the North-West. It is a low seated, beautiful, and large City, divided into two parts by a clear Brook, which yet is crossed by Causeways, with Sluces in them for the passage of the Water; that part which lies on the South side of

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this Water, is the greater by far, and divided into several Streets: the North part though less, has the Cathedral Church, the Close encompassed with a strong Wall, in which are the Prebends Houses, and the Bishops Palace, to beget it a due respect: this has been a Bishops See very long, for in the Year of our Lord 606. *Oswius* King of *Northumberland*, having Conquered the then Pagan *Mercians*, Instituted this a Bishoprick, and settled *Divina* as Bishop here, to instruct them in the Christian Faith; and his Successors were in such esteem with the following Kings of *Mercia*, that they did not only obtain large Possessions for the maintaining the Dignity of this See, but they were also reputed the Primates of *Mercia*, and Archbishops. And *Ladulph* one of them, had a Pall sent him as such, upon the Golden solicitations of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, about the Year 779. But this Dignity lasted not long, for it died with this King and Archbishop. A Synod held in the Year 1075. Ordaining, that the Bishops Sees for the future, should be settled in the greatest Cities, *Peter* Bishop of *Lichfield*, removed this to *Chester*; *Robert Lindsey* another of them removed it to *Coventry*; and *Roger Clinton* a third Bishop, in the Year 1148. began the beautiful Cathedral here, and rebuilt the Castle, which is now intirely ruined. The Close of this City was Garrisoned for the King, but the Lord *Brook* a zealous *Parliamentarian* coming before it March 2. 1642. though the General was slain, and so paid

dear for his disloyalty, yet the place was taken by that party. The 12. of that Month, the Kings Forces return'd again to it, and besieged it the second time, and April 8. after a defeat of three thousand that came to the Relief of it at *Hopton Heath*, it was again Surrendered to Prince *Rupert*. How long it continued in the Kings hands I know not, but I find it taken by Storm by the King May 30. 1645. and retaken by Treaty, June 18. in the same year, by *Fairfax*, after the fatal Battle of *Naseby*. Its Long. is 21. 20. Lat. 52. 42. Dr. *Thomas Wood*, the present Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was Consecrated July 2. 1671. and is the LXXVII Bishop. Sir *Edward Henry Lee*, created Baron of *Spellessburg*, and Viscount *Guarendon*, was made Earl of *Lichfield*, June 5. 1674.

*Lico*, *Lycus*, a River of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which watereth *Laodicea*, and falls soon after into the *Meander*. See *Laodicea*.

*Licosia*, *Ledrensis Urbs*, the same with *Nicosia*, the principal City of the Island of *Cyprus*, which is an Archbishops See, and is seated in the midst of the Island.

*Licothomo*. See *Scotussa*, a City of *Theffalia*.

*Lida*, a small Town which has a strong Castle built on a Rock, and is the Capital of a small Territory in the Palatinate of *Vilna*, in *Lithuania*, under the Kingdom of *Poland*. It stands upon the River *Deta*, ten Polish miles from *Vilna* South, and seven from *Novogrod*; and was severely handled by the *Moscovites* in the Year 1655.

*Liddedale*, a small County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*, which takes its Name from a River that runs through it. It is bounded on the North with *Tivedale*, on the West with *Annadale*, on the South with *Cumberland*, and on the East with *Northumberland*.

*Lidkioping*, *Lidkiopinga*, a small City in *Westrogothia*, a Province in *Sweden*, upon the Lake of *Wener*, and the River *Lid*, three miles from *Marystad* to the West, forty five from *Daleburg*, and thirty from *Falkop* to the North.

*Liege*, *Leodium*, a City of *Germany*, which *Lipsius* calls *Leodicum*; the Writers of the middle Ages *Legia*; the Inhabitants *Luyck*; the Germans *Luttyck*; and the French *Liege*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*; a great and populous City, built upon the *Maes*, and annexed to the Low Countries, yet it is a German City in the Circle of *Westphalia*, and under the Protection of its own Bishop. It stands fifteen miles from *Cologn* to the West, five from *Aquisgrane*, ten from *Louvain*, and three from *Maestricht* to the South. It had a very strong Castle, which was ruined by the French. Though it is in the Protection of its own Bishop, yet it is a Free Imperial City. It was heretofore a pleasant Village situate in the Woods and Hills, amongst sweet Springs, which fell down from those Hills, and was frequently visited by *Landebart* Bishop of *Tongres*, and where he was afterwards slain by *Dodon* a Servant of *Pepin* King of *France*. The See

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was first settled at *Tongres*, from thence removed to *Maestricht*, and at last by *S. Fuchbartus* one of these Bishops, was settled here at *Liege*. It takes this Name from a small River which there falls into the *Maes*; a vast part of the ground within its Walls is not built, but is employed in Vineyards, and Orchards, and is withal so very fruitful, that it may contend with *Sicily*. In this City *Charles the Great*, kept his Christmas in the Year 769. *Henry IV.* died here of Grief in 1107. *Henry VI.* reduced this City, being then in Rebellion, in the Year 1191. It is supposed by some to be built by *Ambrax* a German Prince, mentioned by *Julius Caesar*. It suffered much from the Normans; much also from one of the Dukes of *Brabant*, who in 1212. took this City, and suffered it to be Plundered six days together: in the XV. Century, *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, taking advantage of their disagreement in the Election of a Bishop, grievously afflicted it, in the Year 1468. and destroyed a part of it: and in this last Age it has been ill treated by its Bishops; and the French taking it by surprize in the year 1675. the next year after ruined the Castle; so that it is no great wonder, if after all these Calamities, the number of its Inhabitants are diminished.

The Bishoprick of *Liege*, or *Luyck*, is a part of the Circle of *Westphalia*, though annexed to the Spanish Netherlands; its old Inhabitants were the *Eburones*, of old called *Tungri* also. It is bounded on the East and South by the Dukedoms of *Limburg*, and *Lux-*

*emburg*, on the West by *Brabant*, and the Earldom of *Namur*, and on the North by the Upper *Guelderland*. *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, and *Hainault*, have every one of them aggrandised themselves with the Spoils of this Diocese. The principal City is *Liege*, the rest are *Dinant*, *S. Truyen*, *Huy*, *Mafesch*, and *Tongres*; besides these, it contained fifty two Baronies, eighteen walled Towns, and four hundred Villages, being no less populous than fruitful. It is thirty one miles long, and fifteen broad; the Valleys produce plenty of Grains, the Plains of Corn, and the Hills of Wines, and even the Mountains have their Quarries of Marble, and Mines of Lead, Iron, and Brimstone, and Pit-Coal in abundance. And its Forests afford it all sorts of Venison in great plenty; besides the *Maes* which runs the whole length of this Country, it has fourteen other Rivers, some of which are very considerable, which besides the enriching of the Lands, and promoting Trade, afford them a great plenty of Fish, and after all, the Air is very temperate and healthful.

*Lier*, *Ledo*, a River in the Low Countries.

*Liere*, *Lier*, a very strong Town in *Brabant*, in the District of *Antwerp*, seated upon the great *Nethe*, which falls two miles further to the South into the *Ruypel*. This Town is under the Spaniards, and is a Frontier against the *Hollanders*, two miles from *Mechelen* to the North, six from *Brussels* to the North-West, and three from *Antwerp* to the East. It is naturally very strong

by its Situation, and made much more so by Art.

*Lieffe*, a small Town in *Laonnois* County in *Picardy*, famous for the Devotions there paid to the Virgin *Mary*.

*Lieuvin*, a District belonging to the City of *Lisieux* in *Normandy*, which lies between *Auge* to the West; the Mouth of the *Seine* to the North, the Territory of *Roan* to the East, and the Territory of *Ouche* to the South. This was the Seat of the *Lexovii*, a *Gaulish* Tribe, and is now called *Lexoviensis Ager*, from them.

*Lignitz*, *Lignitia*, *Lignitium*, *Hegermatia*, a City of *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Katzbach*, *Catus*, which falls into the *Oder*, not two miles from *Fawer* to the North, five from *Glogaw*, and seven from *Wratisslaw*. It was heretofore under a Duke of its own, together with a small Territory belonging to it, and has a noble Castle at this day.

*Ligor*, *Ligorium*, a City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malaca*, near the Bay of *Siam*, in the middle between the City of *Judia*, *Udia*, or *Odida*, the Capital of that Kingdom, and to the North, and *Malaca* to the South, three hundred and eighty miles from either, it has a good Harbour.

*Ligorne*, *Livorno*, *Ligurnus*, *Liburnus*, *Leghorn*, an ancient and Celebrated Sea-Port, mentioned by *Polybius*, *Antoninus* and *Cicero*. It is called by the *Italians* *Livorno*; by the *English* *Legorne*; by the *French* *Ligourne*; and is seated in the Territory of *Pisa*, on the West of *Ita-*

*ly*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*, in a Plain fifteen miles from *Pisa* to the South, and ten from the Mouth of the *Arno*, forty from *Piombino* to the North, and sixty from *Florence* to the South West. There belongs to it a large and a safe Haven, which is very much frequented by Merchants; and the Great Duke to secure the Wealth and Trade of it, has built three strong Forts upon it. This City belonged heretofore to the States of *Genoua*. But *Cosmus de Medices* Duke of *Flrence*, had it from them in exchange for *Serezana*, being then a poor despicable Village, and not much inhabited, by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air, corrupted by the Marshes near it. *Francis* and *Ferdinando*, two of his Successors having improved its condition, by making it a free Port, at a time when the *Genouese* had excessively increased their Imposts upon the Merchants, built the three Forts, and Walled the Town, and built in it also a Noble Palace for the Governour, and for the reception of foreign Ambassadors, with a large *Arsenal*, or *Magazin*. It has two Havens, the greater which is extremely large, safe, and convenient for Ships of any Burthen, and the lesser called *Darse*, is of some use for smaller Ships. See *Du Val Voyage d'Ital.*

*Linslandt*. See *Livonia*.

*Lilers*, *Lilerium*, a Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Navez*, seven Leagues from *Arras* to the North.

*Lille*, *Insula*, a City in *Flanders*, called by the Inhabitants *Lysfel*; by the *English* *Lisle*; by the *Italians* *Lida*; which is the Capital of *Flan-*

*Flandria Gallica*; and is a great, strong, populous place, and well Traded; *Lewis XIV.* the present King of *France*, took this from the *Spaniards* in the Year 1667. It lies five Leagues from *Ipre* to the South, six from *Doway*, four from the Borders of *Artois*, and five from *Tournay*. It was built by *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders*, in the Year 1007. *Baldwin* the Pious his Son, being born here, favoured it very much, and on that account Walled it in the Year 1066. and built also in it a Magnificent Church and a delicate Monastery there is (saith *L. Guicciardin*) a good Castle in it, and the Ruins of the old Castle called *Buck*, in which the Governours for the ancient *French* Kings resided, which were then called the *Foresters* of *Flanders*. This City was taken and burnt by *Philip II.* King of *France*, about the Year 1185. being rebuilt, it was again taken and harrassed by *Philip IV.* about the Year 1304. Since then it is much increased, saith the same Author, by the industry of the Inhabitants, who imploy themselves mostly in weaving Silks, so that it is raised to be the third City in the Low Countries after *Antwerp* and *Amsterdam*.

*Lille*, *Illa*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*, which ariseth in the Province of *Limosin*, and flowing through *Perigort*, watereth *Perigueux*, (*Vesuna*) the Capital of that County, and *Mucidan*: and at *Coutra* entertains the *Dorme*, *Dormia*, from *Aubeterre*, and then a little beneath *Libourne* falls into the *Dordonne* seven miles above its conjunction with the *Garonne*.

*Lillo*, *Lilloa*, a strong Fort built by the *Hollanders* upon the *Schelde*, two Leagues beneath *Antwerp* to the North, and one League above *Sanvliet*, or *Sanflit* to the South, and four from *Bergen op Zoom*. At this Fort all Ships that pass up the River to *Antwerp*, are by the Treaty of *Munster* to stop.

*Lima*, or *Los Reyes*, *Lima*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Peru*, a beautiful, great, and well Traded City, and the See of an Archbishop. It was built in the Year 1535. by *Francis Pizarro* a *Spaniard*, in the Valley of *Lima*, called by the Natives *Rimac*. The Viceroy of of this Kingdom resides here, and this and other advantages have made it very great, though it be all built with Timber, and an open unwall'd Town. It stands upon a River of the same Name, one mile from the *Pacifick Ocean*, and two from its own Harbour called *Callao de Lima*, one hundred and twenty from *Cusco*, the old Metropolis of this Kingdom as *Jo. Laët* saith. It is under the King of *Spain*, and has an University opened here in 1614. Long. 296. 40. Lat 23. 30.

*Lima*, *Lamia*, a River in *Portugal*, which washeth the Town of *Viana de Foiz de Lima*, six Leagues from *Braga* to the West, and then falls into the Ocean.

*Limaine*, *Limane* or *Limania*, a small Territory in *Auvergne*, which for the greatest part of it is contained in that Province. It is very well watered, and wonderfully fruitful, being a Plain upon the River *Allier*, extending from North to South 12 miles, near and below *Clermont*.

*Limat*,



*Limat, Limmat, Limagus, Lindimagus*, a River in *Switzerland*, which ariseth in the County of *Sargans*, or *Sarganserlandt*, and runneth North through the Lake of *Riva*, and then through that of *Zurich*, after which it watereth *Zurich*, and *Baden*, and a little lower falls into the *Aar*, the chief River of *Switzerland*.

*Limburg*, a Duchy and Town in the Low Countries. The Duchy though one of the XVII Provinces, is not great. It lies between the Duchy of *Fuliers* to the East and North, and the Bishoprick of *Liege* to the West and South. It had heretofore Dukes of its own, but upon the Death *Walrame* the third (by *Dr. Heylin* called *Henry*) in the Year 1285. *Adolph* the next Heir sold it to *John Duke of Brabant*, who pretended at the same time a Right to it, as descended from *Margaret* a Daughter of *Henry Duke of Limburg*, which in the Year 1172. was Married to *Godfrey III. Duke of Brabant*. In 1293. *Reinold Earl of Gelders*, set up another title in the Right of *Ermingrade* his Wife, the Daughter of *Herman* late Duke of *Limburg*, but his Forces being defeated, and he taken Prisoner in the Battle of *Worancan*, he was forced to resign his Right to *John Duke of Brabant*, to regain his liberty, and from that time the Dukes of *Brabant* peaceably enjoyed it. The Earth is very fruitful as to Wheat, and Fewel, and it has excellent Mines of Iron, and one of Copperas. It contains but one hundred and twenty five Villages, whereof only five are Walled.

*Limburg, Limburgum*, the prin-

cipal City of the last mentioned Dukedom, is pleasantly seated upon a Hill by the River *Weser*, amongst shady Woods, in the Confines of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, six Leagues from that City to the East, seven from *Maestricht*, and four from *Aquisgrane* to the South. It had a very strong Castle, mounted upon a steep Hill, and of a difficult Access. The *Hollanders* took this City in the Year 1632. but the *Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1675. the *French* surprized it, and being forced to leave it in 1677. they destroyed the Castle, which now lies in Rubbish.

*Limne*, is a small Town seated in the Western Borders of the County of *Dorset*, next *Devonshire*, upon a steep Hill, and a River of the same Name, which hardly deserves the name of a Sea-Port, though it is frequented by Fishermen. It hath a Road sufficiently secured from the violence of the Winds by Rocks and high Trees. Yet is this Place a Corporation, Governed by a Major, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament: this small Town was defended by *Blake* against the Kings Forces in the late Parliamentary Rebellion to a wonder, though it has no other Fortifications than what Nature bestowed upon it. To this place also *Charles II.* after the Battle of *Worcester* retired, and was promised Passage for *France*, but deluded by the Master, and forced to seek it elsewhere. The same place proved more unfortunate to the late Duke of *Monmouth*, who on June 11. 1685. with about one hundred and twenty men surprized this Town,

Town, and began a Rebellion against *James II.* our present Sovereign, which was of short duration, unfortunate in all its events, and ended in the ruin of that Duke, being beheaded July 15. following, on Tower-Hill, in London.

*Limen, Palus Maotis*, a Branch or Bay of the *Euxine Sea*, on the East of the *Crim Tartary*, called also *Mar de Zabacce*, and *de Tana*, from the River *Tanais*, which falls into it.

*Limertek. Limericum*, a strong City in the Province of *Mounster*, but in the Confines of *Conaught*, seated upon the River *Shamon*, forty five miles from *Kilkenny* to the West, and thirty five from *Gallway* to the South. This City is the Capital of a County of the same Name, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashel*. The *Irish* called this place *Loumeagh*. It was first Conquered from the *Irish* by one *Raimond de Grosse*, an *English* man, after which one *Dunaid* an *Irish* Royolet of *Thomond*, burnt it. King *John* built the Castle, and the *English* in after times built an additional Town, and Walled it, securing it by Draw-Bridges, and whatever might contribute to the strength of it: what became of this Place in the beginning of the late *Irish* Rebellion I do not find, but when *Ireton* came before it in the Year 1651. to take it for the Parliamentarians, one *Hugh O-Neal*, a Valiant *Irish* man, and a good Commander, being intrusted with the Government of it by the Lord Lieutenant, it made the best defence, and slew more of the Parliamentarians, than any place in *Ire-*

land, and after a siege of three Months yielded upon Articles, when all their Victuals were spent. Thus that elegant, rich, populous City, which had thriven by her vicinity to the Ocean, and that Noble River, and which had such excellent Fortifications; presuming upon her Wealth, and not agreeing with her Garrison, nor dutifully complying with the Commands of her Governours, fell in less time, and with less expence of Blood into the hands of her Enemies, than she might otherwise have done. But however she had the consolation of seeing her Conqueror soon swept away by the Plague, which he found here when he forced the Town.

The County of *Limerick* is bounded on the North by the River *Shamon* and *Mysker*, which part it from *Clare* and *Ormond*, on the East it has the County of *Tipperary*, on the South that of *Cork*, and on the West that of *Kerry*. A fertile County (saith *Mr. Cambden*) and full of people, but able to shew few places of any account. The Western side is Mountainous, but the rest Plain.

*Limino, Lemene, Romatinum*, a River of *Friuli*, which ariseth out of the *Carnick Alpes*, and washing *Concordia*, an old ruined City, twenty seven miles from *Aquileja* to the East, falls into the *Venetian Gulph*.

*Limoges, Lemovicum urbs*, a City which is the Capital of the Province of *Limosin* in *France*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*; it is a great and populous City, seated amongst Hills,

by the River *Vienne*, which falls into the *Loyre*, three Leagues above *Samur*, twenty Leagues from *Angoulême* to the East, twenty five from *Poitiers* to the North-East, thirty four from *Cabors* to the North, and forty from *Bordeaux*. This City was taken by the *Black Prince* in the year 1371.

*Limosin, Lemovicensis Provincia*, is a Province of *France*, in the Generalité of *Aquitain*, which is part of what was possessed by the *Lemovices*. It is a great and a populous Province, and is divided into two parts, called the Upper and the Lower; on the North tis bounded by *la Marche*, on the East by *Auvergne*, on the South by *Cabors*, and on the West by *Perigord*, and *Angoumois*: Foreigners do sometimes include *la Marche* in this Province. The principal Cities are *Limoges*, *Tulle*, *Brive*, and *Uzerche*.

*Limoux, Limosium*, a City of *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aude*, [*Atax*] one League beneath *Alet* to the North, three from *Carcassone* to the South, and six from *Mirepoix* to the East. It is built amongst the Hills, well peopled and belongs to the Diocess of *Narbonne*.

*Linceo*, and *Lincen, Lincestis*, a River of *Macedonia*.

*Linchiang*, a City of the Kingdom of *China*, in the Province of *Quamsi*, upon the River *Can*, at the foot of the Mountains, which is esteemed the eighth City of that Province.

*Linck*, or *Lincken*, a Fort in *Flanders*, in the District of *Bourbourg*, upon the River *Coime*, one

League from *Bourbourg* to the North-East, and two from *Audomar* to the North, which was taken by the *French* in the year 1676. and is still in their Hands.

*Lincoln, Lincolnia, Lindum*, a City seated on the North side of the River *Witham*, almost in the Centre of the County to which it gives Name, is a large, well built, populous City, standing on the side of an Hill; near the River, whereas *LINDUM*, the old *Roman* Town, stood on the very top of this Hill, where the Ditches, and Rampier are still visible. In this Town the Valiant *Britan, Vortimer*, died in the year 456. being Poisoned by *Rowena*, the Daughter of *Hengist*, and Wife of *Vortiger*. The *Saxons*, having after this ruined *Lindum*, and built *Lincoln* nearer the River, about the times when *Paulinus* first Preached the Christian Faith to them. After this the *Danes* destroyed it twice. In the time of *Edward* the Confessor here was one thousand and seventy Mansions. And then in the *Norman* times no City in *England* was more Rich or Populous, as *Will. of Malmsbury* acquaints us. And *Will.* the Conqueror thought fit to build here a very strong Castle to awe the Inhabitants, and *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, at the same time removed the See hither, and built the Cathedral. In the Reign of *Edward III.* it was made a Mart or Staple. King *Stephen* was overcome and taken Prisoner near this City, in the year 1140. But *Henry III.* had better success here, and took the City, when

when it was defended by the Barons against him, under Prince *Lewis*, in the year 1217. and forced *Lewis* to flee to *London*, and soon after into *France*. Though this City had never felt any considerable Calamity of many Ages, yet *Mr. Camden* observes that of fifty Churches standing within an hundred years of his time, there were only eighteen left. Its Long. 22. 52. Lat. 53. 12. The Learned Dr *Thomas Barlow*, is the present Bishop of this Diocess, and is the sixty eighth Bishop: he was Consecrated June 27. 1675.

*Lincolnshtre*, is bounded on the North by the *Humber*, and the *British* Sea, on the East by the same Sea, and part of *Norfolk*, on the South by *Cambridge*, *Northampton*, and *Rutlandshire*, on the West by *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, and *Yorkshire*. It is a very large County, extending in length from North to South almost sixty Miles, and carrying in places thirty in breadth, fruitful in Corn and Grass, thick set with Towns, and well watered with Rivers. The old Inhabitants of this County were the *Coritani*. The present Earl of this County is *Edward Lord Clinton*, who succeeded in the year 1667. and is the fifth of this Family that has born this Title, and the sixteenth Earl. *Edward Fines*, Lord *Clinton*, Lord Admiral, having obtained this Honor from Queen *Elizabeth*, in the year 1565.

*Lincopen, Lincepia*, a City of *Sweden*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal* in *Ostro-Gothia*, between *Soderkoping*

to the East, and *Waderna* to the West, twenty eight German Miles from *Stockholm* to the South-West, and almost eight East from the Lake of *Veter*. Long. 32. 48. Lat. 58. 3. The City is very small and inconsiderable.

*Lindaw, Lindavia, Philyra*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in an Island in the Lake of *Constance*, but joyned to the Continent by a Bridge two hundred and ninety Paces long. It is an Imperial and Free City, situate in the borders of *Switzerland*, eight Miles from *Constance* to the North-East, and grew up out of the ruins of *Æschach*, a place near to it. This is a very strong City, both by its Site, and by Art, and therefore the more easily repelled the Forces of Count *Wrangel* the Swedish General, who in the year 1647. besieged it. The beginning of this City was a Monastery, built here by *Adelbert Rorbuck*, a Kinsman of *Charles* the Great, in the year 810. This occasioned the building of a Village, and the Site being pleasant, fruitful, and convenient, it grew up by degrees to a City. It was at first subject to the Abbess: after that to the Dukes of *Schwaben*, and obtained its Privileges from *Rudolphus I. Frederick III.* and *Sigismund*.

*Lindo, Lindus*, a Sea-Port Town in the Isle of *Rhodes*, the Christian Inhabitants of which, can bring about twenty good and large Ships into the *Grand Seigniors* service.

*Lindsey*, one of the three parts of the County of *Lincoln*, containing all the Northern parts from the

the River *Witham* to the *Humber*, and from the Ocean to *Trent*. This was in the year 1626. by *Charles I.* made an Earldom, and granted to *Robert Bartie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, who died in the Bed of Honor at *Edge-Hill* October 23. 1642. he being the Kings General in that Battle. The present Earl is *Robert Bartie*, the third of this Family, and succeeded in the year 1666.

*Lingen*, *Lingo*, a strong Town in *Westphalia*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name, under the Prince of *Orange*, upon the River *Ems*, forty five Miles from *Münster* to the North, and fifty five from *Emden* to the South. The County that belongs to it, lies in the Bishoprick of *Münster*, and is very small. It belonged to the *Spaniards* in the time of *Charles V.* but is now in the Hands of the Prince of *Orange*.

*Linlithgo*, *Linlithquo*, *Lithquo*, *Lindum*, a Town and a County in the South of *Scotland*. The Town standeth on the South side of the Fyrth of *Edinburgh*, twenty two Miles from that City to the West. This place, as *Mr. Cambden* saith, is called *Lindum* by *Ptolemy*, and it takes this Name from a great Lake in this small County, and from that ancient, the present Name is derived.

*Lintz*, *Aurelianum*, *Lentia*, the Capital City of the Upper *Austria*, which is small but populous, seated upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge, and in it a magnificent Castle, to which the

Emperors of the House of *Austria*, have frequently retired for their Pleasure, and Divertisement. It stands six German Miles from *Passau* to the East, and twenty four from *Vienna* to the West. *Dr. Brown* gives this account of this place: It is not very great, but as neat and handsom a City as most in Germany. There is in it a very great Market-Place, with never a bad House in it; the whole Town is built of a very white free Stone, and the Castle upon the Hill is of a Modern building, and very large, there is also a Bridge over the *Danube*: The Imperial Forces Rendezvouzed here when *Solyman* came to *Vienna*, in the year 1532. This was also besieged by the Peasants of *Austria*, in the time of *Ferdinand II.* they having got a body together of forty thousand Men, and many pieces of Ordnance, but were stoutly repulsed after many Assaults, and at last overcome by *Papenheim*.

*Lintz*, *Lentium*, a small Town upon the *Rhine*, in the Diocess of *Cologne* in *Westerwaldt*, five Miles beneath *Coblentz* to the North, six from *Cologne*, in the borders of the Dukedom of *Fuliers*.

*Lintzgow*, *Lentinensis Populus*, a part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*.

*Lion*, a City in France. See *Lyon*.

*Lipari*, *Liparæ*, a knot of small Islands being seven in number, belonging to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and they lie in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, about thirty Miles to the North-West of the Island, and the same distance

from *Calabria* to the West. Though they belong to *Sicily*, yet *Charles V.* for his convenience attributed them to the Kingdom of *Naples*: but in the year 1609. they were restored to *Sicily*, and at this day are holden by the King of *Spain* as a part of it.

*Lippa*, a City of *Transylvania*, which is under the *Turks*, seated upon the River *Maron*, which falls in the *Tibiscus* at *Segedin*. It stands five Hungarian Miles from *Temeswar* to the North, and thirteen from *Alba Julia*, or *Weissenburgh* to the South-West. This City was taken in the year 1595. from the *Turks* by the Emperor.

*Lippe*, *Luppia*, a City of *Westphalia*, more commonly called *Lipstat*. It stands upon the River *Lippe*, three German Miles from *Paderborn* to the East, and is seated in Marshes, and in a bad Air; yet it is a Hanse Town, and very great, and the Capital of a County of the same Name. It was once too a Free Imperial City, and in length of time became exempt, and fell under the Jurisdiction of the Counts of *Lippe*, and by one of them was Mortgaged to the Duke of *Cleve* for eight thousand Marks of Silver, and was never since redeemed, but together with *Cleve* fell to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*.

The County of *Lippe* is a part of the Circle of *Westphalia*, and lies between the Bishoprick of *Paderborn*, the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and the County or Earldom of *Ravensberg*. It is under

its own Count, (the principal Town excepted) whose Residence is at *Lemgow*, who has also a part of the Earldom of *Schaumburgh*, which was not long since granted to him by *Maurice Landgrave of Haffia*.

The *Lippe*, *Lupias*, *Luppia*, is a River of Germany, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Mela*. It ariseth in a Village called *Lippspitzsch*, near *Paderborn*, and running Westward watereth *Lippe*, or *Lipstad*; separating the Diocess of *Münster* from the County of *Mark*; it passeth by *Ham*, *Dorsten* and *Wesel* into the *Rhine*, twelve Miles beneath *Cologne* to the North-West.

*Lippio*, *Hyppius*, a River of *Bithynia*, which falls into the *Euxine Sea*, near *Heraclea Ponti*.

*Lipuda*, *Aretas*, a River of *Calabria*, which falleth by the City of *Umbriatico*, into the *Ionian Sea*.

*Lire*, *Lira*, a Town in *Brabant*, seated upon a small River called *Nethe*. See *Liere* above, only let me add the Elogy given it by *L. Guicciardin*, *Lira elegans & amœnum Brabantiae oppidum, adeo ut multorum hujus Tractus Nobilium in otio degentium, à curis & turba jucundissimus sit recessus*. *Lire* is so beautiful and pleasant a Town of Brabant, that many of the Nobility thereof, make it their beloved recess from cares and crouds of Men.

*Lirio*, *Iris*, a River of *Cappadocia*, the same with *Casalmadi*.

*Lis*, *Lagia*, *Letia*, a River in *Flanders*. The same with *Leye*.

*Lisbon*,

*Lisbon, Oysippo, Uysippo*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and the Royal Seat of their Kings, and an Archbishops See. It has a large, safe, convenient Harbour, and a Castle built on a Hill by the *Tajo*, on the North side of which River the City stands two Leagues from the Ocean, and six from *Cabo di Rocca Sintra*. In Long. 11. 00. Lat. 38. 50. According to *Heylyn*, in Long. 9. 10. Lat. 38. 30. This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Alphonfus* King of *Portugal*, in the year 1147. It is the greatest City in all *Spain*, and is every day increasing.

*Lisieux, Lexobii, Lexovium, Neomagus*, a City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Tucca*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Roan*, a great and fine City, seated in a fruitful Country, five Leagues from the Shoars of the *British* Seas to the East, eighteen from *Roan* to the West, and ten from *Caen* to the East. The Country about it, is from it called the *Lieuvin*.

*Lismore, Lismora*, a small City in the Province of *Munster*, in the County of *Waterford*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashell*; but this Bishoprick was united to that of *Waterford*, in the year 1363. It stands upon the River *More*, fifteen Miles from the *Vergivian* Ocean, and twenty two from *Cashell*, and decays a p. ce.

*Lison, Casius*, a Mountain of *Syria*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, lying between *Cilicia* and *Phœnicia*, near *Antioch*, and

*Laodicea*. There is another Mountain by it, which is called the *Anticassus*, and a Country between them called heretofore *Cassolis*, in which are the Cities of *Antiochia, Seleucia, Laodicea, Epiphania, Marathus, Antaradus*, and some others; most of which are by the *Turks*, (now Masters of this Country) ruined. A Gentleman who had Travelled over this Country, informing me that it was little inhabited by any but the Wild *Arabs*, though prodigiously fruitful, and that he frequently met the ruins of great Cities, buried in their own Rubbish, whose memorial was perished with them.

*Lisonzo*. See *Isonzo*, a River of *Friuli*.

*Lissa*, an Island belonging to *Dalmatia*, thirty Miles South of *Lefina*.

*Listra, Lystra*, a City of *Lycæonia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. It lies forty Miles from *Cogni*, [*Iconium*] to the West, and was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Iconium*, but is now totally ruined and desolate.

*Lita, Lete*, a City of *Macedonia*, upon the Gulph of *Thessalonica*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Thessalonica*, and stands two Miles from it to the South.

*Lithquo*. See *Linlithgo*, a County and Town in *Scotland*.

*Lithuania*, a Province belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the Inhabitants, *Litwa*, by the Germans, *Littawen*, by the Poles, *Litwosky*, which was hereto-

heretofore a part of *Sarmatia Europæa*. This Country embraced the Christian Faith, in the year 1386. *Jagellon*, Duke of *Lithuania*, being made King of *Poland*, and in the year 1569. this Dukedom was for ever united to the Kingdom of *Poland*. It is bounded on the East by *Moscovy*, or great *Russia*, on the North by the same in part, and by *Livonia* and *Samogitia*, on the West by *Poland*, properly so called, and *Mazovia*, and on the South by *Red Russia*. The Dukedom of *Czernichow*, did heretofore belong to this Province, which is now under the *Russ*. The principal Cities are *Braslaw, Brest, Grodno, Minsko, Mohilow, Noovogrodeck, Poloczka, Troki, Wilne*, or *Vilna*, the Capital, and *Witebsk*. This is the greatest Province belonging to that Kingdom, it being in length from the River of *Polot* to *Dassow* two hundred and sixty German Miles, and in breadth between the *Niemen*, or *Memel*, and the *Nieper*, eighty; but then it is all overspread with Woods, Forests, and Marshes, which since the times of *Sigismund*, the first have yet been very much improved. The Air is exceeding cold, and the Inhabitants very barbarous.

*Livadia, Lebada, Crensa*, a City of *Ætolia*, which from this City is now called *Livadia*. It is seated upon a River, which falls into a Lake of the same Name, but was anciently called *Cephissus*. Mr. *Wheeler*, who had seen this place, saith, *It is an ancient City, and is still called by its ancient Name, the Greeks pronouncing B*

*as we do the V Consonant. The ancient buildings are yet remaining, and we found (saith he) several Inscriptions to the same purpose; it is situate about a pointed Hill, on the top of which is an old Castle, on the North side of the high Cliffs of a Mountain, of a moderate height, which I took to be part of the Helicon, till I found it afterwards parted from it by a Valley, therefore I now take it to be Mount Tilphusium. This City stands fifteen Leagues from Delphis, now Salona to the East. From this City all that part of Greece, which was anciently called Achaia, is now called Livadia, lying from Negropont in the East, to the Ionian Sea West, having Thessalia on the North, and the Gulph of Lepanto, the Hexamilia, and the Bay of Corinth on the South, in which stand Lepanto, Salona, Livadia, and Athens.*

*Livenza, Liguentia*, a River in the State of *Venice*, which riseth in the borders of *Bellunese*, and flowing South, separates the Marquisate of *Trevise* from *Friuli*, and then falls into the *Venetian* Gulph, twenty Miles from *Venice* to the South-East.

*Livonia*, called by the Inhabitants *Liesland*, by the Poles, *Inflanty*, by the French, *Livonie*: is a great and Cultivated Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, ever since it was taken from the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order, but the greatest part of it has since been taken from them by the *Swedes*: It is bounded on the North by the Bay of *Finland*, on the

the West with the Bay of *Riga*, (both parts of the *Baltick* Sea,) on the South with *Samogithia*, and *Lituania*, and on the East with *Ingria*, and *Pleskow*, two Provinces belonging to the *Russ*. It is divided into four Counties, *Esten Esthonia*, *Curland*, *Semigallen*, and *Letten*. *Esten* is under the *Swede*, and also *Letten*, except a little part towards the East, which the *Russ* have, *Curland* and *Semigallen*, are subject to a Duke, who is a *Feudatary* of the Crown of *Poland*; there belong to it also *Oesel*, and *Dagho*, two Islands in the *Baltick* Sea, which were possessed by the *Dane*, till in 1645. by a Treaty at *Bromsbro*, they were yielded to the *Swede*. The chief Towns in it are *Narva*, *Parnaw*, *Revel*, *Riga* the Capital, *Derpt* and *Wolmer*. Its length from *Narva* to *Memmel* is ninety German Miles: its breadth from the Sea to *Dodina* sixty. It produceth Wheat in abundance, which the *Dwina*, and *Narva*, bring down to *Riga*, and *Narva* for Exportation. Its Forests abound with wild Boars, Bears, &c. which come over the *Narva*, out of *Russia*. This People being then Barbarous, began to imbrace the Christian Faith about the year 1161. And *Meinradus* became their first Bishop in 1190. The way of *Instruction*, being thought too slow by his Successors, *Albertus*, one of them, Instituted an Order of Knights to Bang them into Christianity, which were called the *Livonian* Order; but in time united with the *Teutonick* in 1237. About the year 1525. these two Or-

ders were again parted by *Albert Duke of Brandenburg*, and *Sigismund King of Poland*, put an end to them in the year 1587.

*Livorno*. See *Legorne*.

*Lixaine*, *Liricinus*, a River in *Normandy*.

*Lizza*, *Laodicea*, a ruined City in *Syria*.

*Ulandaff*, *Landava*, a small City, and a Bishops See in the County of *Glamorgan*, in South *Wales*, seated upon the West side of the River *Taff*, three Miles to the North from the Sea. This Bishoprick was Founded by *German* and *Lupus*, two Holy French Bishops, about the year 522. And *Dubricius* a Holy Man, was made the first Bishop, to whom *Meuricke*, a British Lord, freely gave all the Land that lieth between the *Taff*, and the *Elei*. But one *Kitchin*, a Bishop about the time of the Reformation, so wasted the Revenue, that it will scarce maintain its Bishop. Dr. *William Beaw*, the seventy sixth Bishop, is the present Bishop of this See, and was Consecrated June 22. 1679. Its Long. is 16. 52. Lat. 51. 49.

*Lleleyda*, *Ilerda*, a City in *Catalonia*. See *Lerida*.

*Llobregat*, *Clodianus*, a small River of *Catalonia*, which springeth out of the *Pyrenean* Hills, near *Fonquere*, or *Funquera*, in the Confines of *Roussillon*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea near *Poret*, three Miles from *Leucate* to the North, and from *Narbone* two to the South. See *Fluvian*.

*Loanda*, a small Island on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Congo*, in which is the City of *St. Paulo*, with

with a large and safe Port, and a strong Castle, under the Dominion of the *Portuguese*, an hundred and eighty Miles from the Mouth of the River *Zaire* to the South. This City was taken by the *Dutch*, but Valiantly retaken by the *Portuguese*. The Bishop of *Angola* has his Residence in this City. Long. 34. 40. South Lat. 9. 10.

*Loango*, *Loangum*, a Kingdom in the West of the Lower *Aethiopia*, in *Africa*, between the Kingdom of *Congo* to the South, and *Bidfara* to the North.

*Lobach*, *Laubachus*, a small River which falls into the *Sambre*.

*Lobaw*, a small Town in *Poland*, in *Prussia Regia*, thirteen Miles from *Culme* to the East, in which is a Castle, wherein the Bishop of *Culme* for the most part resides, and is therefore often called the Bishop of *Lobaw*.

*Loches*, *Lochia*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Touaine*, upon the River *Indre*, seven Leagues from *Amboise* to the South, and twenty two from *Bourges*.

*Lochem*, *Lochemum*, a strong Town in *Guelderland*, under the *Hollanders*, in the Confines of *Over-Yssel*, and *Westphalia*, two Leagues from *Zutphen* to the East, this was taken by the *French* in 1672. and dismantled, and deserted in 1674.

*Locra*, a River of *Corfica*.

*Loda*, *Olda*, a River of *Aquitain*. See *Lor*.

*Locarno*, a Town in *Italy*, upon the Lake of *Verbanus*, now *Maggiore*, thirty Miles from *Como* to

the South-East, forty from *Novara*, and five from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Milan*. This is now under the *Swiss*, but was heretofore a part of the Duchy of *Milan*.

*Lodeves*, *Glanum*, *Lutecia*, a City of the Lower *Languedoc*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbone*, being raised to this Honour by Pope *John XXII*. It stands upon the River *Lergue*, at the Foot of Mount *Severnnes*, in the Borders of *Rovergue*, twelve Leagues from *Narbone* to the North.

*Lodi*, *Laus Pompeia*, a City, and Roman Colony, settled by *Pompeius Strabo*, the Father of *Pompey* the Great. After it became a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*. It is now a considerable Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, well Inhabited, and shews many foot-steps of a great antiquity. This is called *Lodi Vecchia*, and for shorter pronunciation, *Lodive*, that is Old *Lodi*, and it stands upon the Rivolet *Silaro*, five Miles from the New *Lodi* to the West, and was ruined by the Inhabitants of *Milan*, in the year 1158.

*Lodi*, or New *Lodi*, is a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Adda*, twenty Miles from *Milan* to the West, and the same distance from *Cremona*, *Brixia*, and *Placentia*; it was built by *Frederick* the Emperor, in the year 1204. and being placed in a fruitful Soil, is now great, populous, and well fortified, being a Frontier towards the State of *Venice*.



*Lodrino, Drilo*, the same with *Drino*, a River of *Macodonia*.

*Lodun*. See *Loudun*, a City of *Poitiers*.

*Loet, Ioa*, a River of *France* near *Estampes*.

*Logh*, the *Irish* Word for a Lake. See *Lough*.

*Logan*, a Town and Bailiwick in *Italy*, belonging to the *Swiss*.

*Logronno, Juliobrigo*, an old City of *Spain*, in the Confines of *Castile*, and *Navarre*.

*Loignon, or Lounon, Ligno*, a River in the *Franche Comte*, which falls by *Bezançon* into the *Saone*, at *Pontalis*, four Miles above *Auxonne* to the North.

*Loing, Lupia*, a River of *France*, which riseth in *Puyssie*, in the Borders of *Burgundy*, and running North it watereth *Chastillon sur Loing, Montargis*, and *Nemours*, and then falls into the *Seyne* at *Moret*, four Leagues above *Me-lun* to the East.

*Loiovogrod, Loiovogrodum*, a Town in *Red Russia*, which stands in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, on the West side of the *Nieper*, where it receives the *Sofz*. This place was ennobled by a signal Victory obtained by *Fanufius Radzivil*, a *Polander*, against the *Cossacks*, June 31. 1649.

*Loir, Arula, Lædus*, is a River of *France*, which riseth in the Province of *le Perche*, near the Village of *Corves*, and running into the Territory of *Chartres*, in *la Beaufe*, it watereth *Chaudun, Vendosme, le Jude, la Fleche*, and then falls into the *Sartre*, a little above *Angers*, and this last, and the *Mayenne*, fall into the

great *Loyre*, twelve Miles above *Nantes*, and five beneath *Angers*.

*Loir, or Loyr, Liger, Ligeris*, a River of *France*, which is one of the greatest, and most Celebrated Rivers of that Kingdom. It hath this Name from a Meddow, which it washeth near its Fountain, in the Parish of *Eulatia* in *Velay*, at the foot of Mount *Gerbier de Foux*, hence flowing Northward by *le Puy*, it entereth *Foretz*, it passeth *Feurs*, having taken in the *Rioutort, Loigno, Anse, and Furran*, then passing to *Roanne*, and *Burbon Lancy*, it passeth to *Nevers*, before which time it has entertained amongst many others, the *Lay, the Brebinche, the Aroux*, and the *Besbre*, over against *Bourbon*, and a little beneath *Nevers* it admits the *Allier* out of *Bourbon*, and passing by *la Chayste, Chistillon, Gien, and Chauneuf*, it washeth *Orleans*, then bending from North-West to South-West, it entereth *Vendosme* at *Blangency*, and watereth *Bois* and *Tours*, beneath which from the South it receives the *Cher*, and the *Rideau* or *Indre*, two great Rivers, but united in one before they fall into the *Loir*, and a little further the *Vienne*, which brings a great many other Rivers with him; so entering the Dukedom of *Anjou*, and leaving *Sanur* upon his Southern Bank, at *Ingrande* from the North he takes in the *Sartre*, and hasteth to *Nantes*, from which to the Sea he beareth Ships of burthen, and at last falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*, with a vast stream, by a wide and large Channel, twelve Miles beneath *Nantes*, after a Course of

two

two hundred *French* Leagues, one hundred and sixty six of which are Navigable by Boats, and the twelve last by Ships.

*Le Loiret, Ligerula*, a River which riseth near *Orleans*, and falls into the *Loir*. It issueth from so plentiful a Spring, that it will presently bear a Boat.

*Loket, Locta*, a City of *Bohemia*, which is called by the *Germans* *Ellebogen*. It is very strongly fortified, and has a Castle on a Hill, upon the River *Eger*, in the Confines of *Misnia*, four miles from *Eger* or *Heb*, another City of *Bohemia* to the East, eighteen from *Prague*, and as many from *Dresden*.

*Lomaigne, Leomania*, a Tract, or Country in *Aquitain*, or *Gascony*, the principal Town of which is *Vic de Lomaigne*, it lies between the County of *Armagnac* and *Verdun*, and the *Garonne*, by which it is parted from the County of *Agenois*.

*Loman*, a River in *Devonshire*, which falls into the *Ex*, by *Tiverton*, in that County. See *Ex*.

*Lombardy, Lombardia, Longobardia*, is a considerable Country in the North of *Italy*, under which is contained the greatest part of *Gallia Cisalpina*. It is divided into two parts, the Higher and the Lower *Lombardy*. In the Higher *Lombardy* are *Piedmont*, and what is annexed to it and the Dukedoms of *Milan*, and *Montisferat*: in the Lower are the Dukedoms of *Manua, Modena, and Parma*, with the Western parts of the State of *Venice*, viz. The Territories of *Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, Verona, Vicenza*, and *Parma*, and the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, with the Territory

of *Bononia*, or *Bologna*, which are in the States of the Church, and are now under the Pope. This was that Kingdom of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, which *Charles* the Great ruined, after he had at *Pavie* taken *Desiderius* their last King Prisoner. The principal City of this Kingdom was *Milan*. This Kingdom was Erected in the Year 578. *Isaacson* placeth the beginning of this Kingdom in the Year 393. with whom *Helvicus* agrees, *Agelmond* being their first King; it continued under eleven Princes, but in *Pannonia*, or *Hungary*, and not in *Italy*. They came into *Italy* in the Year 568. And their Kingdom continued there under twenty one Princes till the Year 774. in all two hundred and six years.

*Lombez, Lombardia*, a small City in *Aquitain* in *France*, in the County of *Cominges*, upon the River *Sava*, which falls into the *Garonne*, four miles beneath *Tolose*. *Lombes* stands five Leagues from the *Garonne* to the North, eight from *Aux* to the South-East, and ten from *Tolose* to the South-West. It was made a Bishops See by Pope *John XXII.* under the Archbishop of *Tolose*. But it is little, and not well inhabited.

*Lombura*, the *Indus*, or great River in the *East-Indies*.

*Lomond, and Lough Lomond, Lomandus*, is a great Lake in the South of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lenox*, between *Menteith* to the East, and *Argile* to the West. It is in length from North to South twenty miles, and ten in breadth from East to West in some places, in others three and

four. It is only four miles from *Dunbri town* to the North, and a little more from its *Fyrth*; the River *Levin* empties it into the *Fyrth*, and there is in it sixteen small Islands.

L O N D O N, *Londinium*, *Augusta Trinobantium*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *England*, or rather three Cities united into one. It is first mentioned by *Tacitus*, afterwards by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who calls it *Augusta*; *Stephanus de Urbibus*; *Lindonium*; *Bede* and *Sigebert* call it *Lindona*; the *English* *London*; the *Saxons* *Lunden*; the *French* *Londres*; the *Germans* *Londen*; and the *Italians* *Londra*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, seated in the County of *Middlesex*, upon the *Thames* (a noble Navigable River) over which it has a Bridge of nineteen Arches, built with Houses on both sides, and of late enlarged as to the Passage. This is also the Royal City, the Seat of the Kings of *England*, and has been so for many years. Which is therefore called the King of *England's* Chamber. It is situate in a rich and plentiful Soil, abounding with plenty of all things, and on the gentle ascent of an Hill, on the North side of the *Thames*. By whom, or when this City was first built, is now unknown. *Tacitus* saith, that in *Nero's* time, about the Year of *Christ* 66. it was *Copia Negotiatorum, & Commercii maxime celebre*. A place of great resort on the account of Commerce; and which enjoyed a great plenty of Provisions. But *London* was then near a great Calamity, for *Boadicea* Queen of the *Iceni*, being Pro-

voked by the Injuries of the *Romans*, Assembled the *Britans*, and fell first upon *Camalodunum*, now *Maldon* in *Essex*, and taking it by surprize that year, put all the *Romans* to the Sword, *Petilius Cerealis* coming up with the ninth Legion was defeated, and all his Foot put to the Sword too, the Horse hardly escaping. In the interim *Suetonius* the *Roman Propretor*, or Governour, who was then Conquering the Isle of *Anglesey*, comes up to *London*; and was at first almost resolved to make it the seat of the War, but finding reasons to alter this resolve, he marched away to *S. Albans*, and *Boadicea* (who was not far off) came up, and put all She found in the Town to the Sword, and soon after She treats *S. Albans* in the same manner, in which three places She destroyed seventy thousand *Romans* and their *Allies*. Yet this City soon recovered this blow, and was afterward as famous as ever. In the Year of *Christ* 292. it was again in danger of being Sack'd by the *Franks*, if an unexpected Arrival of some *Roman* Forces had not accidentally preserved it, even when the *Franks* were actually in Possession of it. Soon after this *Constantine* the Great, is said to have Walled it. In the Year CCCXIII. we find *Restitutus* Bishop of *London*, in the Council of *Arles* in *France*, subscribing after *Eborius* Bishop of *York*. And *Bede* is very positive, that it was then an Archbishops See. Mr. *Cambden* is of opinion that it was delivered up to the *Saxons*, under *Hengist* their first King, by *Vortigern*, about the Year

Year of *Christ* 463. Though this changed the state of things, and ruined Christianity, yet *London* continued in all this Storm, and was a considerable Mart, or Sea-Port, and in 610. *S. Pauls* Church was built, or rather rebuilt, and assigned to the uses of Christianity by *Aethelbert* King of *Kent*. About seven years before this, *Miletus* was made the first Bishop of *London*, after the Conversion of the *Saxons*, in the Year 604. the Metropolitick See being removed by *Augustin* the Monk then from *London* to *Canterbury*. About the Year 701. *Offa* King of the *East-Angles*, enlarged and Endowed the Church of *Westminster*, which is since become a City too, and joined to *London*. In the Year 854. this City fell into the Hands of the *Danes*, who Sack'd it and *Canterbury*, they coming then with a Fleet of two hundred and fifty Ships. And in 1012. these Barbarians again slew the Bishop of *London*, for not paying them their Tribute; and the Year after *Sveno* King of the *Danes* took the City, and expelled King *Ethelred* out of *England*, but this lasted not long. In the Year 1016. *Canutus* the *Dane* took *London*, and in 1018. was there Crowned King of *England*. In the Year 1042. there was an end put to this *Danish* Race, and *Edward* the Confessor, was Crowned King of *England*. In 1064. this Prince died, and *Herald* usurping upon *Edward* *Aetheling* the right Heir, *William* Duke of *Normandy* entred *England*, slew him, and in 1066. was Crowned in *London*. The fate of *London* has been much the same with

that of *England* ever since; for this Prince in the Year 1078. having built the Tower of *London*, it became the settled residence of our Kings from that day forward. *William II.* in 1099. Walled the Tower. King *John* in the Year 1210. Granted this City its first Charter, and Instituted its Mayor, and Government. And in 1211. He built *London Bridge*. In 1217. *Lewis* of *France*, was besieged in *London* by *Henry III.* and forced to leave the Land. In the Year 1378. *John Philpot* a *Londonder*, at his own Cost, and upon his own Authority put out a Fleet, and cleared the Seas of Pyrats. In the Year 1381. the Country Clowns rising against the Nobility, and one *Jack Straw* behaving himself insolently towards the King in *Smithfield*, Sir *William Wallworth* the Lord Major stabbed him, and put an end to that Rebellion, for which Service the *Red Dagger* was added, as is said, to the Arms of *London*. Yet in 1392. that Prince seized their Liberties, for refusing to lend him Money. In the Year 1567. the *Royal Exchange* was built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*. And in succeeding times it throve to that degree, as to have one hundred and thirty three Parishes accounted within its Walls and Suburbs: Though in the Year 1665. a Plague swept away one hundred thousand of Her Inhabitants. And in the Year 1666. a devouring Fire Levelled thirteen thousand of Her Houses. But the footsteps of this dismal Calamity, by the industry of the Citizens, encouraged by their gracious King *Charles II.* are not

otherwise to be seen, but in a more glorious Restauration. Long. 23. 25. Lat. 51. 34.

**London-Derry**, is a Colony of the *English* Planted in the County of *Colran*, in the North of the Province of *Ulster*; it is a Town built upon the Western Shoar of the River *Lough Foyle*, and to the South of the Lake, in a fruitful Soil, and upon Waters that afford it great plenty of Fish of all sorts. This in the year 1612. was made a *London* Colony, some of the Companies in *London*, bearing the charge of it, and one Colonel *Dockwray*, an old experienced Commander of the *English* being sent with them, to Command and Govern them, and to take care of them. This Plantation being thus hapily begun, and a greater number following the first, in a short time it became the most considerable City in *Ulster*. And being as well carefully Fortified and Garrisoned as Peopled, in the time of the *Irish* Massacre, it stood firm for the *English*, and no Force nor Fraud of the *Irish* could expel them. Yet the *Irish* had reduced them to great extremity in the Year 1649. but one *Owen Roe Oneale* in time frustrated their attempts, and relieved the Town, when it was just upon the point of being starved into a compliance. And in the Year 1664. the Bishops See was Translated from *Rathfriland* to this place, and here fixed.

**Longford**, a Town and County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinster*. The County has *Connaught* on the West, *Ulster* on the North, *Leitrim* and *Roscomen* on the

West, and *Maio* on the South. The Town is small, and stands upon the North side of the River *Long*, where it falls into the Lake of *Eske*.

**Longland**, an Island in the *Baltick*, taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes* in 1657.

**Longouy**, or *Longuy*, a Town in the Duchy of *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, in the Confines of *Luxemburg*, five Leagues from *Montmidy* to the East, and the same distance from *Luxemburg* to the South; which was lately fortified by the *French*.

**Loon**, *Loen*, *Lon*, *Los*, a River in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the Earldom of *Loots*, called by these various Names by the *Germans*, *Dutch*, and *French*.

**Lopski**, *Lopia*, a part of *Tartary*, on the East of *Moscovy*, beyond the River *Ob*, which is subject to the *Russ*, but lies in *Asia*, between *Siberia* and *Baida*, two other Provinces of that vast Empire.

**Loquabre**, a County in *Scotland*, called by *Latin* Writers *Abria*, and *Loquabria*; it lies on the West of *Scotland*, towards the *Hebrides*, and is written by the *Scots* *Loch Duaber*, and it is bounded on the North with the Ocean, and the County of *Ross*; on the East, with *Murray*, and *Athole*; on the South, with *Perth*, *Menteith*, and *Loune* cut off from it by the broad *Tay*; and on the West with the Ocean. There are some Castles, but never a Town or City of any note in it.

**Lorain**, *Lotharingia*, *Austrasia*, is a Dukedom belonging to *Germany*, though of late seized by the *French*

*French* King, and therefore by *Baudrand* made a part of *France*. It is bounded on the East with *Alsacia*, cut off by the Mountain *Vauze*, *Vogesus*, and the Dukedom of *Bipont*, or *Westretch*, as the *Germans* call it; on the South with the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comptée*; on the West with the River *Maas*, which parts it from *Champagne*; and on the North with *Luxemburg*, *Metz*, *Verdun*, and the Land of *Triers*. This Country is in length about four days Journey, in breadth three, much overgrown with Woods, and very Hilly and Mountainous, being a part of the once vast Forest of *Ardenne*. It was given by *Lotharius*, the Emperor to his second Son *Lotharius*, and from him it took the Name of *Lorain*, or as others write it *Lorrain*. This hapned about the year 851. or as others say, it took this Name from the Father, and not from the Son, about the year 843. but all agree, that from *Lotharius* this Country was called by the *Germans* *Lotreich*; and by the *Dutch* *Lot-reigne*; i. e. the Kingdom of *Lot*; and from hence it is called of later times by the *Germans* *Lothringen*; by the Inhabitants *Lorrain*; and by the *French* *Lorain*. The first of these Dukes of *Lorain* was *Charles* right Heir of the *Caroline* Line of *France*, but excluded, defeated, and taken Prisoner by *Hugh Capet*. His advancement was from *Otho* II. Emperor of *Germany*, who about the year 981. advanced him, he being the Son of *Lewis* IV. of *France*, and of *Gerbage*, an Aunt of the said *Otho*. From this Prince

the present Duke of *Lorain* is Lineally Descended, being the thirty third Duke of this Family. The *French* first Possessed themselves of this Dukedom under *Lewis* XIII. in 1633. but it was restored to this Family again by the *Pyrenean* Treaty, in 1659. And by *Lewis* XIV. in the year 1674. it was again reassumed by the *French*. *Charles* the present Duke being in the mean time employed by the Emperor as his General, has won more Honour than he could have done if he had succeeded his Uncle in his rightful Inheritance.

**Lorca**, *Eliocrata*, *Iorcis*, a small, but ancient City of the Kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*; it was in the times of the *Goths* a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*. But this See was since removed to *Cartagena Nueva*; it stands upon the River *Guadilentin*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Granada*, and it is little, and ill peopled. It stands twelve miles from *Murcia*, in Long. 19. 15. Lat. 38. 2.

**Loredo**. See *Loretto*.

**Lozne**, *Lorna*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, upon the Western Ocean, which is bounded on the North by *Loquabre*; on the East by *Menteith*; on the South by *Argyle*, and *Cantyr*, and on the West by the *Vergivian* Ocean; the old Inhabitants of this County were the *Epidii*, as *Cambden* acquaints us.

**Loretto**, *Lauretum*, a small, and a New City in the *Marcha Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church, which was made a Bishops See by Pope *Sixtus* V. in the year 1586.

1586. and in the year 1591. the Bishoprick of *Recanati* was for ever united to this New See. It stands upon a long Hill, three miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, fifteen from *Ancona* to the South, and is very well fortified, to preserve it from the Incursions of the *Turks*, and has a Noble Palace. But that which is its greatest, yea its only Glory, is the Chapel of the *Virgin Mary*, which is called *La Santa Casa*, the *Holy House*; Pilgrims out of all parts of *Europe* repairing hither, to perform their Devotions to the *Virgin*. This place was anciently a desolate Grove, in which in the Pagan times some think there was a Temple of *Juno Cuprana*. The Chapel that is so much esteemed, is supposed to be the very Chamber in which the Queen of Heaven was herself Educated, and in which She received the Angels Salutation. And they believe it was brought hither out of *Palestine* by Angels. All this is proved by the testimony of Grave Men, and the Memorials of an innumerable number of Miracles, which are believed to have been wrought here. The Reader is not to suppose it was brought from *Palestine* hither at once; no, it was deposited first in *Dalmatia*, thence the Thievers of that Nation, occasioned her remove to a Wood in this *Marquisate*, and from thence to a Hill, and here two Brothers not agreeing, She at last removed to *Loretto*, where (saith *Turfellinus*) She had at first resolved to take up her fixed, and as we hope (if no grievous offence of the Inhabitants or Neighbours

prevent it) her eternal Rest. Her last Remove (he assures us) was in the Year 1295. And if She has been able to digest all the *Italian* Sins for almost four hundred years, we may well presume She will remove no more, at least not in our days.

*Lofanne*. See *Lausanne*, a City of *Switzerland*.

*Lofere*, a Mountain in *Languedoc*, in which are the Fountains of the River *Tarn*, which separates *Aquitain* from *Languedoc*, and then falls into the *Garonne*, five Leagues above *Agan*. This is a Branch of the *Severnes*, and is extended towards the Lower *Languedoc*, six Leagues from *Ghave* or *Favoux*, to the North-West, and eight from *Uzes*, to the South-East, and is mentioned by *Sidonius Apollinaris*, in his 24. Vers.

*Lesse*, a River of *Scotland*, in the County of *Murray*, called by *Ptolemy* *Loxa*; it Watereth the North part of that County, and falls into the *German Ocean* beneath *Elgin*, the Capital of that County.

*Le, Lot, Olda*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*, which ariseth from the *Severnes*, a Mountain in *Givaudan*, a County of *Languedoc*, and flowing within one mile of *Mende*, a City in the County, and being soon after augmented by the *Truer*, and some smaller Rivers, and running Westward through *Rovergne*, and *Quercy*, which latter it divides; it at last watereth *Agen*, *Cassenneil*, and *Clerac*, and then falls into the *Garonne* near *Aiguillon*, four Leagues beneath *Agen*. Whereas heretofore this

this River was passable by Boats only as far as *Ville Neuve de Agen*. It is now of late with vast expence, made Navigable as high as *Chaors*, to the inestimable benefit of this Province, by the present King of *France*, in the Year 1677.

*Lothaine, Laudonia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, which is bounded on the North by the *Fyrth* of *Edinburgh*, on the East by the *German Ocean*, on the South by *Marches*, *Tinedal*, and *Cluydesdale*, and on the West by the County of *Sterling*. This County is thirty four *Scotch* miles in length from East to West, but it is not above ten miles broad for the most part. Yet it is the principal County in that Kingdom, *Edinburgh* standing almost in the middle of it, besides which, it hath *Lyth*, *Dunbar*, and *Dalkeith*.

*Lothier*. The Lower *Lorain*.

*Lothringer*, a *Lorainer*.

*Lot-reich*, or *Lothar-reich*, *Lorain*.

*Loudonois, Pagus Laudumensis Loudun*.

*Loudun, Juliodunum*, a City of *France*, in the County of *Poitou*, six Leagues from *Salmur* to the South, ten from *Poitiers*, and eighteen from *Amboise* to the North-West; from this City the circumjacent Country is called *le Laudonois*, and in the Writers of the middle Age, this City is called also *Laufdunum*.

*Lovenstein, Lovenstenum*, a Castle, or Triangular Fort in the County of *Holland*, in the Island of *Bommel*, at the union of the *Vahal* and the *Maes*, over against *Worcum*, four miles from *Utrecht*

to the South, and a little more from *Dort* to the East. This Fort belongs to the States of *Holland*, and lies in the Borders of *Guelderland*.

*Lougha, Lacus*, the *Irish* word for a Lake.

*Lough Foyle, Logia*, a River of *Ireland*, in the North part of that Island, in the Province of *Ulster*, which by *London-Derry* falls into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*, between the County of *Derry*, and the Isle of *Owen*, nine miles from *Coldagh* to the East.

*Loughabrya, Loughaber, Loquabre*, a County in *Scotland*.

*Lowitz, Lovitium*, a small, but well built and populous Town of the Greater *Poland*, upon the River *Bsura*, in which the Archbishop of *Gnesna* has a Noble and strong Castle, seated in a Marsh, built by *Faroslaws*, one of those Archbishops, in which the rest of his Successors have for the most part resided, it is in the Palatinate of *Rava*, between *Uladislaw* to the North, and *Rava* to the South, five *Polish* miles from the latter, and six from *Ploexko* to the South-West.

*Le Loup, Lupus*, a River in *Provence* in *France*; there is another of the same Name in *Lionois*, which falls into the *Adour*.

*Lourdes, Lorda*, a City of *France* in *Bigorre*.

*Loufes, Loufosa*, a place or Town in the Diocess of *Troyes* in *France*.

*Louth, Lutum, Loutha*, a small Town in the Province of *Leinster*, in the County of *Louth*, upon a River of the same Name, between *Dundalk* to the North, and *Ardrae* to

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to the South, seven miles from either.

The County of *Louth* lies in *Leinster*, or rather *Ulster*, and is bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea, on the North by *Downe*, on the West by *Armagh*, and *Monaghan*, and on the South by *Fingall* in *Leinster*.

*Louvaine*, *Lovanium*, a great City in *Brabant*, in the Low Countries, called by the Inhabitants *Loeven*; by the *Spaniards* *Lobayna*; by the *Italians* *Lovanso*; and by the *French* *Louvaine*. It stands upon the River *Dele*, which a little lower falls into the *Demer*, which last falls into the *Schelde* at *Rupelmonde*, four miles from *Mechlen* to the South-East, eight from *Namur* to the North, and the same distance from *Antwerp* to the South-East. In the Year 1427. there was an University opened here by *John* Duke of *Brabant*, others make it to have been Founded by another *John* Duke of *Brabant* in the Year 926. but however this be, certain it is, that it has thriven very well, here being more than twenty Colleges founded by several Persons for the encouragement and promotion of Learning, which are very Magnificent, and well governed; to which belong the publick Schools, which are very Magnificent. This City which is four miles in compass within the Walls, is seated in a very fruitful Soil, and has so gentle and pleasant an Air, that Wine is made both within and without the Walls. It is so very ancient, that its Original is supposed to have been before the *Roman* Conquest by *Julius Caesar*, and has

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been several times enlarged. The Walls it now has, were built in the Year 1361. There are within these Walls saith *L. Guicciardin*, great Meadows, beautiful Vineyards, rare Orchards and Gardens, and all manner of Conveniences, which shews that it not over-stocked with Inhabitants. This Town is still under the *Spaniards*, and has about it a District called the *Quartier de Luvain*, which is one of the four Jurisdications into which *Brabant* is divided. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 50. 54.

*Lrvat*, *Lowa*, *Chefinus*, a River of *Russia*, which falls into the Lake of *Imen*, on the Borders of *Livonia*. This Lake disburthens its self into that of *Ladoga*, by a River which passeth on the East of the City *Novogorod*.

*Loivenborch*. See *Lawenburg*, a Town in *Pomerania*.

*Le Louvre*, the King of *France* his Royal Palace in *France*.

*Loplandt*, one of the *Shetland* Islands on the North of *Scotland*.

*Lubanskerzee*, *Lubanius*, a Lake in *Livonia*, on the Confines of *Poland*, near the Town of *Luban*, twenty miles from *Dunenburgh* to the North.

*Lubeck*, *Lubeca*, *Lubecum*, a great City in *Germany*, in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, which has been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bremen*, ever since the Year 1162. when the Chair was Translated hither from *Oldenburg*. It is a Celebrated Mart, and one of the principal *Hans* Towns, seated upon the River *Trave*, in the Territory of *Wagria*, of which it

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it is the Capital, about three miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, upon which it has a great, and a safe Harbour. It was at first a very small Town built by *Adolph* Count of *Holstein*, under *Conrad* III. Emperor of *Germany*. And in the year 1209. the *Danes* being beaten out of it, it was made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick* II. And it is now such, and one of the principal Cities of *Germany*, being seated in the Limits of the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg* and *Lawenburg*, ten German miles from *Hamburg* to the East, and as many from *Wiesmar* to the West. This City imbraced the *Augustane* Confession, in the year 1561. And the Bishoprick is settled in *Apennage* to the younger Sons of the House of *Holstein* *Gothorp*, the Chapter having only an umbrary Election left to them, and therefore they are called Dukes of *Oylin*, from a small Town four German miles and an half from *Lubeck* to the North, where they for the most part reside, which was given these Bishops by *Adolph* Count of *Holstein*, before the See was removed from *Oldenburg* to *Lubeck*. In this Town there was a Peace concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*, in the year 1629. Long. 32. 45. Lat. 54. 48.

*Lubiana*, *Labachum*. See *Labach*, a City in *Carniola*.

*Lublin*, *Lublina*, a City of the Lesser *Poland*, the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name, upon the River *Bistritz*, twenty four miles from *Warsaw* to the South, twelve from *Chelm* to the West, thirty six from *Cracow* to the South-

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East, and seventy from *Vilna*. It is a neat, spruce populous City, and has a Castle seated on a Hill. The Palatinate of *Lublin* is one of the three which constitute the Lesser *Poland*, and lies between *Mazovia*, *Red Russia*, and the Palatinate of *Landomir*. Long. 45 00. Lat. 51. 00.

*Lublau*, *Lubloa*, called by the *Poles* *Luboulia*, is a Castle belonging to the Upper *Hungary*, but mortgaged to the Crown of *Poland* in the year 1412. which has been ever since in their hands, and being cut off from the County of *Cepasz*, it is annexed to the Palatinate of *Cracow*.

*Lucca*, *Luca*, a City of *Italy* ascribed by *Pliny* and *Strabo* to *Hetruria*, but which is now in the Dukedom of *Florence*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*, but not Subject to his Jurisdiction. It is very strongly fortified with eleven Bastions, and very populous. It was built by the *Thusci*, in the Year of the World 3236. thirty nine years after *Rome*, in the times of *Senacherib*, and of *Ezechias* Kings of *Juda*. *Narsetes* the General of the Emperor *Justinian*, besieged it in the VI. Century. *Charles* V. left this City under the Government of a *French* Cardinal, who left them at liberty. One of their own *Paulus Giunifius*, Ravished this from them, but they soon recovered it again. In the year 1390. the City was taken by *Galeatius* Duke of *Milan*, but in 1430. they again recovered their Liberty, which they have ever since carefully preserved, and to that purpose in 1626. they made the pre-



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present Fortifications. The *Dominions* belonging to this State are small, as being not above thirty miles long, and twenty five broad, lying between the *Apennine* to the North, and the *Mediterranean* Sea to the West, and the States of *Genova* to the North, and *Pisa* to the South; its greatest length is from North to South. The Earth brings forth here, Wine, Oyl, and Chelnuts in abundance, but is not so productive of Corn. But then the Inhabitants have improved every Inch of it to the utmost, by which they have made it very pleasant. The Bishop of this City is immediately subject to the Pope. This City stands ten miles from *Pisa* to the North, thirteen from the Sea to the East, and forty five from *Florence* to the West. Long. 33. 16. Lat. 42. 50.

*Lucemburg*. See *Luxemburg*.

*Lucera*, a City in *Italy*. See *Nocera*.

*Lucerne*, *Lucerna*, a City and Canton in *Switzerland*. The City stands in *Argow*, upon the Lake of *Lucerne*, where the River *Russ* flows out of it through this place, and is covered by three Bridges, nine *German* miles from *Bearn* to the East, and six from *Altorf* to the South-West. This was an Imperial Free City, till the year 1332. when it was exempted.

The Lake of *Lucerne* called by the *Germans* *Lucernsee*; is extended twenty four miles from East to West, and is often called the *Waldstattensee*, from the four Cities which encompass it. viz. *Altorf*, *Swiss*, *Stantz*, and *Lucerne*.

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The Canton of *Lucerne*, is the Third of the Twelve *Swiss* Cantons, and is *Roman Catholick*, this Canton was united to the rest in 1332. and is bounded North, West, and South, and on the East by the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Swiss*, and *Stantz*.

*Lucmerie*, *Locomorie*, a Province belonging to the *Russ*, beyond the River *Ob* in *Asia* towards the North Ocean, in which there are no Cities, the People living in Woods and Caves, and desert places. Towards the South of this Province there are Mountains called by the same Name.

*Lurko*, a City of *Poland*. See *Lusac*.

*Luconia*. one of the *Philippine* Islands. See *Lusson*.

*Lug*, *Logus*, a small River which ariseth in *Radnorshire*, and flowing through the County of *Hereford*, a little beneath the principal City, falls into the *Wye* at *Mordford*, bringing with it the *Arrom*, the *Wadels*, the *Oney*, the *Loden*, and the *Frome*.

*Lugnetz*, *Vallis Leguntia*, a Canton belonging to the *Grifons*.

*Lugo*, *Lucus Augusti*, a City and Bishops See, in *Gallicia* in *Spain*, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, upon the River *Minho*, which parting *Gallicia* from *Portugal*, falls into the Ocean eleven miles North of *Porto*, and the Mouth of *Douero*, eighteen Leagues from *Compostello* to the East, ten from the Shoar of the Ocean South, and thirty from *Leon* to the West. This is an ancient *Roman* City, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Antoninus*. This City falling into the hands of the *Moors*, was recovered by *Alphonfus*

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*phonsus* King of *Leon*, who died in the year 756. That which has most contributed to the preservation of this Inland City, is its Hot Baths. Long. 12. 00. Lat. 43. 00.

*Luki*, *Lodusia*, a City and Port in *Gothland*, in *Sweden*.

*Lumasia*, the same with *Bulgoria*.

*Lumellina*, a Territory of *Lumello*, a Town in *Lombardy*, in *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in the Territory of *Pavia*, twenty Miles from that City to the West towards *Casale*.

*Lunden*, *Lundis*, *Londinum Scanorum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which was the Capital of the Province of *Scania*, and an Archbishop's See, which had six Suffragan Bishops under it, which are all in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, to which this City belonged also, till the year 1658. when it fell into the Hands of the *Swedes*, who in the year 1668. opened here an University. It was once much Celebrated, but is now in a declining condition; and it stands eight *German* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the East, and six from *Landskroon* to the South-West. It is commonly called *Lund* by the Inhabitants. It was made a Bishops See in 1065. an Archbishop's in 1103. ill treated by the *Swedes* in the latter Wars, the *Danes* receiving a considerable overthrow near it, December 14. 1576. It is now only a Bishops See, the Archbishop being in 1660. Translated to *Copenhagen*. Long. 41. 00. Lat. 57. 23.

*Lunenburg*, *Luneburgh*, *Lunenburgum*, *Selenoburgum*, a City of the Lower *Saxony* in *Germany*, was one

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of the principal *Hanse* Towns in the Empire, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*. It stands upon the River *Ilmenaw*, not above two *German* Miles from the *Elb* to the South, ten from *Lubeck*, seven from *Hamburg* to the South-West, and twenty from *Bremen* to the North-East. This Town was built by *Henry* the Lyon, in the year 1190. but the Castle is older than the City an hundred and twenty four years. It took this Name from the *Woon*, the Image of which was worshipped here, till the Reign of *Charles* the Great, who took that Idolatry away. It grew up out of the ruins of *Bardwick*, a Town within two Miles of the *Elb*, to the South. When it was exempted from the Empire I do not find, but it is now under the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and is one of the strongest, and best fortified Towns of *Germany*. There was anciently a very famous Monastery in it, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, which *Christian Lewis*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, in the year 1660. turned into a College. Near it stands a Mountain, called by the *Germans*, *Kalkberg*, which affords excellent Chalk, and by it are many Salt Springs, which contribute much to the wealth of the Town; and it has one of the noblest Bridges in *Europe*, over a Navigable River. The Houses in it are magnificent, and the Inhabitants rich, and numerous. Long. 32. 20. Lat. 53. 34.

The Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, is a part of the Lower *Saxony*, and is bounded on the North by the

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the Earldom of *Pimmenburgh*, and the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburgh*, on the West with the Earldom of *Hoy*, and the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Ferden*, on the South with the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and on the East with the Dukedom of *Mechlenburgh*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*. It is watered by the *Elb*, the *Alier*, the *Ilmenaw*, (anciently called *Lindaw*) and now commonly *Die Aa*, and the *Fetze*. The principal Cities and Towns are, next that which gives it Name, *Zell*, *Danneberg*, *Hamburgh*, *Winjen*, *Gifhorn*, *Borchderp*, and *Walsrade*. This Dukedom was first given to one *Otho*, of the House of *Bavaria*, by *Frederick II.* in the year 1235. which Family is still extant, and divided into several Branches.

*Lure*, *Lurense Monasterium*, a Monastery Dedicated to *St. Martin*, in the *Franche Comte*, upon the River *Lougnon*, at the Foot of Mount *Vauge*, thirteen Leagues from *Besançon* to the North. The Abbot of which has a Sovereignty belonging to his House.

*Luri*, a vast Village in the Isle of *Corfica*, near the Town of *St. Florence*.

*Lusatia*, a Province in *Germany*, called by the *Germans*, *Lausnitz*, and by the *French*, *Lusace*. It has been annexed both to *Misnia*, and *Bohemia*, but in the year 1623. it was granted by *Frederick II.* to the Elector of *Saxony*, and confirmed in the year 1637. It is bounded on the East by *Silesia*, on the North by *Marchia*,

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on the West by the Upper *Saxony*, and *Misnia*, and on the South by *Bohemia*. It is watered by the *Sprew* and *Neiss*, and has in it six great Towns or Cities, *Bauken* upon the *Sprew*, *Gorlitz* upon the *Neiss*, *Sittaw*, *Ramitz*, *Luben*, and *Guben*. It is also divided into two parts, the Upper, which lies towards *Bohemia*, and *Misnia*, and the Lower, which lies towards *Saxony*; which latter was granted to *John George I.* by the Elector of *Saxony* in the year 1652. the Capital of which is *Soraw*.

*Lusignan*, *Lusignanum*, *Lucinianum*, a Town in *Poitou*, with a Castle upon the River *Vona*, five Leagues from *Poitiers* to the North-West towards *Rochebelle*. In this place there arose a Family, some of which have been Kings of *Cyprus* and *Jerusalem*; and it is also famous for the noble Castle of *Melusine*.

*Luso*, or *Pluso*, *Aprusa*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*; It falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, near *Rimini*, between *Ravenna* and *Pesaro*.

*Lusson*, *Luciona*, *Luxiona*, a small City in *Poitou*, in *France*, which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*, Instituted by Pope *John XXII.* It stands near a Marsh, and has no Walls, two Miles from the Sea, six from *Maillezais* to the West, twenty four from *Poitiers* to the West, and five from *Rochebelle* to the North. Cardinal *Richelieu* was once Bishop of this See.

*Lusson*, *Luconia*, *Lussonia*, the principal of the *Philippine* Islands, which

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which is frequently called *Manile*, from the principal City in it, which is a Bishops See, and together with the Island is subject to the *Spaniards*. This Island is said to be one thousand Miles in Compass. It lies between Long. 145. and 150. and 14. and 20. South Lat.

*Lusuc*, *Luceoria*, a great City of *Poland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and the Capital of *Wolhynia*. It stands upon the River *Ster*, by a Lake, and has a strong Castle in it, not above seven *Polish* Miles from the Confines of *Russia* to the East, (twenty five, says *Baudrand*) thirty four from *Lemburgh* to the North-East, and eighty five from *Kiowia* to the West. There are more Protestants and *Jews*, than *Roman* Catholics in this City, as *Le Vassere* reports.

*Lutzelstein*, a County in *Lorraine*.

*Lutzen*, *Lutza*, a small Town in *Misnia*, a Province of the Upper *Saxony*, in *Germany*, where the *Swedes* won a signal Victory over the *Austrian* Forces, but lost *Gustavus Adolphus*, the bravest Prince they ever had, *Novemb. 16. 1632.* This Town stands upon the River *Elster*, two German Miles from *Maryburgh* to the North-East, and the same distance from *Leypsig* to the West.

*Lutzenburg*. See *Luxenburg*.

*Lutsko*, or *Lutsko*, the same with *Lusuc*.

*Luwou*, *Leopolis*, the same with *Lemburgh*, a City in *Poland*.

*Luxemburgh*, *Luxemburgum*, a very strong City, and a Dukedom in the Low Countries. The

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City is the Capital of that Dukedom. It is seated upon the River *Elza*, in part on a Hill, and the rest on a Plain. *Ptolemy* calls it *Augusta Romanorum*; and *Guicciardin* saith it has a good situation, a great Compass, strong Fortifications, and convenient Buildings, though by reason of the many hazards of War it had gone through, many of its Houses were not only neglected, but deserted by their Owners. It has a Covent of the Order of *St. Francis*, Founded in the times of that Saint, in which lies buried *John King of Bohemia*, Father of *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, who was slain by the *English* in the Battel of *Cressy*, in the year 1346. This City has in all times born the first brunts of all the Wars between the *French* and the *Netherlands*; but of latter times its Calamities were these. In 1529. *Charles V.* took it from *Francis I.* King of *France*. In the year 1542. it was taken and sacked by the Duke of *Orleans*; and again retaken, and treated in the same manner in the year following. It is at this day in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, and stands four Leagues from *Thionville* to the North, six from *Trier* or *Treves* to the South-West, and nineteen from *Maier* to the North-East.

The Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, is one of the seventeen Provinces of the Low Countries, which lies most to the South-East, which was a part of the District, belonging of old to the *Treviri*; on the East it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Trier*, separated by the *Mosel*, on the North it has the Dukedoms of

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*Limburgh* and *Namur*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and on the West *Picardy* in part, and *Hainalt*, and on the South *Lorain*, on the West the *Maes*, and the Forest of *Ardenne*, do both close it. That part that lies towards the West is barren, but abounds in Game, and Venison. That which lies more to the East is fruitful, and abounds in Corn, Minerals, Quarries of excellent Stone, and whatever is necessary to the life of Man. It is in compass about sixty French Leagues. It was at first a part of the Earldom of *Ardenne*, dismembered from it in the time of *Otho* the Emperor, made a Dukedom in the year 1309. as *L. Guicciardin* avers, by *Henry VII.* who had been Count of *Luxemburgh*, before he was chosen Emperor. *Sigismond*, the last Duke and Emperor, gave it to *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *John* Duke of *Gorlitz*, his Brother, to prefer her in Marriage to *Anthony* Duke of *Burgundy*, and with the rest of the Estates of that House, it came to the House of *Austria*. But yet the *French* who have ever lain heavy on this Frontier Country, have ravished from them the Southern parts, and the Cities of *Monmedy*, and *Thionville*. The *Spaniards* also possess the Northern parts with *Bastogne*, and *Luxemburgh*.

*Luzcko*. See *Lusic*.

*Lycbe*, *Laodicea*, a City of *Syria*.

*Lym*, *Moschius*, a River of *Bulgaria*. *Baudrand* calls it *Ibar*.

*Lymbach*, *Olimachum*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, in the Confines of *Stiria*, not above one

German mile from the River *Muer*, and four from *Canisa* to the South-West. There is another called by the same Name, four Miles from this to the South.

*Lyn*, *Linum Regis*, a Sea Port Town in the County of *Norfolk*, seated on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Ouse*, where it falls into the *Washes*, called by *Ptolemy* *Æstuarium Metaris*. It is a large Town, incompassed with a deep Trench, and for the most part Walled, divided by two small Rivers, which have about fifteen Bridges over them. This is of no great antiquity, being built out of the ruins of another old Town, called *Lin too*, but standing in Marsh Land, on the opposite side of the River, chiefly preferred on the account of the Haven, which is safe and easie of access. It was at first called *Bishops Lyn*, because the ground it stands upon belonged to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* It has great Privileges, which it obtained from King *John*, by siding with him against the Barons; whereupon he gave them his own Sword to be carried before their Mayor, and a gilt Cup, which they still keep. And from this place he went in the year 1216. with a mighty Army, over the *Washes* into *Lincolnshire*, with a design to Fight the Barons, then united against him, under *Lewis*, Dauphine of *France*, but lost his Treasures, and Carriages in the passage, and his life soon after: then it was that he granted them their Charter; and he expiring soon after, and his Son having a necessity to comply with

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his Barons for the expulsion of the *French*, their Liberties were seized, and the Town reduced to what it was before: but in the year 1221. a Rebellion breaking out in *Lincolnshire*, this Prince (*Henry III.*) had occasion for their Loyalty, and Valor again, and they gave him such experience of both, that he regranted them their Charter, which they have ever since enjoyed. Nor does this place deserve less commendation for their Loyal attempt on the behalf of *Charles I.* in the year 1643. though it had no success, but involved the Loyal Inhabitants in great Calamities. *Charles II.* Created Sir *Horatio Tounsend*, Baronet, Baron of *Lyn*, April 20. 1661. rewarding at once his and their Loyalty by this Honor.

*Lyons*, *Lugdunum Segusianorum*, is an ancient City in *France*, called by the Inhabitants, *Lyon*, by the *Germans*, *Leon*, by the *English*, *Lyons*, and by the *Poles*, *Lugdun*. It is a very Great, Famous, Strong, Rich, Populous City, an Archbishops See, and the Capital of a Province, called from it *Lyonnais*, seated at the foot of an Hill, upon the confluence of the *Saone* and *Rhone*, two of the principal Rivers of *France*, in the Confines of *la Bresse*, and *le Dauphine*, an hundred Leagues from *Paris* to the South, fifty from *Nevers*, thirty six from *Dijon*, twenty two from *Challons*, eleven from *Mascon*, five from *Vienne*, thirty six from *Avignon*, sixty from *Turin*, (as *Baudrand* represents the distances) and sixty five from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North. This

was the first Colony the *Romans* settled in this part of *France*, and was built by *Munacius Plancus*, under *Augustus*, thirty five years before Christ. After this it flourished very much, especially under the Auspicious Reign of *Claudius Cæsar*, who was born here, nine years before the Birth of our Saviour, thirty three years after the slaughter of *Julius Cæsar*. An hundred years after its Founding, in the twelfth year of the Reign of *Nero*, in the year of Christ 65. it was miserably ruined by Fire, and *Nero* contributed very freely to the rebuilding of it, as *Tacitus* tells us in his Annals. In after times no City in the Empire flourished more than this, both as to Learning, and as to Commerce. *Severus* the Emperor treated it about the year 199. with great severity, for adhering to the Party of *Albinus* against him, burning a great part of the City. *Gratianus* the Emperor was perfidiously murdered in this City, in the year 384. *Majoranus*, General to *Leo* the Emperor, at the request of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, repaired and beautified this City very much, about the year 460. But this was no long-lived splendor, the *Goths* and *Almains* soon after prevailing against the *Romans* in *France*. In the Reign of *Clothaire* King of *France*, about the year 532. an end was put to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, erected here by the *Goths*, and this City fell into the Hands of the *French*. In the Reign of *Gunthram*, King of *Metz*, between the year 565. and 596. this City was again burnt: nor did it suffer less from the

*Moors* about the year 730. who were called by the remainder of the *Goths*, against the *Franks*. About the year 955. it was given to *Conrade I.* King of *Burgundy*. After this it was for some time subject to the Counts of the Forest, till the year 1173. This See was founded by *St. Potinus*, and *Ireneus*, the first of which suffered Martyrdom here, about the year 177. About the year 1079. Pope *Gregory VII.* is said to have made this an Archbishops See; doubtless it was so long before. Pope *Clement V.* was Crowned here in the presence of *Philip the Fair*, King of *France*, *Edward I.* of *England*, and *James* King of *Aragon*, in the year 1305. There have been many Councils held here, the most Celebrated of which was that in the year 1245. under *Innocent IV.* against *Frederick II.* where that Prince was Deposed as an Heretick, for intelligence with the *Sultan*, and Familiarity with his Women. which produced a destructive War in *Germany* and *Italy*. There was another held here in 1274. against the *Greek* Church, in which were five hundred Bishops. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 45. 15.

*Lyonnois*, *Lugdunensis* *Provincia*, is a small Province in *France*, having on the East *la Bresse*, and the *Dauphine*, on the South and West *le Forez*, and on the North *le Beaujolois*, it has on the East the *Rhofne*, and it extends from it to the West about twelve Leagues, and in length about fifteen.

*Lions en Forest*, *Leones*, a small Town in *Normandy*, encompassed

with Woods and Forests, upon the River *Orleau*, four Leagues from *Roan* to the East.

*Lyon en Beauisse*, a Village in that Province, seven Leagues from *Orleans* to the North.

*Lyon sur Loire*, a Village in *Orleans*, in the Confines of *Berry*, one League above *Sully* to the East.

*Lyppe*. See *Lippe*, a River of *Germany*.

*Lysinoze*. See *Lismore*, a decaying City in *Ireland*.

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**M** *Abeuge*, a City of *France*. See *Maubenge*.

*Macandan*, a Promontory in *Africa*, called by the Ancients *Arfinarium*, now commonly *Cape Verde*.

*Macao*, *Amacao*, *Amacum*, a City in *China*, in the Province of *Quantum*, upon the South part of that Kingdom, in Long. 141. 30. Lat. 23. 00. It is built upon a small Island, with two Forts, and was heretofore under the *Portuguese*, during which times it was a Celebrated Mart, much frequented, and very Rich; but being now in the Hands of the *Tartars*, who have Conquered *China*, it decays apace, and is much declined from what it was.

*Macaria*, a Lake or Marsh, near *Marathon*, a Town in *Attica*, in which a considerable part of the Forces of *Xerxes*, King of *Persia*, Perished, being beaten by the *Grecians*, both by Sea and Land at the

the same time, and in their flight forced into this unpassable place, by the pursuing *Greeks*.

*Macascar*, *Mucasaria*, a great Island in the *Indian* Sea, which is sometimes called *Celebes*. It is extended from North to South two hundred *French* Leagues, and is an hundred broad; there are in it six Kingdoms, *Macasar*, *Cion*, *Sanguin*, *Cauripana*, *Getigan*, and *Supara*: the two principal Cities are *Macasar* and *Bantachia*. The South parts of this Island are much frequented by the *English* and *Dutch*, which latter of late in 1669. has severely treated the King of *Macasar*, whose Dominions lie in the South part of the Island, and comprehends the far greatest part of it. This Island lies between the *Molucco's* to the East, and *Borneo* to the West, and is sometimes ascribed to the former. The Line cutteth the Northern part of it. The Inhabitants of it heretofore went Naked, and ate Mans Flesh, and had all the Criminals of the *Molucco's* sent over to them for that purpose, but they are now much Civilized.

*Macedonia*, is a Kingdom of great antiquity and fame in *Greece*. It was anciently bounded by the *Adriatick* Sea to the West, the *Aegean* Sea to the East, now called the *Archipelago*, the Upper *Moësia*, a part of *Illyricum*, now called *Servia*, cut off by Mount *Sandus*, [now *Karopontze*] to the North, and on the South it had *Epirus*, *Thessalia*, and *Achaia*, now *Livadia*; it was then divided into four parts, as *Livy* saith, under which were twenty six Provinces:

and at this day, though *Albania*, which was of old a part of it, is dismembred, yet the remainder is divided into four parts by the *Turks*, which are, 1. *Jambolt*, of old *Macedonia prima*, and *secunda*, which lies East between *Thrace* and the Bay of *Thessalonica*. 2. *Macedonia*, properly so called, lies between Mount *Karopontze* to the North, and *Thessalia* to the South, and the Bay of *Thessalonica* to the East. 3. *Comenolitari*, the third part, *Macedonia tertia*, and part of *Thessalia*, has *Macedonia*, properly so called, on the North, *Albania* on the West, *Thessalia* on the South, and the same Bay on the East. 4. *Janna*, lies yet more South, and is the remainder of that which was anciently called *Thessalia*; on the North it has *Comenolitari*, on the West *Epirus*, on the South *Livadia*, and on the East the *Archipelago*, and Bay of *Negropont*. By this the Reader may observe that *Thessalia* is now a part of *Macedonia*, though anciently it was not, and *Albania* which anciently was a part of it, now is a separate Kingdom; but then both are under the *Turks*. This Country which was anciently divided into an hundred and fifty Tribes or Nations, as *Pliny* saith, was by *Philip*, and *Alexander* his Son, reduced first into one great and formidable body, which spread its Conquests not only over all the rest of *Greece*, but passing the *Hellepont*, *Alexander* the Great overthrew the *Persian* Empire, and became Lord of all those Countries that lie between the *Caspian* and

and *Euxine* Seas to the North, Mount *Imaus* to the East, with the *Persian* Sea, Red Sea, and the Cataracts of *Nile* to the South, and the Desarts of *Libya*, and the *Adriatick* Sea to the West: but then this Empire at his death became divided into four great Kingdoms, whereof *Macedonia* was the least. *Philip* of *Macedon* who was the twenty second King of the first Race, began in the year of the World 3155. and which ended in *Alexander* the Great, in 3642. or thereabouts, *Cassander* extirpated the first Family, and began a second in the year 3648. and ended in *Perseus* XI. in that Succession, subdued by the *Romans* in the year 3789. but it became not intirely subject till the *Turks* first entered this Province under *Bajazet* their fourth King, who took *Nicopolis*, a Town upon the Bay of *Thessalonica*, in the year of Christ 1392. and the Conquest thereof was finished by *Amurath* II. their sixth King, in the year 1429. by the Conquest of *Thessalonica*, and all the other places in this Kingdom, considered without *Albania*. The Country is now Governed by a *Turkish* *Sangrack*, under the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, who has eight thousand Crowns the year Revenue, and finds in Peace only an hundred Horse for the defence of the Country, and in times of War four hundred. But all the ancient Cities are now ruined, except *Thessalonica*, and *Larissa*.

*Macerata*, a City in the Dominions of the Pope, in the *Marcha Anconitana*, which is a Bi-

shops See; under the Archbishop of *Fermo*: it stands upon a Hill near the River *Chiento*, near the ruins of *Helvia Recina*, and is thought one of the best places in this Marquisate, being therefore the place chosen for the Residence of the Governour. It was built about the year 410. as *Blondus* avers. The University was opened here by Pope *Nicolas* IV. in 1290. restored by Pope *Paul* III. in 1322. The Bishoprick of *Tolentino* was united to this See for ever in the year 1586. It lies fifteen Miles from *Loretto*, and the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea to the West.

*Machelen*. See *Mechlen*, a City in *Brabant*.

*Machian*, one of the *Molucco* Isles.

*Maclena*, *Cydartus*, a small River of *Thrace*, which falls into the Black Sea, a little above *Constantinople*.

*Macoco*, a vast Kingdom in the middle of *Africa*, towards the Upper *Aethiopia*, the Prince of which has ten Kingdoms under him; on the North he has the Kingdom of *Muaco*, which is ever in War with him, to the South-East lies the Kingdom of *Giringbomb*. This Kingdom lies two hundred and seventy *Spanish* Miles from the Kingdom of *Congo* to the South. *Jerome Lobus* mentions this Kingdom in his History of *Ethiopia*.

*Macran*, *Caramania*, a Province of *Persia* towards the *Indian* Ocean, and the Confines of *Indostan*, which is a part of the ancient *Caramania*. It has on the North *Sigestan*, on the South the

*Indian* Ocean, on the West *Caramania*, properly so called, and on the East *Sinda*. It is under a Prince of its own, who is a Tributary to the King of *Persia*. Its principal City is *Macran*, and its best Port is called *Guadel*.

*Macisf*, *Mosceus*, a River of *Persia*, which falls into the Bay of *Persia*.

*Macyn*, *India Ulterior*, one of the Provinces of *Asia*, called the further *Indies*, or *India* beyond *Ganges*.

*Maczua*, *Orine* an Island in the Gulph of *Arabia*, near *Africa*, over against the City of *Maxzuan*, in 17. deg. Lat. In the Maps it is called *Maxzuan*.

*Madagascar*, *Cerne*, *Menuthias*, *Madagascaria*, and *Delphina*, a vast Island on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, called by the Inhabitants, *Madecase*, by the French, *l' Isle de Dauphiné*, by the Portuguese, *St. Lorenzo*, by the English, *Madagascar*, and *St. Laurence*, and by the Arabians, *Sarandib*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Menuthias*; *Pliny*, *Cerne*. It is near an hundred Miles from the Coast of *Africa* to the East, and is one of the greatest Islands in the World, extending from 1. to 25. deg. of Southern Latitude, but its breadth is much less, as not exceeding an hundred and thirty *English* Miles. This Island was discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1506. on *St. Laurence's* day. There are no Cities in it, but the French have of late settled some Colonies on the Southern Shoar. *Stephen Flacourt*, a Frenchman, has given a large account of this

Island. The Inhabitants are large of Stature, exceeding black, Warlike, much addicted to Fishing, great Eaters, and Nature has accordingly provided them plenty of Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Fruits, and what over is necessary for the life of Man, which they use without Labour or Care, regarding neither Silver nor Gold, nor any thing else, but Beads and Bracelets for Ornament, and Musick and Dancing for their Recreation. And the utmost Number they can tell is Ten. *Herbert*.

*Maday*, *Media*, a Province of *Persia*, in *Asia*. See *Media*.

*Madera*, an Island on the Western Shoar of *Africa*, called *Madeira* by the Portuguese, of old *Cene Atlantica*. It was discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1419. and called by this Name from its plenty of Wood. Its length is twenty five Leagues, its Circuit sixty. The principal Town is *Funchal*. It lies in 32. deg. Lat: and Long. 360. It is prodigiously fruitful, but especially in Sugar, and Mather, a Dying stuff, and Wines, the slices whereof were brought from *Candy*. The Birds were at first so ignorant, as to suffer themselves to be taken up; but have since learned to fear Mankind. It has plenty of Water, and of all other things needful for the life of Man. Though an Englishman is said to have first landed here in the year 1344. Yet the Portuguese were the first that peopled this Island, and still possess it. When they first found it, it was one great Wood, and to clear it they put fire to it, which raged so horribly at first, that they were



forced to go to Sea, to avoid its fury; but then the Ashes contributed exceedingly to the Fertility of it; but that is long since fail'd, and it is now returned to its natural strength, which is sufficient to maintain a vast number of Inhabitants. *Funchal* is an Archbishops See, and the Residence of the Governor.

*Madera*, a River in South America, which is also called *Cayane*, it ariseth in the Confines of Peru, by the City *Argentea*, and after a long Course, falls into the River of *Amazons*, in the Province of *Cayane*, in Long. 312. Lat. 02. 12.

*Maderaspatin*, that is, the Port of *Madera*, is a City in the Kingdom of *Narsinga*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the Bay of *Bengala*, which has been some years in the Hands of the *Hollanders*.

*Mader*, *Meander*, a River in the Lesser *Asia*. See *Meander*.

*Madrid*, *Madritum*, *Mantua Carpetanorum*, a great City in Spain, the Royal Seat of the Kings of that Country. It has a noble Palace, and is every day increasing. It stands upon the River *Manzanares*, which falls into the *Xaraina*, at *St. Martin*, which last falls into the *Tajo*, *Tagus*, above *Toledo*, from which *Madrid* stands twelve Miles to the North. This City, saith *Baudrand*, has no Walls, but some that have lived there, say it has a Mud Wall. It stands in the Kingdom of *New Castile*, upon the top of an Hill, and in a fruitful Country, and an healthful Air. The Royal Palace, which is not great, is yet very beautiful and magnificent.

The Kings of Spain have Resided here, but since the Reign of *Philip II.* before which time it was accounted only a Village. Long. 17. 00. Lat. 40. 40.

*Madure*, a City in the East-Indies, in the Promontory of *Malabar*, which is great and populous. It was heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*, but is now together with the Country in which it stands, subject to a Prince of its own, who is yet a kind of Subject to the King of *Bisnagar*. It lies between *Malabar* to the West, and the Gulph of *Manar*, which parts *Malabar* from *Ceylon* to the East, and he is Sovereign of this Coast, and draws a considerable Revenue from it.

*Meander*, a great River in the Lesser *Asia*, in the Greater *Phrygia*. It is now commonly called *Madre Mindre*, and *Bojouc Mindre*, that is the Great *Mindre*, in opposition to that at *Ephesus*, which is called the little *Minder*. It springeth from a Fountain, called by the Ancient Greeks, *Alocrene*, and runs with so Oblique a Current, as it often seems to be returning back again into it self, making in its passage six hundred Turns, though it is no very long Course it performs at last. Hence it was that one of the Ancients observes, that it was the only River in the World which returned almost back to its Fountain. And many of the Poets alluded to it in their Poems. Our Country-Man, Mr. *Woeleer*, who crossed it, saith, it was there sixteen Fathoms over, and they pretended it was as deep as it was broad, the Current of it

was

was exceeding swift, and he gives a Figure of it, which I fear is too usually placed pag. 429. whereas it belongs to pag. 268. It falls into the *Archipelago*, between *Heraclea*, and *Miletus*, on the South of *Ephesus*.

*Maelftroom*, *Umbilicus maris*. a Gulph or Whirl-Pit on the Coast of *Norway*, and Province of *Scania*; it lies between the Isles of *Loffoot* and *Weroe*. Many wonders are told of this place, which in all probability are not true.

*Maes*, *Mosa*, a vast River in the Low Countries, which is called by the French, *la Meuse*, and by the Dutch, *die Maas*, it ariseth in the Mountains of *Vauge*, *Vogesus*, in *Champagne* in France, ten Leagues from *Chaumont en Bassigny* to the East, and running North through *Lorain*, and the Dukedom of *Bar*, it washeth *St. Michael*, *Verdun*, *Sedain*, *Charleville*, and *Maiers*, then entering *Namur*, it washeth *Dinant* and *Namur*, at which it takes in from the West the *Sambre*, and turning East it entereth the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and watereth *Hoei* and *Liege*, (where it takes in the *Oure*, *Urta*, out of *Luxemburgh* on the East) *Maastricht* (which takes its Name from the River) and *Maeseyck*, so passing to *Roermond* and *Venlo*, at *Lettem* in *Guelderland*, he changeth his Course from North-East to North-West, and at *Cuyck* turns directly West, and passing by *Grave* a Town of *Brabant*, *Ratenburgh* and *Heusden*, at *Worckum* he takes in the *Vahal*, or *Wael*, a Branch of the *Rhine*, beneath the Island of *Bom-*

*mel*, made by these two Rivers, so watering *Gorcum*, *Dort*, and the *Briel*, he falls together with the *Rhine*, into the *German Ocean*; This is a noble and stately Stream, and has upon his Banks many great Cities, and fine Towns.

*Maeseyck*, *Masacum*, is a City of the Lower Germany, in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the County of *Loffe*, in the borders of the Upper *Guelderland*, five Leagues beneath *Maastricht*, three above *Roermond*, and seven from *Liege*, and is a considerable place.

*Maesland*. See *Mafay*, a Canton of the *Grisons*.

*Maastricht*, *Trajectum ad Mosam*, *Trajectum superius*, is a City of *Brabant*, seated upon the Western Bank of the *Maes*, which is here covered with a beautiful Stone Bridge, consisting of nine Arches, from whence it has its Name, signifying the passage over the *Maes*; on the Eastern Bank lies the *Wyck*, which is a Suburb to this City. The Bishops of *Liege*, and the Dukes of *Brabant*, heretofore divided the Jurisdiction of this City between them, but the City was in the Hands of the Dukes of *Brabant*, and with that Duchy passed to the House of *Austria*, who enjoyed it till the year 1632. when it was taken by the *Hollander*. In the year 1673. it was taken after a sharp Siege by the French. In 1676. the *Hollander* attempted the reduction of it by force, but without success; but in 1678, they recovered it by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. The City is both Walled, and covered with considerable out-works, after the

the new Mode; towards the South-East, lies a Hill which riseth gently and overlooks part of the Town, under which is one of the Noblest Quarries of Stone in the World; to secure the Town from any disadvantage it might receive from this Hill, the Bastion answering to it, is built very high, and there is a Horn work within Musket shot of it, and the Wyck is rather stronger than the Town. For the distances of it, see *Maeseyck*. The Bishops See was removed from hence to *Liege*, by *S. Hubert* in the year 713. Long. 27. 12. Lat. 50. 50.

*Maesta, Mapha*, a City in *Arabiæ Felix*.

*Magadoxo*, a City on the East of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Zanguebar*, which has a strong Castle, and a convenient Port. This City lies four hundred and fifty miles South from the Mouth of the *Red Sea*. In Long. 70. 00. Lat. 02. 40. The *Portuguese* have treated this City severely.

*Magareb*, the *Atlantick Ocean*.

*Magdeburg, Mesium, Parthenopolis, Magdeburgum*, a great City, and an Archbishops See, in the Lower *Saxony*, upon the *Eibe*, which is the Capital of a Territory of the same Name, a *Hans Town*, and an Imperial and Free City, ever since the year 940. and which does still retain its Freedom and Liberty, though under the Protection of its own Archbishop, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who had the adjacent Territory assigned to him, with the Title of a Dukedom by the Peace of *Munster*, after the death of the present Administrator

or Archbishop. This City imbraced the Reformation in the year 1567. upon which account it has suffered very much since. It lies twelve miles from *Wittenburg* to the North-West, a little more from *Wolffenbuttel* to the East, and nine from *Halberstadt* to the same. In Long. 33. 53. Lat. 52. 18. This City is commonly called *Spredburg* (which is *Maids-Town*) and is the Metropolis of the Lower *Saxony*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Mesivov*, and most believe it to be the *Mesivium* in *Antoninus*; but however this present Pile was built by *Otho I.* Emperor of *Germany*, at the request of *Edithe* his Wife, Daughter of *Edmund King of England*, about the year 940. This Lady was afterwards buried in this City. It was for some time the seat of the Empire, and was fortified with Walls, and Rampires, Towers, and a deep Trench, so that *Charles V.* in the year 1549. could proscribe and spoil its Territories, but could not take it. But in the year 1631. it was taken by *Du Tilly* the Emperors General, being suddenly surrounded by an Army, when they did not expect it, nor had made those preparations which were requisite, of Men, Victuals, and Ammunition, the want of which last was the principal cause of its being taken by Storm, *May 10.* after a siege of great sharpness, which lasted fifteen Months, and being set on fire to fright the Inhabitants from the defence of it, the fire prevailed so far above the intentions of the Incendiaries, that the whole City was laid wast. The Duke of *Saxony* retook it in 1636.

In

In the year 1666. it was again forced by the Arms of the Duke of *Brandenburg*, to accept *Augustus Duke of Saxony*, for its Administrator, or Archbishop.

The Archbishoprick of *Magdeburg*, now turned into a Dukedom, is a very small Province of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*. It is bounded on the North with the Old Marquitate of *Brandenburg*, and on the East with the middle Marquitate, on the South with *Anhalt*, and *Halberstadt*, and with the Dukedom of *Brunswick* on the West. The Capital of it is *Magdeburg*.

*Magdeburg*, a Castle of *Germany*, in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, in the Bishoprick of *Spire*, which in the year 1517. was sold by *Ulricus Duke of Wirtemberg*, to *Philip Electoral Bishop of Spire*. It is also called *Madenburg*.

*Magellanica*, a Country in South *America*, of great extent toward the South Pole, on the North it has the Countries of *Chili*, *Tacumania*, and *Paragua*, on the South the Straights of *Magellan*, and *le Maire*, on the West it has the *Atlantick*, and on the East the *Pacifick Ocean*. This together with the Straights took its Name from one *Ferdinando Magalhaens* a *Portuguese*, who in the year 1520. in the Name of the King of *Spain* discovered it. His Ship came home, but he was slain in the *East-Indies*, and this was the first Ship that ever sailed round the Globe of the Earth, which has since been done by *Sir Francis Drake*, *Cavendish*, and several others. This is little

known, and less inhabited by any of the *European Nations* for the present.

*Magiar, Hungary*.

*Magna-vacca, Caprusia*, one of the Mouths of the River *Po*, which separating from the Branch called *di Volana* at *Ferrara*, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* at *Comachio*, between *Po di Primaro* to the South, and *Po di Volana* to the North.

*Magog, Persia*.

*Magonza, Moguntia*, a City of *Germany*. See *Mentz*.

*Magra, Cinyphus*. See *Macres* a River of *Africa*.

*Magra, Macra*, a River in *Italy*, which was heretofore the Boundary of *Liguria* to the South. It riseth in the *Apennine Hills*, in the Limits of the Dukedom of *Parma*, and running Southward by *Pontremoli*, and being augmented with the *Verra, Ula*, and some other; it watereth a Valley called by its own Name, and passing through the States of *Genoua*, a little above *Serezana*, it falls into the *Ligurian Sea*, sixty five miles East of *Genoua*, thirty five miles North West of *Luca*. *Lucan* mentions this River in his Second Book.

*Magarab, Pharos*, a small, but celebrated Island near *Alexandria* in *Egypt*.

*Maguelone, Magalone*, an ancient Roman City in *Languedoc*, seated in a small Island in the *Marshee Sea*, which was destroyed by *Charles Martel*, for fear it should fall into the hands of the *Saracens*. And it lay in its Ruins till the year 1075. when its Bishop took some care to revive it, but to small purpose.

The

## M A

The Bishops See being removed in 1536. to *Montpelier*, the Town is almost totally desolate.

*Mahara, Nilus*, a River of *Egypt*.

*Maholech, Delta*, The Lower part of *Egypt*, enclosed by the Branches of the Nile.

*Mahamora*, a Fortress upon the Coast of the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the River *Suba*, on the Coast of the *Atlantick* Ocean, in the Province of *Fez*, but on the Confines of that of *Asgar*. In Long. 10. 00. Lat. 33. 10. It has a good Harbour, of great reception, and has been in the hands of the *Portuguese* ever since the year 1614.

*Mahometa, Adrumetum*, a City on the Coast of *Africa*, which is mentioned by *Pliny*, *Mela*, and *Ptolemy*. It was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Carthage*; and is now a strong Town on the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, seated upon the next Bay to that of *Tunis* to the East, which is called the Gulph of *Mahometa*. This place is also called by the *Arabs*, *Hamammetha*. Long. 36. 40. Lat. 32. 40.

*Majaguana*, one of the *Lucaye* Islands, belonging to North *America*, between *Hispaniola* to the South, and *Samana* to the North.

*Maidstone, Madus, Vagniaca*, is a fair, sweet, populous Town in the County of *Kent*, upon the River *Medway*, from which it has this Name, which has a fair Stone Bridge built by the Archbishops of *Canterbury* over this River. *Edward VI.* Incorporated this Town, and Granted it a *Major*, which was again taken from them in Queen

## M A

*Maries* time, for favouring *Wyat's* Rebellion in 1554. But then Queen *Elizabeth* restored them to their former State. In ancient times their chief Magistrate was called a *Portgreve*, from *Greave* an old German word, still used by the Germans in *Markgrave*, *Rein-grave*, and *Landtgrave*. *Charles I.* added another Honour to this Place, when in the year 1628. he created *Elizabeth Finch*, Grandmother to the late *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsey*, late Lord Chancellor of England, *Viscountess of Maidstone*, and Countess of *Winchelsey*, with an Entail upon her Heir Males; which Honours are now possessed by *Heneage* Her Grandchild, the Second of this Family. And *Heneage* late Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord Chancellor of England, was another of Her Posterity.

*Maienne*, a Town in the Duchy of *Maine* in France.

*Majella, Nicates*, a Mountain in *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the River *Pescara* [ *Aternus* ] as *Holstenius* affirms.

*Maillezais* or *Mallezais, Malleaca, Malleacum*, a small City in *Poitou* in France, seated in a Morass made by the Rivers *Seure Niortoise*, which falls into the Bay of *Aquitain* and the *Hautize*, it was a Bishops See, but being little inhabited by reason of the badness of the Air, the Bishoprick was suppressed in the year 1649. and the City of *Rochell* substituted in its place by Pope *Innocent X.* It stands nine Leagues from *Rochell* to the North-East, and five from

*Niort*

## M A

*Niort* to the South. Long. 19. 36. Lat. 46. 22. according to the last Maps.

*Maina* or *Maines*, a City on the South of the *Morea*, supposed to have been the ancient *Leuctra* or *Tenarus* in *Laconia*, on the East side of the Gulph of *Coron*, North of Cape *Matapan*, the most South Cape of the *Morea*. The Inhabitants of this City are called the *Mainetes*, and have in this present War contributed very much to the driving the *Turks* out of the *Morea*, by serving in great numbers under the *Venetians*, against them. It is said it was a Commonwealth before; but *Coronelli* in his late description of the *Morea*, assures us, it was a Fort built by the *Turks* upon the Ruins of *Cersapolis*, to keep these *Mainetes* under, who being impatient of the *Turkish* Slavery, and extremely Warlike, had betaken themselves to the Rocks, and Forests, and would pay no Tribute to the *Turks*, who thereupon began to build the Fort of *Maina*, but *Querini* Captain of the Gulph for the *Venetians*, in the year 1570. understanding their design, Landed and by the help of the *Mainetes* took this Fort, and ruined it entirely, by which means the *Mainetes* were preserved, and obliged to the Service of this State.

*Maine, Cenomanensis Provincia*, is a great and fruitful Province in France, the old Inhabitants of which were the *Cenomani*; its greatest extent is from East to West, on the North it is bounded by *Normandy*, on the West by *Bretagne*, on the South by *Anjou*, and on the East by *Le-Perche*. The

## M A

Principal City in it is *Mans*, and the next *Mayenne*. *Charles* the second Son of *Francis* Duke of *Guise*, being made Duke of *Maine*, and after that General of the League against *Henry III.* and *IV.* of France, made this Province frequently mentioned in the Histories of France, of those times.

*Main Land, Pomona*, the principal of the Isles of *Orkney*, which is twenty two *English* miles long, and has a Town called *Kirkwall*, on the Northern Shoar for its Capital, its greatest extent is from East to West, and its greatest breadth is about ten miles.

*Maintex, Meintex*. See *Mentz*, a City of Germany.

*Majorca* or *Mallorca, Balearium insula, Palma Majorca*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Eastern Coast of *Spain*, over against the Kingdom of *Valencia*, at the distance of about sixty miles, between *Minorca* to the East, and *Trica* to the West, which three Islands constituted the Kingdom of *Majorca*, so called from this, which is the greatest of them. Its Circuit is near one hundred and ten miles, the principal City is *Mallorca, Palma*, or *Majorca*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. It is great, and strong, and has a Haven belonging to it, on the Western Shoar of the Island. Long. 24. 40. Lat. 40. 00. The Maps place it in Lat. 38.26. The Inhabitants of this Island were of old famous Archers, from whence they were called *Baleares*; at first the Inhabitants went naked, till being subdued by the *Carthaginians*, Anno Mundi 3500. they became more

more Civilized, and served in the *Carthaginian* Wars against the *Romans*, till together with *Spain* they fell under that Republick in the year of *Rome* 630, 521 years before the Birth of our Saviour. The *Moors* were their next Masters, who crossing out of *Africa*, took Possession of them, about the same time they Conquered *Spain*. *Raimund* Earl of *Barcelone*, by the Assistance of the *Genouefe*, expelled them in the year 1102. but the *Genouefe* as if they had repented this good Deed, restored the *Saracens* again, but in the year 1228. they were finally expelled by *James* King of *Aragon*. This Prince in the year 1230. made *James* his Son King of *Majorca*, whose Posterity enjoyed this Kingdom till the year 1341. when *James* III. the fourth King of *Majorca*, was slain in Battle by *Pedro* IV. King of *Aragon*, and ever since these Islands have been annexed to that Kingdom. The Land of this Island on all sides towards the Sea is Mountainous and barren, but inwards more champain and fruitful, affording sufficient, Oyl, Corn, Wine, and Fruits, to maintain its Inhabitants, who are estimated to be thirty thousand.

*Maira*, *Merula*, *Macra*, a River in *Piedmont*, which riseth out of the *Alpes*, and flowing through the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, falls into the *Po* at *Pancalieri* a small City nine miles above *Turino* to the South. See *Magra*.

*Malabar*, *Malabaria*, *Dachinabares*, a vast Peninsula, or Promontory of the Hither *East-Indies*. It lies between the *Arabick* or *Indian*

Sea to the West, and the Gulph of *Bengala*, or *Ganges* to the East. *Heylyn* bounds it on the North with the River *Gangeraco*; *Baudran* with the Kingdom of *Decan*; *Burno* bounds it to the North with the Cape of *Darame*, ten miles beneath *Goa*; *Cluverius* reckons up these Kingdoms in it, *Calicut*, *Coulete*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulam*, and *Travancor*; of which *Calicut* is the Supream, and therefore stiled *Samory* by them, that is, the *Great Emperor*, and *God on Earth*. For its Extent *Heylyn* gives it three hundred *English* miles to the Cape of *Comori*, (which he supposeth to be the *Communia Extrema* of *Ptolemy*) and its greatest breadth fifty miles at the North. *Baudrand* makes its length one hundred *French* Leagues, and its breadth ten, or fifteen, which is too little; *Cluverius* makes it eighty *German* miles long, and forty five broad. But all agree, that it is the most fruitful, populous, and temperate Region in the whole *East-Indies*. The Inhabitants are very fierce and savage, and go naked, except what Nature desires to have hidden. It is also one of the most ancient Kingdoms, and was for many Ages subject to one Prince, till about the year 900. *Sarama Parymal* being seduced by the *Saracens*, left his Kingdom, and went and died at *Meccha*; and having no Children, parcelled out his Kingdom amongst his most faithful Servants. *Cananor* has a strong Castle, which was in the hands of the *Portuguese* till the year 1663. when the *Dutch* expelled them; the *Hollanders* are also Possessed of *Cochin* and *Coulam*.

*lam*. The rest is in the Possession of *Indian* Princes, whose Dominions are very small.

*Malaca*, *Malacca*, *Aurea Chersonesus*, a City and Kingdom in the *Aurea Chersonesus*, or most Southern Promontory of the *East-Indies*, between *Sumatra* and *Borneo*. The City stands on the Western Shoar, in Long. 127. 25. Lat. 03. 40. And was subject to the King of *Ibor*, till the *Portuguese* in the year 1511. took it from him under *Alphonfus Albuquerque*; and in the year 1640. the *Dutch* took it from them after a siege of six Months. It is a celebrated Mart, and has a large Haven, and a strong Castle, and a River of the same Name with the City, but lying a mile from it to the South-East.

The Kingdom or Promontory of *Malaca*, which takes its Name from this City, has the Kingdom of *Siam* to the North, and on all other sides it is surrounded by the Ocean; it extends from one *deg.* of Northern Lat. to *Queda*, in six *deg.* *Heylyn* gives it two hundred and seventy *English* miles in length, but then it is not of equal breadth, and being extremely hot and parched by the Sun, is not very populous, or fruitful, but very rich by reason of the vast resort of all Nations for Trade. This was a part of the Kingdom of *Siam*, till the year 1258. when *Parimisera*, and some other of the *Javan* Nobility being oppressed by their own King, fled to *Sangesinga* Viceroy for the *Siamite*, who receiving them kindly, was by them perfidiously slain, and they Erected in *Sicapura* this New Kingdom, but that being

soon reduced again by the *Siamite*, they built the *Malaca*, and soon got the Trade too from the former the *Moors* joining with them, they wholly revolted from *Siam*. (to whom they had submitted) and that Prince in 1500. sent a Navy of two hundred Ships to reduce them, and thirty thousand men, with four hundred *Elephants*, to attack them by Land, but Tempests and the disorders of his Soldiers, made this Expedition miscarry. And in 1511. they fell into the hands of the *Portuguese*.

*Malaca*, *Pangaeus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*, at the foot of which runs the River *Nestus*.

*Malaga*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, seated in a Plain on the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, twenty seven Leagues from *Sevil* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Cadiz* to the East, and twenty from the *Streights of Gibraltar* to the North-East; and twenty four from *Granada* to the South-West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Granada*, a famous Port, and much frequented on the account of its Wines, and has the River of *Guadalan* on the West of it, and two strong Castles, and an excellent Magazin. This City was taken from the *Moors* by *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, in the year 1487. after a very long siege. In the year 1661. an Inundation of the River swept away one thousand and sixty Houses, and Drowned two thousand men, and made three thousand more unfit for Habitation. It was built by the *Phonicians*, and is men-

mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. Long. 16. 02. Lat. 36. 30. According to the Maps, Long. 12. 42. Lat. 36. 09.

*Malatiah*, *Melitene*, an ancient City in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*, seventy miles from *Samosat* to the North, and one hundred and fifty from *Casarea* to the North-East. It is an Archbishops See. Long. 71. 00. Lat. 40. 32. According to the Maps 39. 52.

*Les Maldives*, *Maldivæ*, are from their number called the *Naldives*, or four Islands by the Natives; but there is an incredible number of them, extending from nine deg. of Northern Lat. two deg. beyond the Line, and stretching from North-West, to South-East, to the South-West of the Cape of *Comori* or *Malabar*. They are very fruitful, and populous, and are under one King whose residence is in *Male*, or *Maldiva*; *Francis Pirard* has written a particular Discourse of these Islands. They are said to be some thousands in number, and to extend three hundred Leagues in length, partly inhabited, and partly not, and that where the King resides, is not above five miles in compass.

*Malodon*, *Camalodunum*, *Camulodunum*, a Town in *Essex*, on the Sea-shoar, on the South side of that Arm of the Sea, which is called *Idumanus*. This was the Royal City of *Cunobelinus* a British Prince, who lived in the times of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. *Aulus Plautius* the Roman General, here in the Reign of *Claudius*, fought *Cara-*

*Etacus* another of his Sons, and slew him in Battel; and *Claudius* coming over into *Britain* in Person, in the third year of his Reign, in the 43. year of *Christ*, took this City, and was therefore called *BRITANNICUS*, and made it a Roman Colony, planting in it a Regiment of old Soldiers, and ordered Money to be Coined with this Inscription: *COL. CAMALODUN.* *Cambden* saith, from this Money it is Collected this Expedition was in the twelfth year of his Reign, fifty two years after the Birth of *Christ*. But certain it is, this City soon felt the fury of the *Britans* under *Boadicia* Queen of the *Iceni*, who took and burnt the Town, and put all the *Romans* to the Sword, about the year of *Christ* 63. Yet the *Romans* rebuilt it as appears by *Antoninus*, and *Edward* the son of *Alfred* a Saxon King, finding it much ruined by the *Danes*, repaired it, and fortified it with a Castle. *William* the Conqueror had here one hundred and eighty Houses in the Tenure of the *Burgesses*, and eighteen walled. In Mr. *Cambden's* time it was a well inhabited Town, consisting of one Street of a mile in length, built on the ridge of an Hill, and having a convenient Haven. It is not only a Corporation, which sends two *Burgesses* to Parliament, but was also made a *Viscounty* the 13. of *Charles II.* and given to the late Earl of *Essex*.

The *Malas*, are a People which live in the Mountains of *Malabar*, towards the Confines of *Coromandel*, near the Dominions of the King of *Madura*. And amongst them there live many Christians of the

the old Conversion, called the Christians of *S. Thomas*.

*Maleg*, a River of the Upper *Æthiopia*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Damut*, and receiving the River *Anquet*, after a course of eighty Leagues, falls into the *Nile* in *Nubia*, below the Province of *Fasculon*.

*Maleguette*, the same with *Guiny*, a Country in *Africa*.

*Malespine*, a Marquisate and Sovereignty in *Tuscany*, in *Italy*.

*Mulsi*, *Amalphis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Principato*, which is honoured with an Archbishops See, and a Dukedom, but it is little, and not well inhabited. It lies on the North side of the Bay of *Salerno*, eleven from *Salerno* to the West, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. They pretend that here are the Bones of *S. Andrew* the Apostle, and that the *Seamans Compass* was invented here by *Flavio Gioia* an *Italian*, in the year 1300. Long. 38. 35. Lat. 40. 52.

*Malgue*, the French Name of *Malaga*, a City in *Granada* in *Spain*.

*Malines*, *Machlinia*, a City of *Brabant*. See *Mechlen*.

*Maliapur*, *Maliapura*, a City on the Coast of *Coromandel*, commonly called *S. Thomas*, it was taken by the French in 1671. and deserted two years after. Long. 108. 50. Lat. 13. 12.

*Mallorca*. See *Majorca*.

*Malmesbury*. *Maldunense Cænobium*, a Town built on the Western Bank of the River *Avon*, on the Confines of the County of *Glouc-*

*cester*, in the County of *Wiltshire*, which took its Name, and Rise from one *Maidulph* a Learned *Irish Scot*, who being highly admired both for his Piety and Learning, erected here a School, and a Monastery, which *Aldelme* his Scholar much improved, becoming after his death the Tutelar Saint of *Athelstane* King of *England*, who died in the year 938. after he had much enriched this Monastery by his Princely Donations; this *Aldelme* was the first who taught the Saxons the Latin Poetry. No less honour is due to this place on the score of *William* of *Malmesbury*, a Learned Historian for the Times in which he lived, which was about the year 1143. The Monastery here thrived so well, that at the suppression of it by *Henry VIII.* its Revenue was above eight hundred and three pounds the year. Whether its late Philosopher *Thomas Hobbs*, has added to the honour of this place, by being born here, is left to the judgment of Posterity. The Town is now a Corporation, represented by its Burgesses in Parliament, and in a tolerable condition, by reason of the Clothing Trade here carried on.

*Malmugen*, *Malmoe*, *Malmogia*, a City in *Scania*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which is called by the *Hollanders* *Elbogen*, because it represents the Bent of the Elbow of an Arm. It was built in the year 1319. and has a safe Harbour over against *Coppenhagen*, on the Sound. In the year 1434. here was a strong Castle built here by *Ericus* King of *Denmark*, the first encourager of lasting Architecture in this Kingdom.



dom. In 1658. it first came into the Hands of the *Suedes*, and in 1676. the *Danes* endeavoured the recovery of it by a siege, but without any good success; they did the like the year following with the like event. It stands four *Danish* miles from *Copenhagen* to the East.

*Malta, Melita*, an Island belonging to *Africa*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, by some taken for the place where *S. Paul* suffered Shipwreck in the year of *Christ* 58. Its length is twenty miles, and breadth twelve, and its circuit about sixty, which is its Distance too, from *Pachyno* the most South-Eastern Cape of *Sicily*, and one hundred and ninety from the nearest Coast of *Africa*. It was taken from the *Saracens* by *Roger* the *Norman* Earl of *Sicily*, in the year 1089. and was under the Kings of *Sicily*, till *Charles V.* granted it to the Knights of Saint *John* of *Jerusalem*, after they were beaten out of *Rhodes*, in the year 1530. that he might the easier protect *Sicily* from the incursions of the *Moors*. In the year 1566. they began to build the *Bourg*, or principal City, after *Solyman* the Magnificent, had in the year 1565. reduced the greatest part of the old Town into Dust, by a siege of five Months, managed by *Draut* his General, with the loss of twenty four thousand men, spent to no purpose on this small Island. There are sixty Villages in it, and three Cities, all seated at the East End of the Island, within the distance of eight miles; which have two large Havens, divided by a Rock, on the Point of which stands

the Castle of *S. Hermes* to defend the entrance, against which the *Turks* spent twenty thousand Cannon Shot, and at last took it to their no great advantage. In the middle of the Eastern Haven stands the Castle of *S. Angelo* upon a Rock, this and *Burgo* quelled the fury of the *Turks*, and prevented their Triumph over *Malta*. Though the Inhabitants of this Island exceed not twenty thousand, yet it is not able to supply them with Necessaries; but that the fertile *Sicily* is so near, from which they have much of their Provisions. They have some fresh-water Fountains, and they reserve the Rain that falls in Cisterns, and have always three years Provisions beforehand, kept under ground. This Island lies in Long. 39. 25. Lat. 34. 40.

*Malvasia, Epidaurus*, a City of the *Morea*, on the Eastern Shoar, near the most South-Eastern Cape called Cape *Maleo*, built upon a Rock, which advanced position gives it an agreeable Prospect both by Sea and Land. This Rock is surrounded by the Sea on all sides, being only joined to the Continent by a Timber Bridge; yet has Nature provided it a fresh and clear Fountain of good Water, sufficient to serve the City, and their Gardens; it is approachable only on one side, and that is on the South, which is secured by a triple Wall of great strength. In the times of the *Greek* Idolatry, it was famous for a Temple of *Esculapius*, which was much frequented. It was Ravished from the *Greek* Emperors by the *Venetians* and *French*, about the year

year 1204. The Emperor's recovered it again from *William* a *French Baron*, to whom it was given by the *Latins*, but he returning to *Venice*, freely resigned his Right to that State; whereupon the *Venetians* sent a powerful Fleet, and regained the Possession of it, which they kept till the year 1537. when they were forced to surrender it to the *Turks*, for to purchase a Peace. In the times of the late Wars in *Candy*, the *Venetians* took this Town by Storm, Plundered and burnt it, and then left it, after they had put most of the Inhabitants to the Sword, and carried away the Cannon; but the *Turks* rebuilt it, and this is now the only place they have in the *Morea*, and report says too it is taken from them. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 38. 30.

*Mamotta, Arabia Felix*, a large Province in the Greater *Asia*.

*Man, Eubonia, Monaeda, Monapia, Monavia, Mona*, an Island in the *Irish* Sea, between *Lancashire* to the East, and *Ulster* to the West. The *Welsh* call this small place *Menow*; the Inhabitants *Maing*; and the *English* *Man*. It lies in length from North to South thirty *Italian* miles, but its greatest breadth is but fifteen. It has seventeen Parish Churches, and brings forth Flax, Hemp, and Corn in plenty, and affords more Cattle than they need, especially Sheep, but they have no Fewel but Turf. In the middle it swelleth into Hills from the highest of which (*Scafall* by Name) in a clear day may be seen *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. The chief Town is *Ruffin*, seated at the South End of the

Island, which has a Garrisoned Castle, it has also a Bishop, who is stiled *Sodorensis*, and is now under the Archbishop of *York*. This Island was first Possessed by the *Britans*, after them succeeded the *Scots*, about the times of *Honorius* and *Arcadius*; these were driven out by *Cunedu*, Grandfather of *Maglocunus*, stiled by *Gildas*, the Dragon of the Islands. *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, Conquered it next for the *Saxons*, about the year 618. After this the *Danes* being driven out of *England* by *Harold*, the Successor of *Edward the Confessor*; they were invited thither by one *Godred Corvan*, who had been entertained in his flight in the *Isle of Man*. This *Dane* brought over his Country men, and three times successively Invaded it before he could master the Inhabitants, but then prevailing, he became King of *Man*, soon after the time *William* of *Normandy* Conquered *England*. This Race of Kings continued to the year 1270. about two hundred years; about which time *Robert* the King of the *Scots*, having Succeeded *Alexander*, who had purchased the *Hebrides* of the King of *Denmark*, made another Conquest of the *Isle of Man*, which was one of the last they gained the Possession of. After this sometimes the *Scots*, and sometimes the *English* were Masters of it, till in the year 1340. *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, who was Descended from *Mary* the Daughter of *Reginald* the last King of *Man*, Conquered it, and finally drove out the *Scots*; and in 1393. sold it to *William Scrope*, who being beheaded for

Treason *Henry IV.* granted it to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, about the year 1400. and he likewise forfeiting it, this Prince five years after granted it to *Sir John Stanley*, whose Successor in the year 1486. was by *Henry VII.* Created Earl of *Darby*, and in this Family it still is, being possessed by *William* Earl of *Darby*, the Grandchild of *James*, who in the year 1651. was beheaded for his Loyalty to *Charles II.* After which the Rebels sent a Fleet, and by force reduced that Island under them, which was restored to this Family in the year 1660. by *Charles II.* The Language here spoken, is different from that of all His Majesties other Dominions, it being a mixture of *Scotch*, *Irish*, *Danish* and *English*, but the Southern part is nearer to the *Scotch*, and the Northern to the *Irish*. The first Bishop of *Mun*, is said to have been *Amphibalus* in the year 360. But then there are great Chasins till the year 1203. when one *Nicolas*, was the first of this latter Line, till 1396. and then either was broken, or the Records lost, and in 1505. *Huamus* became Bishop of it, from whom *Henry Bridgman*, the present Bishop, Consecrated October 2. 1671. is the thirteenth, and the twenty eighth of those whose Names are Recorded.

*Manar*, *Manaria*, a small Island, with a City on it, which is in the Hands of the *Hollanders*, it lies in the Streights, between the Island of *Ceylon*, and the Coast of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, and gives name to that Streight. Long. 108. 30. Lat. 09. 33.

*Manceaux*, the people of *Maine*, a Province in *France*.

*Manchester*, *Manduessedum*, a Town in the County of *Warwick*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, but is now a poor Village, of about fourteen Houses, one Mile from *Atherstone* to the South, and eight from *Coventry* to the North.

*Manchester*, *Mancunium*, *Manucium*, a very Rich, Populous, and Beautiful Market-Town, upon the East side of the River *Spolden*, near the borders of *Cheshire*, at the South end of the County of *Lancaster*, in which there was a College, Founded by *Thomas Lord de la Ware*. This was an ancient Roman City, and being ruined in the *Saxon* and *Danish* Wars, was rebuilt by *Edward the Elder*, about the year 920. The College of this place has been since Re-founded, and Confirmed by *Queen Elizabeth*, and is still in being. *Charles I.* added another Honor to this place, by Creating *Henry Montague* Earl of *Manchester*, in the year 1625. which Honor is now possessed by *Edward Montague*, his Grandchild, the third Earl of this Family.

*La Mancha*, a Province in the South of New *Castile* in *Spain*, the Seat of the *Oretani*, an ancient people of *Spain*, mentioned by *Pliny*, and *Strabo*.

*La Manche*, *Mare Britannicum*, the French Name of the *British* Sea, lying between *France* and *England*.

*Mandignan*, *Hesperium Cornu*, *Cape Verde*, the most Western Cape of *Africa*.

*Mande*

*Mande*, *Mimatium*, a City of *Aquitain*, in *Languedoc* in *France*, towards the Mountains of *Sevennes*, and the Fountains of the River *Lot*, [*Olda*,] which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Alby*, and which is called by some Latin Writers *Anderitum*, and *Gabalum*, but in truth stands four Miles from *Jaux*, in which are the ruins of that old City, out of which, this we are speaking of sprung, being before only a Village, at the foot of this Mountain, ten Leagues from *St. Flour* to the North-East, and fourteen from *Rhodes* to the East. It stands in a Mountainous, but fruitful Soil, and is honoured with the Bones of *St. Privatus* a Martyr.

*Mandinga*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*.

*Mandoua*, a River in the Kingdom of *Decam*, which falls by the City of *Goa*, into the *Indian* Ocean. See *Goa*.

*Mandrerey*, a River in the Island of *Madagascar*.

*Manfredonia*, *Sepontum Novum*, *Manfredonia*, a City in the Province called the *Capitanato*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbishops See, and has this Name from *Manfredus*, King of *Naples*, Son of *Frederick II.* Emperor of *Germany*, who built it about the year 1256. Not above two Miles from hence, at the foot of Mount *Gargano*, are shewn the ruins of *Sepontum*, an old ruined Roman Town, the See of which was Translated to *Manfredonia*. It has a large Haven, and a strong Castle, and it is seated twenty five Miles from *Nocera* to the East, and

twenty two from the Mouth of the River *Ofanto*, (*Aufidus*) to the North. This City was taken once by the *Turks*, and miserably defaced, spoiled and ruined; but is since in some degree repaired, but the memory of that Calamity has made it little and poor, and not much Inhabited. Long. 40. 00. Lat. 41. 40.

*Mangalor*, *Mangalora*, a City of the Kingdom of *Bisnagar*, upon the Western Shoar, which has a Castle, and an Harbour upon the *Indian* Sea, in a Tract called *Canara*, towards *Malabar*, which was heretofore under the *Portuguese*. Long. 105. 00. Lat. 12. 30.

*Mangresia*, *Magnesia*, the Capital City of *Caria*, a Province in the Lesser *Asia*, near the River *Meander*, whence it was called *Magnesia ad Meandrum*, to distinguish it from some other Cities of the same Name, and before this it was called *Thessaloce*, and *Androlitia*, as *Pliny* saith, it stands near Mount *Thorax*, seventy Miles from *Smyrna* to the North-East, and twenty six from *Ephesus*. *Themistocles* the *Athenian* died here in Banishment. And *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, sixty three years before the Birth of our Saviour. Long. 57. 00. Lat. 39. 00.

*Manheim*, *Manbemium*, a Fortrefs in the Lower *Palatinate*, where the *Rhine* and the *Necker* meet, which grew up to a City, whereas before it was only a Village. *Frederick IV.* Elector *Palatine*, in the year 1606. Fortified this City. But in the year 1622. the *Spaniards* took and dismantled it,

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being restored by the Treaty of *Munster* to this House. *Charles Lewis*, the last Elector, refortified it, and the City is now in its increase, and grows daily. It stands three German Miles from *Spire* to the North, and as much from *Heydelburgh* to the West. It has a very strong Castle, called *Friederichsbourg*; and near it upon the *Rhine*, lies another called *Eichelstein*, now ruined, in which *John XXIII.* Pope, was kept two years a Prisoner, after he was deposed by the Council of *Constance*.

*St. Manebu*, a Town in *Champagne*. See *St. Menchoult*.

*Manille*, *Manilla*, the same with *Luffon*, the greatest of the *Philippine* Islands. See *Luffon*. It is also the principal City in that Island. Long. 146. 00. Lat. 5. 10.

*Manissa*, *Magnesia*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Smyrna*, twenty four Miles from *Smyrna* to the North-West. It is now in a tolerable condition under the *Turks*, and the Capital of a Province.

*Manoa el dorado*, a Town in South *America*, in *Guiana*, upon the Western Shoar of the Lake of *Parime*, concerning which the *Indians* report great things, but it was never yet seen by any *European*.

*Minresa*, *Minrese*, *Minorissa*, a small City in *Catalonia*, in *Spain*, upon the River *Cardoner*, which a little lower falls into the *Llobregat*, ten Leagues from *Barcellona* to the North. It was once a Bishops See.

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*Mans*, *Urbs Cenomanorum*, *Cenomanum*, a Great, Rich, Populous City, in the Duchy of *Maine*, in *France*, of old called *Vindinum*, seated upon the River *Sartre*, where it takes in the *Huifne*, ten Leagues from *Alençon* to the South, sixteen from *Tours* to the North, and the same distance from *Vendosme* to the North-West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*.

*Mansfeld*, *Mansfeldensis Comitatus*, is a County or Earldom in the Upper *Saxony*, in the *Landgraviate* of *Thuring*, between the Principality of *Anhalt* to the North, and the Territory of *Mersburgh* in *Misnia* to the East, and *Thuring*, properly so called, to the East and West. It is now Sequestred in the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*; but was before under a Count of its own: which Family being now divided into four Branches, each of them has the Right of Living, Hunting, and Fishing in this County, and that of Patronage, and two thousand Florens yearly Income, and the Government is in the Hands of the Elector, for their security and payments. The chief Town is *Mansfeld*, which stands nine Miles from *Maegdeburgh* to the South, and *Erfurd* to the North, and sixteen from *Göttingen* to the East.

*Mante*, *Medunta*, a City, or great Town in the Isle of *France*, which has a Stone-Bridge over the *Seyne*, in the very borders of *le Vexin*, twelve Leagues beneath *Paris* to the West, and sixteen above *Roan*, or *Rouen* to the South-East. *Philip II.* King of *France*

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*France* died here in the year 1223.

*Mantineia*, a City in the *Morea*, in *Arcadia*, famous for the death of *Epaminondas*, the Celebrated *Theban* General; it lies at the foot of Mount *Parthenius*, twenty five Miles from *Megalopolis* to the North, twelve from *Tegaea*, and seven from *Misitra*, to the North-West. It is now called *Mandi*, or *Mundi*.

*Mantoua*, *Mantua*, a very ancient City in *Lombardy* in *Italy*, which was built three hundred years before *Rome*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom, and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction, ever since the year 1453. It is a great and a magnificent City, seated within the Bosom of a Lake of the same Name, which is made by the River *Menzo*, and which contributes very much to the strength and security of this City. In the year 1629. it was taken by the *German* Imperial Forces, and miserably impoverished by them: but was soon after restored to its Duke by the interposition of the *French* Court. It stands forty five Miles from *Modena* to the North, twenty from *Verona* to the South, and forty from *Cremona* to the East. This was the Country of *Virgil*, the great Latin Poet, who Celebrates the Fertility of its Fields in his *Georg.* 2.

The Dukedom of *Mantoua*, is bounded on the East by that of *Ferrara*, on the North by the Territories of *Verona*, and *Brescia*, on the West by *Cremona*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*, on the South

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by the Dukedoms of *Modena* and *Mirandola*. It is said to be equal together with *Montisferat*, (which belongs to this Duke too) to the Dukedom of *Florence* in extent, but not in Revenue; yet it is fruitful, and abounds in Cattle. This Dukedom fell first into the Family of *Gonzaga*, which now possesseth it, in the year 1328. *Lewis I.* of this Line, then slaying *Passavino*, the last of the *Bonacelsi's*, in the Market-Place, and assuming the Government into his own Hands, as Lord of *Mantua*. *John Francisco*, the fifth of the Line, was made Marquess of *Mantua*, by *Sigismund* the Emperor, in the year 1433. *Frederick II.* the ninth of them, was Created Duke by *Charles V.* in 1530. *Charles III.* is the eighteenth of this House, and succeeded his Father *Charles II.* in the year 1708. This Dukedom is thirty five Miles from North to South, and fifty from East to West.

*Manaxa*, the same with *Mancha*, a Province in New *Castile*.

*Mar*, a County in the North-East part of *Scotland*, extending in length, from East to West sixty Miles, and is partly Mountainous and barren, partly fruitful; on the North it has *Murray* and *Buchan*, on the East the *German* Ocean, on the South *Mern* and *Angus*, and on the West *Arbuthnot*. The River *Dee* enricheth the South, and the *Don* the North side of this County, yet is there in it no Town of great note.

*Maragnan*, *Marahim*, *Maranania*, an Island on the Coast of *Brasil*, at the Mouth of the River

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*Mirary*, which gives Name to the next Province to it. This was once planted with *French*; but in 1641. was taken by the *Hollanders*, and is since retaken by the *Portuguese*. There is in it a Town called *St. Lewis*, with a Cattle, and although this be but a small place, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Salvador*. Long. 332. 40. Southern Lat. 22. 10.

*Maraffo*, *C. Delle Cacca*, *Hermium*, the most Western Cape in the Island of *Sardinia*, lying Long 32. 10. Lat. 41. 15.

*Marca d' Ancona*, *Picenum*, *Marchia Anconitana*, is a large Province, under the Dominion of the Church in *Italy*; it is bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea, on the West with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, on the South with the *Appennine*, and on the East with *Abruzzo*. It has this Name from *Ancona*, the principal City in it. This was formerly the Seat of the *Picentes*, who for aiding their Allies the *Tarentines*, against the *Romans*, were subdued, and made a *Roman* Province in the year of *Rome* 485. The City of *Ancona*, being given to Pope *Zachary*, by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*, about the year 741. his Successors in time, gained all the rest of this Marquisate to it. This Country is so fruitful, that in the times of the *Roman* Empire it was called *Picenum Annonarium*.

*Marcha Trevisana*, or *Trivigiana*, *Enganei Populi*, *Marchia Tarvisina*, is a large Province of *Italy*, under the State of *Venice*: It was heretofore much greater than

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now it is; it is bounded on the South, at present by the River *Arthesis*, now *Adige*, and the most Northern Branch of the *Po*, called *Fornaces*, by it is parted from which *Ferrara*, and *Romandiola*, on the West with the Duchy of *Milan*, on the East with *Friuli*, and the Gulph of *Venice*, and on the North with the *Alpes*, which divide it from *Tirol*. This in the time of *Augustus*, was called *Venetia*, from its ancient Inhabitants, and was one of his eleven Regions of *Italy*. The principal Towns and Cities, are *Vincentia*, *Treviso*, *Padua*, *Brescia*, *Verona*, *Crema*, *Bergomo*. This Marquisate having suffered many changes, was at last Conquered by the States of *Venice*, who are at present in possession of it.

*Marcana*, *Marea*, *Marca*, *Merca*, a small City, in an Island of the same Name, in the Gulph of *Venice*, under the State of *Ragusa*, and not far from the Coast of *Dalmatia*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*. The City is ruined, but the Bishoprick is still in being, and united to that of *Trebinga*, which is now under the *Turks*. It lies five Miles from *Ragusa*, and the Island in which it stands, is about four Miles in Compass. The Town has not now above three or four Houses.

*March*, the most South-East County of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; on the East it is bounded by the *German* Ocean, on the North by *Lothaine*, on the West by *Tweedale*, and on the South by *Tweedale* and *Northumberland*, cut off

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off by the River *Tweed*, upon the North Bank of which stands *Barwick*, the last Town of *England*; and more North is *Coldingham*, the *Colania* of *Ptolemy*. This is written *Merch*, and *Mers*.

*La Marche*, *Marchia*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, in *Lorain*, in the borders of *Champagne*, about three Leagues from the Fountains of the *Maas* to the South-East, and five from *Mirecourt*.

*La Marche*, or *La Marche en Limosin*, *Marchia*, a Province in *Aquitain* in *France*, which is great and fruitful. It is bounded on the North with *Berry*, on the East by *Auvergne*, on the West by *Poitou*, and on the South by *Limosin*, to which it is sometime attributed, though it is a distinct Province. *Geieret* is the principal Town in it.

*Marcianopoli*, *Marcianopolis*, a City of *Bulgaria*, commonly called *Preslaw*; it had this Name from *Marciana*, a Sister of *Trajan*, and was a Bishops See, but is now an Archbishoprick, and in a flourishing State. It lies twenty Miles from the *Euxine* Sea, on the borders of *Thrace*, and is by the *Turks* called old *Constantinople*.

*Marck*, and *Markishlandt*, *Marchia*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, under the Dominion of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who succeeded to it as Heir to the Duke of *Fuliers*; It is bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and on the South by the

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Dukedom of *Mons*. The chief Town in this Province is *Ham*; it takes its Name from the Castle of *Mark*, near the said Town of *Ham*.

*Marckfeldt*, *Marckfeldberg*, *Teracatrie Campi*, a Tract of *Germany* near the *Danube*, in the Confines of *Austria*, and *Moravia*, towards *Presburgh*.

*Marckpurg*, *Marcpurgum*, *Marcopurgum*, a City of *Germany*, in *Stiria*, upon the *Drave*, thirteen Miles from *Laubach* to the North-East, and twenty two from *Vienna* to the South.

*Mardike*, a strong Fort in *Flanders*, which was built by the *Spaniards*, about one *German* Mile from *Dunkirk* to the West, and two from *Gravelin* to the East, not far from the Sea Shoar. It was taken by the *French* in 1645. and again in the year 1657. when it was put into the Hands of the *English* with *Dunkirk*, and with it was again resigned back to the *French*, who have slighted and ruined it.

*Marecchia*, *Ariminus*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*. It ariseth from the *Appennine*, not above four Miles from the Fountains of the North-East, and running Northwards, watereth *St. Leo*, *St. Marino*, and *Rimini*, where it buries it self in the *Adriatick* Sea.

*Margaias*, a People in *Brasil*. *Margaria*, an Island of South *America*, in the North Sea, eight Leagues from the Coast of New *Andaluzia*, and forty from the Island of *St. Trinidad* to the West. Long 314. Lat. 11. This Island

Island was first discovered by *C. Columbus*, in the year 1498. and has since been mostly frequented on the account of the Pearl Fishery, from whence it has its Name. It is about forty *French Leagues* in Compass, very fruitful, but Mountainous, watered by two Rivers, and adorned with the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*, and some Villages.

*Margarita, Lero*, an Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*, which with its Neighbour *St. Honorate*, being taken by the *Spaniards*, was recovered by the *French*, in the year 1637.

*Margsest, Marcodava*, a City of *Walachia*, upon the River *Bar-dalech*, eleven *German Miles* from *Fazi* to the South.

*Marguerite, Margersta*, a small River in *Soissonois* in *France*.

*Mariana*, a Colony, and a City in the Eastern part of the Isle of *Corfica*, which had its Name from *Marius*, the great *Roman Consul*, and is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Genoua*. It was heretofore very great and populous, and is seated upon a small River, which runs through it, but now it lies in ruins, nothing being left but the Cathedral Church, which has no Roof neither, the Bishops See being removed to *Bastia* in the year 1575.

*Marib*. See *Mecca*, a City of *Arabia*.

*Marienberg, Maria-berga*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony* in *Misnia*, nine *German Miles* from *Meissen*, the Capital of that Province to the South.

This is one of the Mine Towns, seated in the Mountains, near *An-naberg*, in the borders of *Bohemia*, and was built by *Henry Duke of Saxony*, in the year 1519. and is still in the Hands of that Family.

*Marienbourg*, a Town in *Hainault*, in the Low Countries, built by *Mary of Austria*, Queen of *Hungary*, and strongly fortified against the *French*, who nevertheless gained the possession of it by the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1660. and dismantled it. This stands upon the River *Aube*, eleven *French Leagues* from *Mons* to the East, and four from *Charlemont* to the South-West.

*Marienburg*, called by the *Poles*, *Malbozk*, by the Inhabitants, *Margenburgh*, is a strong City in *Prussia*, upon the River *Nogat*, a Branch of the *Vistula*, six *German Miles* from *Dantzick* to the North-East, and four from *Elbing* to the South-West. This was heretofore the principal Seat of the Knights of *Prussia*, who built it, and Dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, the Castle first in the year 1281. the Town in the year 1302. *Casimir* King of *Poland*, took this City in 1460. The *Swedes* in 1625. The Castle was burnt in 1644. and restored to the *Poles* in 1655. by Treaty.

*Mariestadt, Mariestadium*, a new City in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*, between the Lakes of *Wener* and *Neter*, three *German Miles* from the former, and six from the latter. Long. 31. 19. Lat. 58. 27.

*Marig-*

*Marignano, Melignanum*, a Town in the Duchy of *Milan*, upon the River *Lambro*, which falls into the *Po*, between *Pavie* and *Placentia*, in the middle between *Milan* and *Lodive*, ten Miles from either. \*Near this the *Swiss* were beaten by *Francis I.* in the year 1515.

*Marinat, Scardus*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, it parts *Servia, Albania*, and *Macedonia*, and ends at the *Euxine Sea*, near *Saramontin*, the borders of *Romania, Drino*, and many other Rivers spring from it. In the Maps it is written *Marinai*.

*Marish, Mariscus, Marus*, a River of *Transylvania*; it riseth from the *Carpathian Hills*, and passeth by *Neumark, Radnot, Al-ba Julia*, or *Weissenburg, Branksa* and *Lipa*, to *Segedin*, where it ends in the *Tibiscus*. This is the principal River of *Transylvania*.

*Mariza, Hebrus*, a River of *Thrace*; it riseth out of Mount *Hebrus*, which is a Branch of Mount *Marinat*, in the Northern Confines of *Macedonia, Servia*, and *Bulgaria*, where they all meet from two Fountains, and running East it watereth *Phileba*, or *Philippopolis, Adrianople*, and *Ploutin*, where it receives *Coprixa*, and turning Southward falls into the Archipelago, over against *Lem-bro*.

*Mark, Marchia*, a County in the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, called by the *Germans*, *Mark*, or *Markishlandt*, by the *French*, *la Marc*. It is now under the the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, as

Heir of *Fuliers*, on the North it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and on the South and West it has the Dukedom of *Monts*: and *Ham* is its principal place.

*Marleborow, Cunetio*, an ancient *Roman Town*, seated upon the River *Kenet* in *Wiltshire*, in the North-West bounds towards *Barkshire*. In this there was a famous Parliament held for the ending differences between the Barons and the King, in the fifty second year of *Henry III. A. C. 1267*. It is still a Corporation, which sends two Burgesses to the Parliament. *Charles I.* at his Coronation, added another Honour to this place, by Creating *James Lord Ley*, Lord Treasurer, Earl of *Marleborow*, February 5. 1625. which is now possessed by *William*, the fourth Earl of this Family, who is Grandchild to the first Earl, and succeeded *Henry* his Nephew, slain in a Sea-Fight against the *Dutch*, in the year 1665.

*Marmara, Strymon*, a River on the South of *Macedonia*, towards the Borders of *Thrace*, which is more usually called *Sermona*, and is called also *Radniz*, and *Iscar*; it falls in the Archipelago at *Amphipoli*.

*Marmora, Elaphonesus*, an Island in the *Propontis* on the Coast of *Asia*, famous for Marble Quarries.

*Marne, Matrona*, a great River in *France*, which riseth in *Champaigne*, near *Langres*, in a Village called *Marmote*, in the Confines of the *Franche Comte*, and running



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running North-West watereth *Langress*, *Chaumont*, *Joynevil*, *St. Dizier*, *Chalons*, and *Meaux*, and then falls into the *Seyne*, two Miles above *Paris*.

*Marocco*, is both a City and a Kingdom in *Africa*; the Kingdom of *Marocco* is a considerable part of *Mauritania*, *Tingitana*, and lies extended on the *Atlantick* Ocean from the River *Abene*, to that of *Azamor*; on the East it has the River *Malava*, which parts it from *Tremesen*, on the West the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South Mount *Atlas*, and on the North the Kingdom of *Fez*. The Country is said to be very fruitful and pleasant, and abounding in Cattle, Fruits, Corn, Sugar, Oil, Honey, and whatever is useful to the life of Man. It is divided into seven Provinces, which are *Guzzula*, *Sus*, *Marocco*, *Hea*, *Ilascora*, *Daccala*, and *Tedles*.

*Marocco*, *Marochium*, the principal City, which gives Name to the whole, is called by the *Spaniards*, *Maruccos*, by the *Italians*, *Marochio*, and is supposed to have been, the *Bocanum Hemerum* of *Ptolemy*, once one of the greatest Cities in the World, and the ancient Capital of this Kingdom. It is seated on the South side of the River *Tanfif*, an hundred and sixty Miles to the East from the *Atlantick* Ocean, and ninety from the Borders of *Fez*, and was heretofore an Archbishops See. It was once very Potent, but the Royal Seat being many Ages since removed to *Fez*, it is hardly a third part of what it was: on

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the top of the Castle are three Globes of Gold, of one hundred and thirty thousand *Barbary* Ducats weight, which could never be taken away, as the Inhabitants pretend, because they are guarded by Spirits. Long. 09. 20. Lat. 29. 30.

*Maregna*, *Marognia*, *Maronea*, *Ismaros*, a City of *Thrace*, seated at the Mouth of the River *Scoenus*, three Miles from the Mouth of the River *Mariza* to the West, and the same distance from *Asperesa* to the East. It was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trajanopie*, but it is now become the Archbishops See it self.

*Muros*. See *Marish*, a River of *Transylvania*.

*Marotto*, *Misa*, a River in the Marquisate of *Ancona*.

*Marpurg*, *Amasia*, *Marpurgum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Landtgravate of the Upper *Hassia*, at the Head of the River *Loghne*, which falls into the *Rhine*, a little above *Coblentz*, eleven Miles from *Franckfort*, on the *Maine*, to the North, twelve from *Cassell* to the North-West, and twenty from *Cologne* to the South-East. It has a strong Castle built on a Hill, and was heretofore a Free and an Imperial City, but long since exempted, and for some time put under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, and now under the Dominion of the Landgrave of *Hess Cassel*. Here was an University opened in the year 1535, which is now in some repute. This City was taken by the Imperialists in 1647. But the Castle

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holding out they Plundered and Deserted it. The Marquess of *Baden* in this City narrowly escaped death, his House having seven Cannon at once fired at it.

*Marfal*, *Marfalium*, a small but strong Town in the Dukedom of *Lorain* in *France*, upon the River *Selle*, in a March, five Miles from *Nancy*, which stood a Siege of thirty four days, in the year 1663. against the Forces of *Lewis XIV.* now King of *France*, and it was so strong both by Art and Nature, that it was thought it might have cost many months to reduce it.

*Marfan*, *Marfanus Ager*, a small Tract in *Gascogne*, the principal Town of which has the same Name, which lies sixteen Miles from *Dax* to the North-East, and from *Bordeaux* to the South. This Territory is watered by the River *Midoux*.

*Marfala*, *Lilybeum*, a City in *Sicily*, seated upon the most Western Promontory of that Island which had of old its Name from this City, but is now called *il Capo Boeo*. This Town was built by the *Romans*, and is a magnificent and populous Town, and well fortified against the *Turkish* Pirates. It stands fifty Miles from *Palermo* to the South, and twelve from *Trapano*, and one hundred and sixty from the nearest Coast of *Africa*. Near this City the *Romans*, under *Attilius Regulus*, gave the *Carthaginian* Fleet a very great defeat. There is a little River that runs near this City, called by the same Name. Long. 36. 03. Lat. 36. 40.

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*Marfeilles*, *Maffilia*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, seated upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, seventeen Miles to the East of the principal Mouth of the *Rhosne*, and fifteen Miles West of *Toulon*. It is a Great, Rich, and Populous City, and is now in a thriving condition, the Suburbs having been lately added to the City. This City is so very ancient, that it is supposed to have been built by the *Phenicians*. *Justin* saith it was built by the *Phocians* in the times of *Tarquinius* King of the *Romans*, who in their way thither, Contracted an Alliance with the Infant City of *Rome*, and that they did great things in their Offensive, and Defensive Wars against the Barbarous *Galls*. That the Soil of their Native Country being barren, they were forced to depend more upon Navigation than Agriculture for their subsistence, and would now and then exercise the (then thought innocent, if not glorious) Trade of *Piracy*: that led them round about *Italy*, to the Mouth of the *Rhosne*; and the pleasantness of the place allured them to go and settle there, where they were kindly treated by the *Galls* at first: the King granting them leave to build the City, and Marrying his Daughter to their General. And that these were the great Civilizers, and Instructors of the *Galls* in Learning, Arts, and Architecture. After this they managed some Wars against the *Ligurians*, and became formidable to all their Neighbours. They had great success till they interposed in the Quarrel between *Cesar*

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*Cæsar* and *Pompey* being in this more Loyal to that State, than prudent in the estimation of their Forces; for they pretended to interpose between those they were not able to force; and consequently fell a Victim to the fortunes of *Cæsar*, whose Army left them nothing but their liberty. This Calamity befel them about forty two years before the Birth of our Saviour. But it recovered again, and was in as great an esteem as ever. *Tacitus* informs us, that in his time it was a place where the *Grecian* Affability, and the *Provençal* Thrift were rarely mixed. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, this City became a prey to the *Goths*, and *Franks*, but in what times I cannot assign. In the year 1243. after the *Goths* were expelled, it was put under Counts of its own, and continued so till the year 1481. when it returned to the Crown of *France*; but during the time it was under these Counts, about the year 1423. it was taken by *Alphonfus* King of *Arragon*. It had better success in the year 1524. when it withstood the furious Assaults of *Charles* Duke of *Bourbone*. But the height of all its modern Glory was its sustaining the mighty Forces and great Valour of *Charles V.* in the year 1536. Since the settling Christianity here, it has ever been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*. That which has in all times contributed to the continuance of this City, is its excellent, safe large Harbour, and the fertility of the Soil it stands in; being otherwise not the best seated for Traffick, there being no Navigable River near it but the

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*Rhofne*, which is at some distance Long. 26. 22. Lat. 42. 18.

*Marsico*, *Marsicum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Principate*, which is called New *Marsico*, to distinguish it from another Town of the same Name in that Province. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, of little Circuit, but well Peopled and built, seated upon a Hill, at the foot of the *Apennine*, near the Fountains of the River *Agri*, which washeth *Marsico*, *Vesuvio* too, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, in the very Borders of the *Basilicate*, six miles from the last named Town to the West, and fifty five from *Salerno* to the North; the Old *Marsico* stands eighteen miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and sensibly decays, being inhabited but by a few.

*Marta*, *Martha*, a River ascribed by *Antoninus* to *Hetruria*, now in the Dominions of the Church; it ariseth out of the Lake *di Bolsena*, (*Lacus Volsiniensis*) and running Southward by *Tuscanella*, a small City in *S. Peters* Patrimony, the Walls of which it washeth, it falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea beneath *Cornetto*, another City of the same Province, twenty two miles from *Viterbo* to the South. There is a Town of the same Name, seated upon this River, where it breaks out of the Lake twelve miles from *Viterbo*.

*Martaban*, *Martabanum*, a City of the further *East-Indies*, seated on the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*, which has a convenient Port, and is under the King of *Pegua*, though it has had Kings of its own, till of late it

was

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was Conquered, and very ill used. The Kingdom belonging to it, lies between that of *Pegua* to the North, and *Ligor* a Promontory of the Kingdom of *Siam* to the South.

*Martegues*, a Sea-Port Town in *Provence*, which was built in the year 1239.

*Martel*, *Martellum*, a small City in the Province of *Quercy*, near the River *Dordogne*, seated on a Hill in the Confines of *Limosin*, six Leagues from *Sarlat* to the East, and as many from *Tulle* to the South.

*Martimos*, *Marithæ*, a Ridge of Mountains in the South of *Arabia Felix*, not far from the Shoar, and the Fountains of the River *Liris*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

*S. Martin*, a great Village in the Isle of *Rade* in *Soissonis* in *Reims*.

*S. Martin*, one of the *Antilla* or *Leeward* Islands, which was under the *French*.

*S. Martin de Ré*, a Fort in the Isle of *Ré*, near which the *English* received a great defeat from the *French*, in the year 1627.

*Martinique*, *Madamina*, an Island in the *West-Indies*, which is one of the *Antilla's*, forty five Leagues in compass, very fruitful, and well Peopled, it having been in the hands of the *French* ever since the year 1635. The *Dutch* attempting it in the year 1674. were repulsed. Long. 315. 00. Lat. 12. 10.

*Martiopoli*. See *Macianopoli*, a City of *Bulgaria*.

*Martpur*. See *Marpurg*.

*Martorano*, *Martoranum*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the

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Hither *Calabria*, but in the Borders of the Further *Calabria*, six miles from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and fourteen from *Cosenza*, which is in a declining state, and inhabited but by a few, though it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. The River which runs by it is called *il Savuto*, and it is thought the old Name of this City was *Mamertum*.

*Marubeni*. See *Marogna*, a City of *Thrace*.

*Marueccos*. See *Marocco*.

*Maruege*, *Maruejols*, *Marengium*, a small City in the Province of *Languedoc*, in the Territory of *Givaudan*, upon the River *Colange*, towards the Borders of *Rouergne*, seven Leagues from *S. Flour* in *Auvergne* to the South; and almost four from *Mende* the Capital of *Givaudan* to the West; some write it *Marologium*.

*Masandran*, *Hyrkania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, upon the *Caspian* Sea, which is called the *Masandran* Sea also from this Province, as it was before the *Hyracanian* Sea, and there is a City in this Province of the same Name.

*Masano*, *Massalia*, a River in the Isle of *Candy* or *Crete*.

*Masay*, *Misauai*, *Pagus Mosanus*, a Canton amongst the *Grisons*, called by the Inhabitants *Maselandt*.

*Masbate*, one of the *Philippine* Islands, which is under the *Spaniards*.

*Mascalate*, a City in *Arabia Felix*, about sixty miles from the Shoars of the *Perjian* Gulph, which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. Long. 85. 10. Lat. 24. 10. *Mascale*;

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*Mascate*, a City and a Sea-Port on the South-Eastern Shoar of *Arabia Felix*, upon the Gulph of *Ormus*, which has a convenient Haven, and a strong Castle built by the *Portuguese*, who for a long time were Masters of this City, but some few years since were beaten out of it by the King of *Mascate*. Long. 94. 00. Lat. 24. 27.

*Mâcon* *Muti* *cont.* *Matifco*, a City of *France*, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lyon*, and has a Territory belonging to it of the same Name. It stands upon a rising ground, upon the River *Saone*, in the Borders of the Province of *Bresse*, and it has a Stone Bridge over the *Saone*. This City stands (saith *Baudrand*) eleven miles from *Lyon* to the North, and *Challon* to the South. Long. 26. 07. Lat. 46. 00. According to the Newest Maps.

*Le Masconois*, is a small Territory in the South part of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, to which it is annexed for ever, whereas heretofore it had Counts of its own: it lies between the Territory of *Challon* to the North, and *Beaujolois* to the South; *La Bresse* to the East, and *Forez* to the West.

*Mâse*. See *Maes*.

*Maseyck*. See *Maeseyck*, a City in the Bishoprick of *Liege*.

*Masfa*, a City in *Arabia Felix*, in the inland parts, three hundred miles from *Ormus*, and two hundred from *Mascate* to the West, which is the same with that which was called of old *Maspha* as some think, and is now the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. Long. 90. 00. Lat. 23. 00.

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*Masiers*, *Maderiacum*, a strong City in the Province of *Champaign*, seated upon the East side of the *Maes*, which almost surrounds it, about half a League from *Charleville* to the South-East, four from *Sedan* to the West, six from *Bouillon* to the North, and fifteen from *Namur* to the South. It is now in a thriving state.

*Misorto*, the same with *Masano*, a River in *Candy*.

*Masovie*, *Maçovia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Poland*, the Capital of which is *Warsaw*, and which is called by the *Poles* *Mazowskie*; by the *Germans* *Masaw*; and by the *French* *Masovie*; on the East it has *Lithuania*; on the North *Prussia*; on the West the Greater *Poland*; and on the South the Lesser *Poland*. It is divided into four Palatinates, which have their Names from the Cities of *Mazow*, *Plocko*, *Dobrin*, and *Podlach*. This was once a separate and independent Dukedom, which submitted to the Crown of *Poland*, under *Casimir* the Great, but continued under its own Duke till the year 1526. when upon the Death of *John* and *Stanislaus*, the two last Dukes, it was united under *Sigismund I.* King of *Poland*, to that Kingdom.

*Mastrich*. See *Maestricht*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Liege*.

*Massa*, *Massa Carrara*, a Town in *Italy*, between the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the State of *Genoua*, which is great and well Peopled; and was lately adorned with the Title of a Dukedom, it being also a small Sovereignty seated twelve miles from *Sarajana* to the South-East;

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East; twenty five from *Luca* to the North-West; and three from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and it is most famous for its excellent Quarries of Marble.

*Massa di Sorriento*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Terra di *Lavoro*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sorriento*, but yet it is small, and not much inhabited. It stands twenty miles from *Naples* to the South, on the opposite Shoar of the Bay of *Naples*, and about nine miles from the Town of *Capri* to the North-West. It was built in 1465. in a place of great height, and natural strength.

*Massa*, *Massa Veternensis*, a small City in the Territory of *Siena* in *Italy*, within five miles of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, thirty five miles from *Siena* to the South-West, and twenty from *Piombino* to the North-East, which was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*, in the stead of *Populonium*, a ruined City on this Shoar, called *Porto Barbato*, yet it is very small. It is built upon a Hill, and is under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*.

The Dukedom of *Massa*, is a small Territory between the States of *Genoua* to the West, and the Dukedom of *Florence* to the North, the States of *Luca* to the East, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the South, which is under its own Duke, who is of the House of *Cibo*, whereas before it was but a Principality. The principal places are *Massa*, and *Cararsa*, which last though very small, is a Marquisate, and lies five miles from *Sarajana*

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to the South, and thirty from *Pisa* to the North.

*Masserano*, *Masseranum*, a small Town in *Piedmont*, seated upon a Hill sixteen miles from *Furea* to the East, and eight miles from *Vercelli* to the North. This is the Capital of a Principality, which is under its own Prince, who is under the Protection of the Pope, he has *Crevacore* and some other places of small importance.

*Masulepatan*, *Musulepatanum*, a City and Sea-Port in the Hither *East-Indies*, on the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*, in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, which has a convenient Harbour and a Castle, heretofore in the Hands of the *Portuguese*.

*Matapan*, *Tenarus*, the most Southern Cape of all *Europe*, in the *Morea*.

*Matera*, *Mateola*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Basilicate*, and of the Territory of *Bari*, upon the River *Canapro*, seated in a Valley, surrounded on all sides with Mountains. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*, and is now in a very good state; it stands thirty six miles from *Taranto* to the North-West, and twenty five from *Bari* to the South-West. Long. 40. 45. Lat. 40. 42.

*Materan*, *Materanum*, a great City on the South side of the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*, one hundred Leagues from *Bantam* to the East, one hundred and twenty from *Blambuan*, and only forty from *Japara*. This is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name, which is of great extent from East

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to West. This was once the Capital City of the whole Island of *Java*. Long. 135. 40. Southern Lat. 8. 20.

*Matin, Mathis*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, near *Durazzo*.

*Matique, Marica*, a Province in *Florida*, towards the *Apalatean Hills*.

*Mattagia, Messene*, a very ancient, but ruined City in the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar towards the West.

*Matzuma*, a Country in the Land of *Jesso*, lately discovered by the *Hollanders*, between *Japan* and *Tartary*, which has a City of the same Name. See *Jesso*.

*Maudre, Modre, Maldra*, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which ariseth near *Montfort*, and falls into the *Seyne* at *Mayenne*.

*Maulcon*, a Town in *Biscay*.

*Mauli, Hirminius*, a River in *Sicily*. See *Ragusa*.

*Maulve*. See *Mauve*, a River in *France*.

*Mauren-Haer, Sogdiana*, a Province on the North-East of *Persia*.

*Mauriac, Mauriacum*, a Mountain in *Auvergne*.

*Maurice, Mauritia*, a City in *Brasil* in *Pernambuck*, built by *John Maurice* Prince of *Nassaw*, in the year 1644. which was the Capital of the *Dutch* Plantations in those Countries, but was afterwards taken by the *Portuguese*. This City stands upon the River *Biberibi*, a little above its Mouth, two *Spanish* Leagues from *Olinda* to the South, and has a safe Port near *Reciff*. It was called by the *Dutch* *Mauritzstadt*.

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*Mauritz-Eylandt, Cygnea*, an Island in the *Aethiopian* Sea, upon the Coast of *Africa*, called *Docerne* by the *Portuguese*, who first discovered it. Long. 80. Lat. 20. South.

*Mauritzlandt*, a part of *America, Megellanica*, in the Land of *Fire*, on the South of the Streights of *Megellan*, which lies most extended to the East of those Streights, and was first Discovered by the *Hollanders* in the year 1616: and had this Name from the Prince of *Orange*, who occasioned the Discovery.

*Maurothalassa*, the *Euxine* Sea.

*Maurum, Taurus*, a Mountain in *Asia*.

*Mauve, Malva*, a small River in the Dukedom of *Orleance*, which falls into the *Loyr* at *Mebun*, four Leagues beneath *Orleans* to the West. *Baudrand* writes *Maulve*.

*Maxi, Loryma* or *Laryma*, a City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, over against the Isle of *Rhodes*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*, from whence it stands twenty miles to the North.

*Maydenburg*. See *Magdeburg*, a City of the *Lower Saxony*.

*Mayence*. See *Mentz*, a City of *Germany*, which is an Archbishops See.

*Mayenne, Meduana*, a fine City in the Province of *Maine*, upon the River *Mayne*, six Leagues from the Borders of *Normandy* towards *Angou*, twenty miles from *Angers* to the North, and the same distance from *Dol* in *Bretagne* to the East, and from *Rennes* to the North-East. This City is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

*Mayn*,

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*Mayn, Meyn, Mornus*, a River of *Germany*, which ariseth from a double Spring in Mount *Sichtelburg*, called *Uetts-Mayn, White Mayn*, and *Rot-Mayn, Red Mayn*; which two uniting in one stream at *Culembach*, and flowing Westward near *Bamberg*, it receives the *Rednitz*, and *Warenes, Swinefurt, Wurzburg* and *Vertheim*, and cutting *Franconia* into two parts, it passeth by *Asburg*, and *Frankfort*, (augmented with the *Saal, Tauber*, and some smaller Rivers) into the *Rhine*, near, but above *Mentz*, *Gustavus Adolphus* laid a Bridge of Boats over this River, which has not been since continued. See *Mentz*.

*La Mayne, Mayenne*, or *Majene, Meduana*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Territory of *Seez*, in the Borders of *Normandy*, and flowing South through *Maine*, Watereth the City of *Mayenne, La Val*, the Castle of *Gontier*, where it entereth *Anjou*, and a little above *Angiers* being augmented with the *Sartre* and the *Loir*, it falls into the great *Loir* above *Nantes* twelve Leagues to the East.

*Mayo, Maii Insula*, an Island on the Coast of *Africa*, in the *Atlantic* Ocean, which is one of those that belongs to *Cape Verde*, and is famous for its Salt Works; it is under the *Portuguese*. Long. 366. 40. Lat. 50. 00. North.

*Mayo, Majensis Comitatus*, a County in the West of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*, which is bounded on the West by the Ocean, on the South with the County of *Galloway*, on the East with that of *Rescomen*, and on the North

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with *Slego*. It is a fruitful pleasant County, rich in Cattle, Deer, Hawks and Honey; taking its Name from *Matto*, a small City which is a Bishops See, in the *Roman* Provincial called *Mageo*, but that Bishoprick is annexed to the Bishoprick of *Toam*, and the Jurisdiction is Assigned to that of *Kil-laley*, in the Barony of *Tyr Auley*. There lies in this County a vast Lake called *Logh Mesk*, in which are two small Islands with strong Forts, belonging to the Family of *Burkes*, who raised heretofore great Rebellions in this County. *Cambden*.

*Mazagan, Mazaganum*, a City or Fort in the Kingdom of *Marocco*, in the Province of *Ducala*, with a Harbour upon the *Atlantic* Ocean, and a very strong Fort in the Hands of the *Portuguese*, eighteen Leagues from *Cape Cantin* to the North-East.

*Mazandran, Mazandaranum*, a City and Province in *Persia*, on the South Shoar of the *Caspian* Sea. *Olearius*.

*Mazar, Babylon*, an ancient City in *Egypt*.

*Mazara*, a City in the Island of *Sicily*, on the Southern Shoar near the South-West Cape, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Palermo*; it is seated in the Valley or Province of *Mazara*, at the Mouth of a small River of the same Name, and it has a large, safe, convenient Haven, and is well fortified. It lies thirty miles from *Trepano* to the South, and sixty from *Gergeri* to the West.

The Province of *Mazara*, is one of the three into which *Sicily* stands

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now divided on the North, West and South. It is surrounded with the Sea, but on the East it has the Valley de Demona, and De Noto, which are the other two Provinces. the principal City is *Palermo*, the rest are *Trepano*, *Marsella*, *Mazara*, and *Gergenti*.

*Mazarisci*, *Hippici*, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Asia*.

*Mazira*, an Island in the Red Sea, belonging to *Arabia*.

*Mazzo*, a small Town in the *Valtoline*, where the French under the Coudukt of the Duke of Rohan gained a memorable Victory over the Imperialists in the Year 1635.

*Meaco*, *Meacum*, a vast City in the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Island of *Nippon*, in the Province of *Fetseng*, called by the Inhabitants *Cabucoma*; it has a Royal and a Princely Palace, in which their Kings formerly lived, and a fine Haven, and is still very great and populous, but yet it is much diminished since the Court went to reside at *Isdo*, one hundred and twenty five miles from this City to the West.

*Mearon*, *Mearus*. See *Rio Major*, a River of *Galicia* in *Spain*.

*Meath*, *Media*, a County in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Midh*; is bounded on the East by the County of *Fyngal*, and *Kildare*, separated by the River *Bayne*, on the South by *Kildare*, and *Kings* County, on the West by *Roscomen* and *Longford*, and on the North by the County of *Monaghan*; and is divided into two parts, by the Names of East and West *Meath*. An ancient *English* Pen saith, it is very fruitful and

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pleasant to the Eye, well watered with Rivers, abounding with Fish, full of Cattle, and well supplied with Corn, and that the Woods and Marshes in the Skirts of it, make the access so difficult on all sides, that it is justly called the Chamber of *Ireland*. In the XXXVIII. year of *Henry VIII.* this County being thought too big to be Governed by one Sheriff, was divided by Act of Parliament, into two Counties.

*Meaux*, *Meldæ*, *Fatinum*, a City in the Province of *Brie*, of which it is the Capital, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sens*: it is a delicate, populous City, seated upon the *Marne*, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the North-East, eighteen from *Reims* to the South-West, and twenty five from *Amiens* to the South.

*Mecca*, *Mecque*, a City in *Arabia*, which *Bellonius* in his *Observations* thinks was called by ancient *Petræa*, but others upon better Reasons, suppose to be their *Marraba*. It stands upon the River *Chaibar*, in a Valley, ten days Journey from *Medina*, and is twice so big as it, and about forty miles from the Shoars of the Red Sea to the East; it is compassed on all sides by Mountains; the Soil of it is dry and barren; and yet it is much frequented by vast Shoals of *Mahometans*, which from all parts come thither every year, to celebrate the Memory of that grand Impostor *Mahomet*, who in the Year 622. first began to settle his abominable Doctrine, to the ruin of so great a part of Mankind. In this City, the *Mahometans* pay so great

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a respect to this Place, that should any Christian be found in or near this City they would burn him alive. For the rest the Reader may consult *M. Thevenots Travels*. See *Medina*.

*Mechelen*, *Malines*, *Mechlinia*, a City in *Brabant*, which was made an Archbishops See by Pope *Paul IV.* It is called by the French *Malines*, and by the Spaniards *Malinas*. It is seated upon the River *Dender*, in the midst of the Dukedom of *Brabant*, between *Antwerp*, *Brussels* and *Lovain*, about four Leagues from each of them. It fell to the Bishop of *Liege* by Inheritance, as Heir of the Family of *Berthold*, and in the year 1328. was sold by him to *Reginald* Duke of *Guelderland*, for forty thousand Crowns, who again sold it to *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*, who in the year 1346. granted it to the Duke of *Brabant*. Before these times it was an Imperial Free City, but was long since exempt. Till the year 1503. it was the seat of the Great Council, which Governed all these Countries, which was then removed to *Brussels*.

*Mechoan*, a Province of New *Spain* in *America*, between *Mexico* to the East, and New *Galicia* to the West, which is extended eighty Leagues upon the *Pacific* Ocean to the South. The City of *Mechoan* gives it this Name, which is very great, and populous, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, and lies forty seven *Spanish* Leagues from *Mexico* to the West, and seven Leagues from the Lake of *Mechoan* to the South. This Word in the *Indi-*

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*an Tongue*, signifies the *Fishing-Place*.

*Meckelburg*, *Megalopolis*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*, which was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Breme*, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Meckelburg*, but is now ruined, nothing remaining but a Castle near the *Baltick* Sea, one *German* mile from *Wismar* to the South, and three from *Swerin* (which is now the Bishops See) to the North. This in the times of the *Vandals*, and *Heruli*, was the greatest City in *Europe*; and was ruined by removing the Ducal Seat to *Wismar*, because this Town was too big to be fortified, as *Crantius* saith.

The Dukedom of *Meckleburg*, is a Province of *Germany* in the Lower *Saxony*, of considerable extent; on the North it is bounded with the *Baltick* Sea, on the East by *Pomerania*, on the West by *Holstein* and *Lawenburg*, and on the South by the Marquitate of *Brandenburg*. It is now under two Princes of the same Family; the Eastern under the Duke of *Gustrow*, and the Western under the Duke of *Swerin*. The *Vandals*, *Heruli*, and *Burgundians*, were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country. The Dukes of this Country are descended from *Peribislaus* the last King of the *Heruli*, who being Conquered by *Henry the Lion*, was forced about the year 1158. to take the Title of Duke instead of King, as an Homager to the House of *Saxony*. But this Division was made about the Year 1592. upon the Death of *John* the last single Duke of this intire Dukedom. The Reformati-



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on was imbraced betimes in this Country.

*Medelpad, Medelpadia*, a Province of *Sweden*, which is a part of *Angerman*, between *Helsinga* to the South, and *Angerman* properly so called, and *Femeland* to the North, and the *Baltick* Sea to the East, and *Dale Carle* to the West.

*Medemblick*, a Town in *West Friesland*, one of the *United Provinces* of the *Low Countries*, seated upon the *Zuyder Sea*, upon which it has a large and secure Haven, four *Dutch* miles from *Alkmar* to the North, two and an half from *Hoorn* to the same quarter, over against the Isle of *Wiermergen*, two miles East and above eight from *Amsterdam* to the North. It is in the Maps *Medemblick*.

*Medina Celi, Ecelesta*, a small *Roman* City in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, built upon an Hill, near the *River Xalon* [*Salo*] which falls into the *Ebro*, four Leagues above *Saragoza*, which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family *de Cerda*, which is one of the Noblest Families in *Spain*, and pretends a Right to the Crown of that Kingdom. This City stands two Leagues from the Fountains of the *River Xalon* to the East, thirty one from *Madrid* to the North East, and thirty four from *Saragoza* to the South-West.

*Medina Sidonia, Asindum*, a Town in *Andaluzia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, which is now made famous by giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Gusman* in *Spain*; it stands upon a Hill, nine miles from *Cadiz* to the East, and twenty five from *Malaga* to the West, and

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was once a Bishops See, as *Haubertus* avers.

*Medina Talnabi*, that is, the City of the Prophet; a City in *Arabia*, upon the *River Laabic*; thirty miles from the *Red Sea* to the East, two hundred from *Mecca* to the North, having a Port upon the *Red Sea*, called *Jambi*, at the Mouth of the River. Long. 70. 10. Lat. 26. 00. according to our last Maps. This City was of old called *Fatrib*; and by *Stephanus Fatrippa*; by *Ptolemy Latrippa*; and at present *Metina, Medina*. It is seated in a Plain, between Mount *Obod* to the North, and Mount *Air* to the South. *Mahomet* the grand Impostor, who was born here in the Year 560. finding his Countrymen not over-much inclined to embrace his new Doctrines, fled from hence to *Mecca* in the Year 617. And having there by his Impostures gathered a great Rabble, and pretending a quarrel against the *Jews*, who had a Synagogue in this City, He attempted to reduce it by force of Arms unprosperously at first, but with better success the second time, and thereupon he turned the *Jewish Synagogue* into the first Mosque for the Exercise of his new Religion. But they of *Mecca* being Alarmed with this Conquest, in the next place took up Arms against him, and prevailed too at first, but in the second Battel were defeated and subdued, and thereupon he fixed his chief Seat at *Mecca*, where he died in the Year 631. at sixty three years of Age, according to some at seventy; twenty three years of which he spent in propagating his abominable Doctrines, thir-

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thirteen at *Medina*, and ten at *Mecca*, five of which ten years followed his Conquering *Mecca*.

The *Mediterranean Sea*, called by the *Romans, Mare Internum*, by the *French, Italians, and Spaniards*, with little difference *il Mare Mediterraneo*, by the *Germans, die Mittellendish Meer*, by the *Dutch, het Meidianschezee*, by the *Poles, Morze Modhetemie Idoce*, by the *Turks, Ac Denghiz*. This is the most Celebrated Sea in the whole World, first discovered, and most used by mankind. It breaks in from the *Atlantick Ocean*, between *Spain* and *Africa*, by a Streight of seven Miles broad, as the Ancients report it; on the North it has *Europe*, on the East *Asia*, and on the South *Africa*. This is called by various Names, as to its parts, that Branch of it which lies between *Spain, France, and Italy*, is called the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; that which lies between *Italy* to the West, *Greece* and *Dalmatia* to the East, the *Adriatick*, now the Gulph of *Venice*, and the *Ionian Sea*; that which parts *Greece* from *Asia* to the *Dardanells*, formerly called the *Aegean Sea*, is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands it self between *Greece* and *Asia*, as far as *Constantinople*, is called the *Propontis*, or Sea of *Constantinople*; and that much more extended Sea, North of *Constantinople*, lying between *Europe* to the North and West, *Asia* to the East, and *Anatolia* to the South, is called the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*. To give an exact account of all the smaller parts of it, would

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too much exceed my narrow bounds.

*Medniky, Mednicia*, a small City of *Poland*, in *Samogitia*, sometimes called *Womie*, seated near the Fountains of the *River Wirwitz*. It is the See of the Bishop of *Samogitia*, Founded by *Wenceslaus* King of *Poland*, in the year 1413. and stands fifteen Polish Miles from *Memel*, and the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea to the East, and thirty, from *Riga* to the South-West.

*Medoc, Medulanus*, a small Tract in *Aquitain*, between the Mouth of the *Garonne* to the North, and the Bay of *Aquitain* to the West, and *Bordeaux* to the East. There is not above three or four small Towns in it.

*Medway, Vaga*, a River of *Kent*, which riseth in the *Weald* or *Wild*, in the South-West part of that County; at *Penhurst* it receives the *Eten* out of *Surrey*, and so dividing it self into five streams it surrounds *Tunbridge*, from thence passing North-East it goes to *Maidston*, and from thence to *Rochester*, by which time it is become exceeding great, by the concurrence of many Rivers it takes in its short Course; yet here he is covered by a Stone Bridge, beneath which he becomes capable of the greatest Ships, and in his Bed the Royal Fleet of *England* Rides in time of Peace; below this Town he forms the Isle of *Shepey*, one of his Mouths entering the Ocean at *Sherness*, and the other at *Shellness*, above eight Miles from each other. In the year 1667. the *Dutch* Fleet entered this River

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June 22. having with their Cannon battered down the Paper Fort at *Sbernefs*, where they carried off the Royal *Charles*, and burnt and spoiled four or five other Ships.

*Megara*, a City of *Achaia*, which in ancient times was called *Nisa*, or *Nissæa*; it stands at the North-West Point of the Bay of *Corinth*, near the *Hexamilia*, or *Isthmus*, two Miles from the Sea Shoar, and twenty six from *Athens* to the West, and the same distance from *Corinth* to the North East. This was the Birth-place of *Euclid*, the Master of the Mathematicks. This City lies in Lat. 38. 05. which is the true height of *Athens*. Mr. *Wheeler*, who saw this place, thus describes it. It is situate in a Valley, between the Mountain *Kerata* North, which has a Ridge running Northward, to joyn with Mount *Cithæron* at the bottom of the Bay of *Corinth*, now called *Livadestro*, the Mountain called *Macripaldi* to the West towards *Corinth*, the Mountain of *Palaio Bouni* South-East, and the Bay of *Livadestro* North-West. This Plain is reasonably fruitful, and is twenty Miles in Compass. The City was anciently built upon two Rocks, now one of the Rocks is desolate, the other has about three or four hundred pitiful Cottages, built one Story high, and close together, the Walls of which are the ruins of the former Houses, or a few Faggots covered with Clay: Chimnies they have none, except it be a hole in the top of the House, or the Door. There live no Turks here; and the Christians are in

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that perpetual fear of the Pirates, that they flee upon the sight of a Boat, or the barking of their Dogs. Thus far Mr. *Wheeler*. pag. 431.

*Meissen, Misnia*, a Territory and City of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*, and is under the Dominion of its own Bishop, but is now in the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*, as Administrator of the Bishoprick of *Misnia*. It stands three German Miles from *Dresden* to the East, nine from *Leypsick* to the same Quarter, and twelve from *Wittenberg* to the South, upon the Western Shoar of the River *Elbe*. This City was built by *Henry* the Faulkoner, who Constituted the Marquess of *Misnia* in the year 928. *Sigismund* the Emperor, in the year 1423. granted to its Marquess, within the Dukedom of *Saxony*, the Electoral Dignity. Its Bishop was one of them that led the way to the Reformation, by ejecting the Pardon-mongers in 1500. and in the year 1581. the Reformation was settled here, and the *Augustane* Confession embraced. This is at this day a Great, Rich, Populous City, and has belonging to it a Castle.

*Mela*, a River in *Lombardy*, which washeth the Walls of *Brescia*, and then falls into the *Oglio*.

*Meldola, Meldula*, a small Town in the Dominions of the Church in *Romandiola*; in the Confines of *Tuscany*, upon the River *Bedese*, or *Ronco*, which falls beneath *Ravenna*,

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*venna*, into the *Ionian Sea*, ten Miles from *Forli* to the South. This is said to be a Marquisate, and a Sovereignty, and to be in the Possession of Prince *Pamfilio*.

*Melfi, Melphis, Melphia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicate*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, or *Mateola*, but is now exempt from the Jurisdiction of its own Archbishop. It is a great and well peopled City, and stands in the Borders of the *Capitanate* towards the Mountains upon the River *Melfi*, or *Molpa*, four Miles from the River *Ofanto*, sixty five Miles from *Naples* to the East, and almost forty from *Manfredonia*, South.

*Melila, Ryssadirum*, a Town in *Barbary*, subject to the King of *Spain*. It lies in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in the Province of *Garet*, or *Feyrat*, and was taken by *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, in the year 1496. who gave order for the Fortifying it. It is seated on the *Mediterranean Sea*, in a fruitful Plain, at the foot of a Mountain, almost forty German Miles from the Mouth of the Streights of *Gibraltar* to the East, over against *Almeria*, in *Granada*. This City being besieged by the Moors this year 1687. the Garrison slew five hundred of them in one Salley, October 5. whereupon the next day they left the Town and drew off.

*Melinde, Melinda*, a Town and Kingdom in *Zanguebar* in *Africa*.

*Melito, Miletus*, a small City

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in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. Pope *Gregory VII.* Translated this See from *Taurianum*, a ruined City, in the year 1075. This City is called *Melita*, by *Cicero*, and stands between *Cosenza* to the North, and *Regio* to the South, forty Miles from either, and five from *Nocera*, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the East. It has been in a decaying condition a long time, but especially since the year 1638. in which it suffered very much by an Earthquake.

*Melli, Mellum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, in which the River *Niger* is first divided into several Branches. It is bounded on the East by the Kingdoms of *Mandinga*, and *Malegneta*, and on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean*.

*Melum, Melodunum*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Brie*, in the Borders of *Gastinois*, in the *Generalité* of the Isle of *France*, upon the *Seyne*, four Leagues from *Fountainbleau* to the South-East, ten from *Paris* to the South, and three from *Corbeil*. In this City died *Robert* King of *France*, in the year 1030. and *Philip I.* in 1109.

*Memel, Memelium*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Province of *Samogitia*, seated upon the Banks of the *Baltick Sea*, thirty *Polish* Miles from *Koning-sperg* to the North, and thirty eight from *Riga* to the South-West. *Baudrand* ascribes it to *Russia Regalis*.

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*ga'n*, and to the County of *Sam-biens*, and saith it has a strong Castle, and a Lake, and a safe Harbour. This Town was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, in the year 1628. but after this it was restored to the *Poles*, under whom it now is, having been almost intirely ruined by Fire in the year 1678. it is now rebuilt. Long. 50.00. Lat. 56.

*Memel*, *Chronus*, a River which ariseth in *Lithuania* about fifteen *Polish* Miles South of *Minski*, and which is called *Niemen* by the *Poles*. It watereth *Grodno*, and *Kowna*, and entering *Prussia Regia*, is called *Russ*, and falling at last into the Lake of *Memel*, by the Town of *Memel*, entereth the *Baltick* Sea at *Kowna*. This River takes in the *Vill*, which watereth *Vilna*, and is one of the most considerable Rivers in these parts.

*Memmingen*, *Drusomagus*, *Memminga*, an Imperial Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Iler*, seven German Miles from *Ulm* to the South, and nine from *Ausburg* to the North-West.

*Menan*, *Menanius*, a valt River in the further *East-Indies*, which ariseth out of the Lake of *Chiammay*, and passing the Kingdoms of *Pegua*, and *Siam*, it watereth *Odia*, or *Siam*, the Capital of that Kingdom, and *Anio*, and then by two great Mouths falls into the Bay of *Siam*, in Long. 328.

*Menaw*, the Isle of *Man*.

*Monde*. See *Mande*.

*St. Menebault*, *Sanctæ Menebaldis*, a strong Town in *Cham-*

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*paign*, which was put into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, by the Prince of *Conde* in the year 1652. and recovered back to *France* in the year 1653. It is seated in the Territory of *Argonne*, the Capital of which it is, upon the River *Aisne*, *Axena*, nine Leagues from *Verdun* to the South, and six from *Bar le Duc* to the North-West. It has a Castle of great strength. *Baudrand* writes this *St. Menebould*; the Maps *St. Manbeu*.

*Mengrelia*, *Colchis*, a Province in *Asia*, in *Georgia*, towards the North, and the *Euxine* Sea which bounds it on the West, *Abascia* separated from it by the River *Corax*, now called *Colours*, lies on the North, *Guriel* on the South, cut off by the *Phasis*, now *Rione*, and *Imaretza* and *Susan* on the East. This Country is well watered, and fruitful, and is under a Prince of its own, Descended of the Kings of *Georgia*. It had a City called *Sebastopolis*, which is now swallowed up by the Waters. See *Archangelus Lambertus*, and *Sir John Chardin*, the first of which lived many years in this Country, and the latter has lately published an account of what he saw there. For their manners see *Georgia*. The present Prince of *Mengrelia* is the eighth of this Family, and is a Tributary to the *Turks*, whose Tribute is only sixty thousand Ells of *Linnen Cloath* made in this Country, and this is as much as he can well afford, his Revenue not exceeding twenty thousand Crowns the year, much of which is raised from his Subjects, sold for Slaves to the *Turks*, to the number of seven

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seven or eight thousand in a year, which with their perpetual and fierce Wars, has so depopulated this Country, that this Prince is not able to bring above four thousand Horse, and three hundred Foot into the Field, and might easily be totally subdued by the *Turks* if it were thought worth the while, or possible to keep a roving People, who have neither Towns nor Cities, in subjection when they are once Conquered.

*Menlasco*. See *Rio Orio*, a River of *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*.

*Menorca*, *Minorca*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

*Menteith*, *Menthitia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, which is bounded on the West by *Lennox*, and the Lake *Lomond*, on the North by *Albain*, on the East by *Sratherne*, and on the South by *Sterling* and *Lenox*. The principal Town in it is *Dumblain*. The *Damnii* inhabited in ancient times a part of this County, in the Opinion of *Mr. Cambden*.

*Metense*, *Myndus*, a City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Stouropolis* [*Santa Croce*.] it is even now the Capital of the Province, and the Seat of a *Turkish* Governour, and stands sixteen German Miles South of *Ephesus*, upon the *Archipelago*, and five Miles West of *Melasso*. From this City, *Caria* is now called *Menteselt* by the *Turks*.

*Mentz*, *Meintz*, *Moguntia*, *Magontiacum*, a City of *Germany*, of great antiquity, called by the Inhabitants, *Mayntz*, by the *French*, *Mayence*, by the *Spani-*

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*ards* and *Italians*, *Magonza*. It stands in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, upon the *Rhine*, six German Miles from *Franckfort* on the *Mayne* to the West, eighteen from *Treves*, and fifteen from *Spire* to the North. This City is mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Tacitus*. It has its Name from the River *Wain* or *Wohn*, which falls into the *Rhine* over against it, and is the ancientest City in that part of *Germany*, as having been certainly built before the Birth of our Saviour, it being a City in the times of *Drusus*, General to *Augustus*. *Florus*, lib. 4. In the year 745. it was made an Archbishops See, instead of *Wormes*, to which it was a Suffragan See before. It was very severely treated by *Frederick Aenobarbus*, the Emperor, in 1158. But was rebuilt and restored by *Otho IV*. In the year 1462. it was taken October 27. by *Adolphus Nassaw*, its Bishop; and whereas before it was Imperial and Free, it has been ever since subject to its own Archbishops: There was an University opened here in the year 1482. others say in 1461. *Gustavus Adolphus* entered this place in Triumph, December 14. 1631. In 1635. this City was retaken from the *Swedes*, but the next year they again retook it, and kept it till the Peace of *Munster*. This City claims also the invention of Printing about 1430. It is a strong place, and well guarded (saith *Dr. Brown*) has many Churches and Monasteries, and some fair Buildings, especially those of Publick Concern, but the narrowness of the Streets

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*Streets and many old Houses, take away much from the Beauty of it. It is most extended towards the River, and that part excels the other also towards the Land, as being more populous, and better built. It paid to the King of Sweden, as a Ransom, above an hundred thousand Dollers, which shews its Wealth. This Prince built a Bridge over the Main here, and another over the Rhine, partly upon Piles of Wood, and partly upon Boats, the first of these is taken away, but the latter is continued still. The Archbishop of this City is Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and the first of the Electoral College; and in all publick Conventions he sits at the Right Hand of the Emperor, and is the Successor of Boniface, an Englishman, who very much promoted the Christian Faith in these parts.*

The Electorate of Mentz, *Moguntina Ditio*, called by the Inhabitants, *Maintzische*, by the Germans, *das Churfurstenthumb von Mayntz*, is a small Province in the Lower Circle of the Rhine, under the Dominion of this Archbishop, stretching from East to West, between the Territories of *Weteraw*, and *Westerwalt* to the North, and the Lower Palatinate to the South. The bounds cannot be exactly stated, because the Dominions belonging to this Bishoprick, lie disperled in *Francia*, and the other Circles, and so render this Elector the less considerable: but then Dr. Heyn observes that a Bishop of Mentz subscribed in the Council of Colen in

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the year 347. So that this Bishoprick was only Refounded in the year 745. after the Barbarous Nations had extirpated Christianity here. And Dr. Brown saith the Soil of this Country is fertile, and abounds with all sorts of Provisions, and excellent Wines: So that his Revenue will afford him six or seven thousand Crowns a year.

*Meppen, Meppa*, a City in *Westphalia*, in the Bishoprick of *Munster*, upon the River *Hase*, which falls into the *Emes*, a little below *Lingen*, eleven Miles from *Emden* to the South, and thirteen from *Munster* to the North.

*Merch*. See *March*, a County in *Scotland*.

*Merdin, Marde*, a City of *Assyria*, upon the River *Tigris*, in the Confines of *Mesopotamia*, which is now an Archbishops See in the Province of *Diarbeck*, in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*, thirty German Miles from *Maidferquen* to the South, twenty from *Caraemit* to the East, and thirty from *Nisibin* to the North. Long. 75. 30. Lat. 36. 10.

*Mergetheim*, a Town in *Francia* in *Germany*, which was made famous by a defeat of *Turen* in the year 1645. It stands upon the River *Gollach*, in the County of *Werthaim*, four German Miles from *Wurtzburg* to the South-West, and nine from *Hailbrun* to the North-East.

*Merbern*, the same with *Moravia*, a Province in *Germany*.

*Merida, Emerita*, a City in *Portugal*, which was heretofore an Arch-

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Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Courts of Justice, for the Province of *Extremadura*, upon the River *Guadiana*, twelve Miles above *Badajox* to the East, fourteen from *Alcantara* to the South-East, thirty from *Calatrava* to the West, and twenty five from *Sevil* to the North. It is now very small, and in a declining condition, only the *Spaniards* (in whose Hands it is) have bestowed of late years something in Fortifying it against the *Portuguese*.

*Meridiano*, the same with *Lambro*, a River in the Dukedom of *Milan*. See *Lambro*.

*Mertonethshire, Mervinia*, is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*, called by the Inhabitants, *Merionethshire*, on the North it has *Carnarvon* and *Denbigh*, on the East *Montgomery*, on the South *Cardigan*, cut off by the River *Dowry*, and on the West it is washed by the *Irish* Sea. It is extremely Mountainous, Barren, unpleasant, and exposed to raging Winds, having nothing of any value but their Cattle. This was the Seat of the *Ordovices* a *British* Clan. It was not Conquered by the *English* till the Reign of *Edward I.* in the year 1283, and in the Reign of *Henry IV.* *Owen Glendover* drew this County, and all *Wales* into a Combination against that Prince, which might have ended in the loss of *Wales*, under a less martial Prince than he. There is in this County no Town of Note.

*Mern, Mernis, Marnia*, a County in the North-East part of *Scotland*, bounded on the South-

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East by the *German* Ocean, on the North-West by the County of *Marr*, and on the South-West by *Angus*; the chief Town of which is *Fordun*. It is little, and lies in the form of a Triangle.

*Meroë*, a very great Island, made by the River *Nile* in *Aethiopia*, which has this Name from the principal City in the Island. It is now called *Gueguere*, but by the Inhabitants, *Neube. Lobus*, a *Portugal*, in his History of *Aethiopia*, is of Opinion, that there is no such Island as *Meroë*, and saith the *Nile* makes never an Island in *Aethiopia*, and that the Ancients were much deceived in placing this pretended Island so far from the Red Sea, and therefore he is not pleased with their conceit, who make the Kingdom of *Goyaume* to be *Meroë*; and upon the whole he concludes the distance of the place, and difficulty of access, gave occasion to all those fictions of the Ancients concerning this Island, which by the Ancients was placed in Lat. 16. 23.

*Mersburgh, Martinopolis, Mersoburgum*, a small City in *Misnia* in *Germany*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*, upon the River *Saal*, three German Miles from *Hall* to the South, and as many from *Leipsick* to the West. The Bishop of this Diocese imbraced the *Augustane* Confession, in the year 1565. And in the year 1592. *John George*, Bishop of it, became Elector of *Saxony*; and his Successors have ever since been Administrators of this Bishoprick, being Chosen up on every vacance, by the Chapter, and

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nd in this Right they are possessed of the City of *Mersburgh*, which was once an Imperial Free Town, but long since exempted.

*Mersey*, the Arm of the Sea, into which the River *Dee* in *Wales* falls. See *Dee*.

*Mesember*, *Mesembria*, a City of *Thrace*, but ascribed by *Ptolemy* to *Moesia* Inferior, and in our latter Maps placed in *Bulgaria*, on the North side of the great Mountain *Hermus*, upon the Shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, twenty seven German Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-East, and thirty two from *Constantinople* to the North-West. It is now an Archbishops See, and in the Hands of the *Turks*.

*Mesendin*, the *Persian* Gulph.

*Mesrata*, the same with *Cairoan*, or *Cyrene*, an ancient City in *Africa*. See *Cairoan*.

*Messin*. See *Metz*.

*Messina*, *Messana*, an ancient and very Celebrated City, on the Eastern Shoar, near the most Northern Point of the Isle of *Sicily*, ten Miles from *Reggio* in *Italy*, sixty from *Catania* to the North, and an hundred and fifty from *Palerma* to the North-East, it is a Great, Rich, well Traded City, an Archbishops See, the Capital of the Province of *Demonia*, and the second City in the Island, being five Miles in Compass, and having an Harbour of great safety, and wonderfully frequented by Merchants. The City is nobly built, and has a Princely Palace, a well furnished Magazine, and great plenty of Silk Weavers. It is of a long figure, and has four great Suburbs.

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*Charles V.* in the year 1535. spent very much in fortifying this City, and built four Castles to that purpose. This City was recovered out of the Hands of the *Saracens* by *Roger the Norman*, in 1060. The *Spaniards* provoked this City so far, that in 1674. it shook off their Yoke, and the *Spaniards* were never able to reduce the place again under their obedience, till *March* 16. 1678. The Inhabitants of this City pretend to have a Letter, which was Written to them by the *Virgin Mary*, and they have great reason to value that singular favour.

*Messo*, *Bermius*, a Mountain lying between *Macedonia*, *Thessalia*, and *Epirus*, called in the latter Maps *Mezova*. It stretcheth from North-West to South-East, and ends at the North Point of the Isle of *Negropont*, and seems to be the same with Mount *Pindus*, or a part at least of it.

*Mesuna*, *Medama*, a River of the further *Calabria*; it falls into the Sea about four Miles South of *Nicotera*.

*Metelin*, *Lesbos*, *Mitylene*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, on the Coast of the Lesser *Asia*, six Miles from its Shoars to the South. It is now commonly called *Mitelino* from its principal City, which is seated on the East side of the Island, and is an Archbishops See. it has two other Cities, which are Bishopricks, that is *Gerema*, and *Calono*, the Circuit of this Island is an hundred and forty Miles, its length from North to South forty. It was under the Family of the *Catellusii*, from the year 1355.

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to the year 1462. when it was taken from *Dominico Catellusio*, the last Prince of this Race, by *Mahomet II.* Emperor of the *Turks*. This Family being of a *Genouese* Extraction, the Island is generally said to have been so long under the States of *Genoua*. It is written also *Mettelen*.

*Metramo*, or *Marro*, *Metaurus*, a small River of *Calabria* the further, which falls into the Sea, eleven Miles South of *Nicotera*.

*Metoro*, *Metaurus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which ariseth in the Confines of *Tuscany*, near *Borgo S. Sepulchro*, and running East watereth (saith *Baudrand*) *St. Angelo*, and *Urbino*, but in the Maps it is placed more South, and watereth *Fossombrone*, *Forum Sempronii*, and so falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, between *Fanno* to the North, and *Sinigaglia* to the South.

*Metz*, *Meta*, *Metis*, a City, and Bishops See in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, under the Archbishop of *Trier*. It stands upon the *Moselle*, where it takes in the *Seile*, *Sala*, ten Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, and *Verdun* to the East, and sixteen from *Trier* to the South. This City was at first the Capital of the Kingdom of *Austrasia*, hence sometimes called the Kingdom of *Metz*; after this it was an Imperial Free City, and being exempted, it fell in the year 1552. into the Hands of the *French*. *Charles V.* the same year with a powerful Army sat down before it, and omitted nothing that Courage or Art could dictate to re-

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cover it, but failing in the attempt, fell out with the World; and soon after resigned all his Dominion to his Son in 1555. and went into a Monastery.

*Meulan*, *Mulanum*, a Town and Fortrefs upon the *Seine*, in the Government of the Isle of *France*, which has a Stone Bridge over the River it stands, nine Leagues above *Paris* to the West.

*Meurs*, *Meursia*, a small City of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, though seated in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, which is an Earldom, and belongs, together with its Territory, to the Prince of *Orange*, by the gift of the last Countess in the year 1600. yet the Duke of *Brandenburgh* lays claim to it, as Duke of *Cleves*, it lies two Miles from *Rhineburgh* to the South, and one from the *Rhine* to the West, and about ten from *Cologne* to the North-West, and seven from *Cleves* to the South-West.

*Meurtre*, *Moultre*, *Murta*, *Morta*, a River of *Lorain*; it ariseth from Mount *Vauge*, and watering *Nancy*, falls into the *Moselle*, three Leagues above *Pont Mouson*.

*Meuse*, *Mosa*, the same with the *Maes*, a River in the Low Countries.

*Mexico*, *Mexicum*, a vast City in the North *America*, the Capital of New *Spain*, and of a Province of the same Name in that Kingdom, the Seat of the *Spanish* Viceroy of the *West-Indies*, and an Archbishops See. This City stands upon the North side of a Lake of the same Name, in a most pleasant, fruitful, and large Plain,



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Plain, and is in great part surrounded with the Lake. The Inhabitants pretend it was built in the year 1322. but the *Spaniards* by the current and thread of their Story, say it was built in the year 902. It was many Ages since, the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Mexico*, and had then a great and a splendid Palace, called in their Tongue the *Cepac*; but it was burnt together with the City, when it was taken by the *Spaniards* in the year 1521. by *Francis Cortez*, who yet rebuilt the City, and made it the Capital of his Conquests. Its Streets are great, streight, and beautiful; its Churches magnificent, and its publick Buildings noble. It has an Aquaduct three Miles long, and many Monasteries. *John de Turre Cremata*, our Countryman Mr. Gage, and some others, have given large accounts of this noble City, which is the greatest in *America*; it has no Walls, Forts, Bastions, nor any Cannon, or defence whatsoever, but what the number of its Inhabitants afford, which is a part of the *Spanish* jealousy, for fear a Viceroy should set up for himself. In the year 1527. Pope *Clement VII.* made it a Bishops See. In the year 1547. *Paul III.* made it an Archbishops See, in which year *Cortez* the Conqueror of it died. It was made an University in the year 1551. by *Charles V.* As it is seated in a very low ground, so it has often suffered very much by Inundations of the Lake, and particularly *September 21. 1629.* forty thousand of its Inhabitants were drowned: to prevent this for

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the future, they have with great charges found out a means to derive part of these Waters other ways. There is no way to the City but over three Causeways, on the North, West, and South sides, the latter of which is the longest. This City lies Long. 269. 00. Lat. 28. 30. eighty *Spanish* Leagues from the South Sea, and the same distance from the Shoars of the Bay of *Mexico*. See the Gulph of *Mexico*. There are also two Lakes of Water called by the Name of this City, one of which is fresh water, and is seven Leagues long, and six broad, the other is salt Water, and is forty Leagues in compass.

*Meydenburgh.* See *Magdeburgh*, a City in *Germany*.

*Meylandt*, the German Name for *Milan*.

*Mayne.* See *Mayn*.

*Mezaal*, a pretended Island in *Ethiopia*. See *Meroë*.

*Mezieres*, *Maderiacum*, *Mecceria*, a City of *France* in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Retelois*, built upon, and almost encompassed with the *Maes*, and very well fortified besides. It stands not above half a League from *Charleville*, four beneath *Sedan* to the West, three from the Confines of *Luxemburgh*, eight from *Retel*, and sixteen from *Reims* to the North-East.

*Mezo*, *Amyzon*, a City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is still extant, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sancta Croce*, being seated between *Magnesia* and *Alabanda*, thirty Miles from *Miletus*, now *Melasso*, and the

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the same distance from the Shoars of the *Archipelago* to the East.

*Mezuma, oppidum novum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Algier*, in *Africa*, in the Province of *Tenez*, between *Algier* and *Tremesin*.

*Mezzaba*, a Province in *Biledulgerida* in *Africa*, with a City of the same Name, by the great River between *Zeb* and *Tegorarina*, to the West.

*Mezzovo*, *Pindus*, a Mountain on the West and South of *Macedonia*. See *Pindus*.

*Miana*, *Apamia*, or *Apamea*, a City of *Media*. Long. 79. 50. Lat. 34. 20.

*Miary*, a River in *Brasil*.

*Middleburg*, *Middleburgum*, *Metelloburgum*, a Town in *Zealand*, which is the Capital of the Isle of *Walcheren*, and was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Utrecht*, in the year 1559. It is great, rich, and populous, and extremely well fortified, and has been under the *United Provinces* ever since the year 1574. in which it was taken by their Forces from the *Spaniards*. There is a Town in *Flanders*, under the *United Provinces*, two German miles from *Bruges*, to the North; and an Island in the *East-Indies*, both called by the same Name.

*Middlesex*, *Middlesexia*, *Trinobantes*, is bounded on the North by *Hartfordshire*, on the West by *Buckingham*, separated by the River *Colne*, on the South by *Surrey*, cut off by the *Thames*, and on the East by *Essex*, divided from it by the *Lea*. It is but nineteen *English* miles in length, and sixteen in breadth; so that it is one of the

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least Counties in *England*, but then its fertility, and nearness to *London*, abundantly recompenseth this want of Extent. The ancient *British* Inhabitants were the *Trinobantes*, afterwards it was a part of the Kingdom of the *East Saxons*; *Whitehall* and *S. James*, the Royal Mansions of the Kings of *England*, are both in this County, to which may be added *Hampton Court*, their Country House of Pleasure; and *LONDON* the Capital of *England*, is its Head. The Honourable *Charles Sackville* Earl of *Dorset*, is also Earl of *Middlesex*, by a Creation of *Feb. 4. 1674*.

*Midoux*, *Midorius*, a River in *Gasconne* in *France*, which riseth in the County of *Armagnac*, and floweth Westward through *Marssan*, the Capital of which it washeth, and then takes in the *Douze*, and beneath *Tartas* sixteen miles from *Bordeaux* to the South, falls into the *Adour*.

*Mignone*, *Minio*, a River of *Italy*, which riseth in *Sabatina*, and flowing through *S. Peters Patrimonium*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea between *Civita Vecchia*, and *Cornetto*.

*Milan*, *Milano*, *Mediolanum*, one of the greatest and most Noble Cities in *Italy*; built by the *Galls* in the year of *Rome* 345. and three hundred and fifty seven years before the Birth of our Saviour; others say it was built *Anno Mundi* 2488. which is above one thousand years sooner. But however this be, the *Romans* certainly first took it in the year of *Rome* 531. *Marcellus* their General Triumphant for the slaughter of *Viridomarus* the

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Prince of it, and the taking this City. This City however joined with the *Carthaginians* in the Second *Punick* War, and was not reduced without the loss of six thousand of her Inhabitants. In the times of Christianity, being Converted by *S. Barnabas*, it became an Archbishops See, and suffered very much from the *Arian* Princes, though in the end it preserved the Catholick Faith. *Atila* King of the *Huns*, took and spoiled this, and several Neighbouring Cities, particularly *Florence* and *Verona*, in the Year of *Christ* 452. The next that became Masters of it were the *Lombards*, who possessed themselves of it about the year 570. It continued under this Nation till the year 774. under a Succession of XXIII. Princes. Only it is said *Aribert* XVII. King, gave the Duchy of *Milan* to the Church of *Rome*. But the Successors of this Prince not agreeing with the Popes, *Adrian* I. procured *Charles* the Great to destroy this Kingdom, who took *Desiderius*, and carried him Prisoner into *France*, and put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, in the year of *Christ* 774. It continued under this Family, and the Emperors of *Germany*, till the year 1161. when it took part with *Pope Alexander* III. against *Frederick Barbarossa*, and was for it Rased to the ground; but it recovered, and outing the Emperors about the year 1221. it became a Republick, and continued so till the year 1277. when it fell under *Otho* by the Title of *Visconti*, but as subject to the Emperors of *Germany*. *John Galeazzo* the eighth of

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these, was made a Duke by *Wenceslaus* I. Emperor, in the year 1395. It continued under Dukes till *Lewis* XII. in the year 1501. by the Conquest of *Lewis* an usurping Duke got it; *Maximilian* got it from the *French* in 1513. and *Francis* a Brother of this *Maximilian*, the seventeenth Duke Succeeded him in 1529. *Francis* I. King of *France* won and lost it again in the year 1521. and being taken Prisoner by the Forces of *Charles* V. in the Battle of *Pavia* in the year 1525. he was forced for his Liberty to renounce all his Pretences to this Duchy, and upon the Death of *Francis Sforze*, in the year 1535. it was by *Charles* V. United for ever to the Crown of *Spain*, under which it still is. This is at this day after all these sufferings, the greatest and most beautiful City in all *Lombardy*, and the most populous too, its Inhabitants being thought to be two hundred thousand Souls. Its Trade is equal to its greatness; and the Inhabitants are very rich. It is seven miles in Compass, and has one of the strongest Cittadels in the World, with an University too besides. It stands upon the River *Olona*, three hundred and twenty five miles from *Rome*, one hundred and sixty five from *Venice*, and two hundred and thirty from *Lyons*. Long. 31. 30. Lat. 44. 40.

The Dukedom of *Milan* is a part of *Lombardy*, which is bounded on the North by *Switzerland*, and the *Grisons*; on the East by the Republick of *Venice*, and the Dukedom of *Placentia*; on the South by the States of *Genoua*; and on the West by *Montserat* and *Piedmont*.

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*edmont*. The Soil of this Dukedom is extremely fruitful, Plain, and well watered, and very full of People, and consequently well improved. But it especially abounds with Vines and Barly. It was heretofore much greater than now it is, and contained twenty nine Cities, which are now reduced to ten, which are, *Alessandria*, *Bobbio*, *Como*, *Cremona*, *Lodi*, *Milan*, *Novara*, *Pavia*, *Tortona*, and *Vigevano*. Of the Fate and History of this Dukedom, I have spoken in the Description of the City, and I need add nothing here, but that it is accounted the Richest and the Noblest Dukedom in Christendom, as *Flanders* is the Noblest Earldom.

*Milel*, *Lethon*, a River in *Africa* in *Cyrene*.

*Mileto*, *Melita*, *Miletus*, a City of the Further *Calabria*. See *Melito*.

*Milford Haven*, a Celebrated Sea-Port in the County of *Pembrokeshire* in *South Wales*, upon the *Irish* Sea.

*Milau*, a Territory in *Rovergue* in *France*, *Ager Æmilianus*.

*Milaud*, *Milbaud*, *Amilhanum*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Rovergue*, in the Borders of *Languedoc*, upon the River *Tarn*, which watering *Alby*, falls into the *Garonne*. This City is seated in *Givaudan*, seven Leagues from *Lodève* to the North, and eight from *Rhodes* to the North-East, and was heretofore very strong.

*Milo*, *Melos*, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, or the *Archipelago*, which is sixty miles in compass, very fruitful and well peopled, having a City of the same Name, which

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has a large and a safe Haven, defended by three Forts, seated on the South side of the Island, and which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*. It lies in the middle, between *Candy* and *Negropont*. It was first inhabited by the *Phœnicians*, and after by the *Greeks*, who gave it this Name from its abundance of Honey. And it was the Country of *Diagoras* the first Atheistical Philosopher. It has plenty of delicate spotted Marble, and all kinds of Corn and Oyl, Pitch and Brimstone, but it wants Wine.

*Milopotomo*, *Milopotamos*, a Castle, and a Village belonging to it which has an Harbour, on the North Shoar of the Isle of *Candy*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candia*, and is seated near the Mouth of the River *Arcadius*, thirty miles from *Candia* to the West. This Town and Castle is now in the Hands of the *Turks*.

*Mina*, or *S. George de Mina*, a Castle in *Guinee* on the Coast de *Or*, which is of great strength, and has belonging to it a very large Harbour. This Castle was first built by the *French* in 1383. but they being forced to leave it, the *Portuguese* in 1482. built another in the same place, which continued in their Hands till the year 1637. when the *Hollanders* took it from them. There is also a River called *Mina*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

*Mindanao*, one of the greatest of the *Philippine* Islands, which was heretofore under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, but has now revolted

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ed from them; it is in length from East to West, four hundred *Spanish* miles, and lies in Long. 150. and Lat. between 5. and 10. The principal City lies on the South-West side of the Island, and is of the same Name.

*Minden, Minda*, a strong City in *Westphalia*, in Germany, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*. It is also an Imperial and Free City, and a *Hanse* Town, and Governed by its own Officers, though it is but small. It stands nine German miles from *Osnabruck*, or *Osenburg* to the East, ten from *Hanover*, and twelve from *Ferden* to the South. It was made a Bishops See in the year 780. and embraced the *Augustane* Confession in the Year 1582.

*Mindora*, one of the *Philippine* Islands, which lies in 145 deg. of Long. North-West of *Mindanao*, and South-West of *Luconia*, and North-East of *Paragoa*.

*Mingrellia*. See *Mengrelia*.

*Minibar, India*, a Province of *Asia*.

*Minbo*, or *Minno, Minius*, a River of *Spain*, which arise in *Galicia*, near the Village called *Il Castro de Rey*, four Leagues from *Mondosiedo*, and watering *Lugo*, and *Orense*, after it has divided *Galicia* into two parts, it becomes a boundary between it and *Portugal*; five Leagues beneath *Tuy*, it passeth into the *Atlantick* Ocean, between *Bayona* and *Lima*.

*Minorca*, an Island belonging to *Spain* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, which belonged to the Kingdom of *Majorca*; it is about fifty six miles

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in compass, and much of the same nature with *Majorca*; the principal Towns are *Citadella*, seated on the West side of the Island; and *Porto Mahon* a delicate Haven.

*Mirali*, the same with *Derbent*, a City of *Persia*.

*Miranda de Douro*, a City of *Portugal*, seated upon the North side of the River *Douro*, twelve Leagues from *Samora* to the West, and from *Salamanca* to the North-West, and six from *Braganza* to the South. It was built in the year 1312. by *Dionysius* King of *Portugal*, and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Braganza*, by Pope *Paul III.* in 1555. And being a Frontier Town against the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Western Confines of which it stands, is very strongly fortified.

*Miranda de Ebro*, a small City in *Old Castile*, which has a Castle upon the *Ebro*, in the Confines of *Biscay* and *Castile*, seventeen miles from *Bilbao* to the South, thirteen from *Burgos* to the North-East, and twelve from *Lagrono* to the West.

*Mirandola, Mirandula*, a small but very strong City, which has also a strong Castle, and is under its own Duke, who is a Sovereign Prince, with a small Territory which belongs to it. This City stands twenty two miles from *Modena* to the North, ten from the *Po* to the South, and twenty seven from *Mantua* to the South-East.

*Lo Stato della Mirandola*, is a small Dukedom in the *Lower Lombardy*, which is bounded on the N. by the Dukedom of *Mantua*, and on the South by that of *Modena*.

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*dena*. This Dukedom is a Fee of the Duchy of *Parma*, and together with *Concordia*, another small Territory, makes the Patrimony of the Family of the *Pici*, who obtained it from *Matilda* Countess of *Parma*, in the year 1102. ever since which time they have enjoyed it.

*Mirebeau, Mirabellum*, a small City in the Province of *Poitou* in *France*, built upon an Hill, five Leagues from *Poitiers* to the North. It is now in a declining condition, and its Castle is demolished.

*Mirecourt, Mirecurtium*, a City of the Upper *Lorain*, towards Mount *Vauge*, seven Leagues from *Nancy* to the South, and from *Toul* to the same quarter, and thirty six from *Dyon* to the North-East, six from the Confines of *Champagne* to the East.

*Mirepoix, Mirapisca*, a City of the Upper *Languedoc* in *France*, upon the River *ers*, three Leagues from *Foix* to the East, and eleven from *Toulouse* to the South. It was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*, by Pope *John XXII.* having been before a part of the Diocess belonging to that Archbishoprick.

*Miron*, or *Huedicer, Serbes*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

*Missu, Senna, Sena*, a River of *Italy*, which watereth *Urbino*, the Capital of the Dukedom of that Name, and falls in the Gulph of *Venice*, four miles from *Signiglia* to the North-West. This River is called by the latter Geographers *il Cesano*.

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*Mistra, Lacedaemon, Sparta*, is an ancient and most famous City of *Peloponnesus*, or the *Morea*, seated upon the River *Eurotas*, now called *Vasilipotamo*, thirty miles from *Megalopolis* to the South, one hundred and twenty from *Athens* to the South-West, and twenty from the nearest Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea. Long. 48. 50. Lat. 38. 31. It is situate partly upon a Plain, and partly upon the Foot of Mount *Tayget*, which within Cannon Shot closeth it on the North, and the River descending from some Hills, on the North-West incompasseth it on the West and South. In ancient times it was as *Polybius* saith, forty eight *Greek* *Stades* in Circuit, which is six *English* miles, but then it had a very unhealthful situation, the Mountain on the North side cutting off the cooling Breezes, and redoubling by its reflection, the violence of the Rays of the *Sun*, which make it even now when there is so few Inhabitants in it, subject to the Plague every *Autumn*, and besides the Mountain make it weak and undefensible. This City is said to be built about the Year of the World 2997. in the days of the Patriarch *Jacob*, seventeen hundred and sixty three years before the Birth of our Saviour, which account (if it be true) makes *Mistra* nine hundred and eighty three years older than *Rome*. There was no City in the World that flourished so many Ages as this did in Military Glory, and it had a considerable share in all those Actions which made the ancient *Greeks* so famous. It had Kings also the longest

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longest of any of the *Grecian* Cities, and for many Ages two at once, and when they took away the Power from them, they preserved the Name. This City was never brought under the Power of any Stranger, till *Philopomen* a *Macedonian*, who died in the Year of the World 3767, took the City, and Abolished *Lycurgus* his Laws. This is placed by *Helvicus* in the Year of the World 3757. one hundred and ninety one years before the Birth of our Saviour. After this the City became so inconsiderable, as to be rarely mentioned in the aftertimes, only we are informed the *Greek* Emperors made it the *Appenage* of their Elder Sons. *Mahomet* II. stiled the *Great*, was the first of the *Turkish* Princes who in the year 1458. or thereabouts, Possessed himself of this City, and the Cittadel, built in the latter times, on the top of Mount *Taygetus*. In 1473. the *Venetians* took the City from the *Turks*, but not being able to master the Cittadel too, they were soon after forced to desert it. But in this present year 1687. they have again intirely Possessed themselves of the *Morea*, the *Bassa* of *Misitra* Articling to March away with only what the Garrison could carry. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Corinth*, and at this day is very small, and little peopled.

*Misnia*, *Libonotria*, is a Province of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Meissen*, or *Meissnerlandt*. It is a considerable part of the Upper *Saxony*; and is bounded on the North by the Principality of *Anhalt*, on the East by *Lusatia*,

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on the South by *Bohemia*, and *Franconia*, and on the West by *Thuringia*. The greatest part of it is under the Elector of *Saxony*, who for the most part resides at *Dresden*. The other considerable Places are *Leipsick*, *Meissen*, *Merzburg*, *Naumburg*, and *Zwicar*.

*Misraim*, the most ancient Name of *Egypt*.

*Mistretta*, *Amestrata*, a very ancient Town in *Sicily*, in the North-West part of the Island, upon the River *Alasum*, fourteen miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and fifty five from *Palermo* to the East.

*Mittelburg*. See *Middleburg*.

*Modena*, *Mutina*, a City of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, which is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom of the same Name. It is seated in a Plain upon the River *Secchia*; the greatest Bed of which runs four miles more to the West, but it has two Branches, one of which runs under the Walls, and the other through the City of *Modena*, and a little beneath the City unite, and fall into the *Panaro*. This City lies twenty miles from *Bologna* to the North-West, and forty four from *Ferrara* to the South-West. It is Naturally strong by its Situation, and is fortified too, and has had a Castle added of latter times for its greater security. Ancient Story informs us this City was a *Roman* Colony of great strength and Reputation; and that *M. Antonius* besieged *D. Brutus*, the principal Conspirator against *Julius Caesar* in this City, but *Hirtius* and *Pansa*, the two Consuls coming up, *Antonius* was forced to raise the Siege, whereupon followed a bloody

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Fight, in which both these Consuls were slain. In the times of the *Goths* and *Lombards*, this City was intirely ruined, but was rebuilt by the Children of *Charles the Great*, and in the year 973. here was a Council held for the composing some differences amongst the *German* Princes. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*.

*Lo Stato di Modena*, *Mutinen-sis Ducatus*; the Dukedom of *Modena* is bounded on the North with the Dukedom of *Mantoua* and *Mirandula*, on the East with the Territory of *Bologna*, on the South with the Dukedom of *Tuscany*, and the States of *Luca* on the West, with the Dukedom of *Parma*. It extends from North to South sixty, from East to West 45 miles; and it was heretofore under the Duke of *Ferrara*; but the eldest Line of that Family failing in *Alphonfus* II. in the year 1597. the Dukes of *Modena*, who were a younger Branch of the same Family, put in their Claim for the whole Succession, but were opposed by Pope *Clement VIII.* whereupon ensued a War, which was ended by a Treaty the next year, the Pope keeping *Ferrara*, and the Duke *Modena* as a Sovereign State. *Alphonfus d'Este* the present Duke, is the Third of this Line, since the Sovereignty fell into this Family, but Descended from a Race of Dukes which began in the Year 1452. under *Frederick III.* Though this Family is the same with that of *Brunswick* in *Germany*, said to be eight hundred years old; yet the Noblest Branch it ever produced, is

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*Mary* the present Queen of *England*, whose Virtues are too great, and too many to be here inserted. This Country is much Celebrated for its great fertility.

*Modica*, *Motuca*, an ancient City of *Sicily*, upon a River of the same Name, ten miles from *Pachino* the most South-East Cape of that Island, and five miles from the Southern Shoar. It is now in a flourishing State.

*Modon*, *Methone*, a City of the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar, called *Messenia* by *Strabo*, *Pliny* and others; by the *Venetians* *Modon*; and by the *Turks* *Mutune*. It is now a fine strong City, and a frequented Port, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Patras*; it has a strong Castle, and a large and safe Haven; and is seated eleven *English* miles from Cape *Sapienza* to the East, a little more from *Navarino* to the South, and twenty five from *Coron* to the West, and sixty two from Cape *Matapan* to the same quarter. It is seated in a fruitful and delightful Country, strong by Nature and Art too, and is the common residence of the *Sangiac* of the *Morea*. In the times of *Trajan* it suffered very much by a parcel of *Illyrian* Barbarians, who surprized and slew many of its Inhabitants, which loss that generous Prince repaired by his Princely compassion, and advantageous Privileges granted to it. In the year 1124. it came first into the hands of the *Venetians*, but was taken from them the year following by the *Greek* Emperor. In the year 1204. the *Venetians* retook it. But then *Bajazet* II.

in the year 1498. besieged it with an Army of an hundred and fifty thousand Men, and took it by a kind of surprize, after a stout defence, upon the arrival of a considerable succour, which drew the Inhabitants from their Posts to their ruin. In the year 1659. *Morosini*, the *Venetian* General took it, and might have taken *Coron* too, if he had not been forced to Sail away to the *Dardanells*, for the security of *Candy*. The *Turks* regained this place in the end of the *Candian* War. But in the year 1686. the *Venetian* Arms again prevailed, and they took this noble and strong City, and may it never more fall into the Hands of the Infidels.

*Modruch*, *Modrusa*, a City in *Croatia*, eighteen Miles from *Zeng* or *Segna* to the North, and fifteen from the fall of the *Kulp* into the *Save*, to the North-West, and eight from *Carlsstat* to the South-West. It was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*.

*Moers*. See *Muers*, a Town in *Germany*.

*Moessel*, *Mosella*, a River in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, called by the *French*, *la Moselle*, by the *Germans*, *Das Moessel*, it riseth from Mount *Vauge*, a little above the Village of *Buffans* in the Confines of *Alsatia*, and the *Franche Comte*, and flowing Northward through *Lorain*, watereth *Toul*, beneath which it takes in the *Murthe* from *Nancy*, and so goes to *Metz*, where it takes in the *Seylle* another great River from the East, and so passeth *Thion-*

*villein*, and *Luxemburgh* to *Trier*, or *Treves*, above which it takes in the *Sar*, and at *Coblentz*, it falls into the *Rhine*.

*Moghali*, *Emodus*, a vast Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Asia*, which separates *India* from *Tartary*, and is called by others *Dalan-guer*. See *Taurus*, and *Dalan-guer*.

The Empire of the Great *Mogul*. See *Indostan*.

*Mohacz*, *Mohatz*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*, between the River *Sarwiza* to the North, and the *Drave* to the South, four *German* Miles from either, six from *Esseck* to the North, and nine from *Colecza* to the South. This otherwise small place, is memorable for two great Battels here fought, the first between *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, and *Solyman* the Magnificent, in the year 1526. in which that unfortunate Prince *Lewis*, being about twenty years old, with twenty five thousand Men, fought three hundred thousand *Turks*, when being overpowered by number, twenty two thousand of the Christian Army were slain upon the place, and five thousand *Wagons*, eighty great Cannon, and six hundred small ones, with all their Tents and Baggage was taken by the Victors, and the King in his flight over the Brook *Curafs*, fell into a quagmire, and was swallowed up; after which *Solyman* took and slew two hundred thousand *Hungarians*, and got such a footing in this Kingdom, that he could never after be expelled. This fatal Battel was fought *October* 29. But we shall

shall see the second in some sort retrieve the loss and infamy of the former. The Duke of *Lorain* being sent by the Emperor, with express Orders to pass the *Drave* and take *Esseck*, his Highness *July* 10. 1687. with great difficulty passed that River, which was then extremely swelled with continued Rains: but finding the Prime *Visier* Encamped at *Esseck* with an Army of an hundred thousand Men, so strongly, that it was not possible to Attack him in that Post, without the ruin of the Christian Army, he retreated, and repassed the 23. of the same month, whereupon the 29. the Prime *Visier* passed that River at *Esseck*, and upon *August* 12. there followed a bloody Fight, in which the *Turks* lost an hundred pieces of Cannon, twelve Mortars, all their Ammunition, Provisions, Tents, Baggage, and Treasure, and about eight thousand Men upon the place of Battel, besides what were drowned in passing the River, which could never be known: after which Victory General *Dunewalt*, *September* 30. found *Esseck* totally deserted by the *Turks*, and took possession of it.

*Mobilow*, *Mohilovia*. a City of *Poland*, in the Province of *Lithuania*, upon the River *Nieper*, in the Palatinate of *Witebsko*, ten *Polish* Miles from *Orsa* to the South, twenty two from *Smolensko* to the North West, and eighteen from *Mcislaw* to the West. It is seated on a Hill, well Fortified, and full of Inhabitants, yet the *Russ* in the year 1654. took it; but the *Poles* in 1656. regained the possession of it.

*Moldavia*, *Pars Mysia inferioris*, is a considerable Region in *Europe*, which heretofore belonged to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and more anciently was a part of *Dacia*; it is called by the Inhabitants, *Moldove*, *Multaus*, or *Multauska*, by the *Poles*, and *Moldan* by the *Germans*; it is bounded on the North by *Transylvania*, on the West by the Upper *Hungary*, on the South by the *Ister* or *Danube*, which parts it from *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*, and on the East *Walachia*. The Capital of it is *Bucharest*, which (saith *Baudrand*) is now Garrisoned by the *Turks*. The same Author tells us on the Authority of the Count *de Morstein*, Lord Treasurer of *Poland*, that it is of much greater extent than *Walachia*, though it is otherwise represented in the Maps. This Country takes its Name from a River or Town in it, and extends from East to West ninety *French* Leagues, from North to South seventy. It is very fruitful, and has an excellent Air. The Inhabitants are Christians of the *Greek Church*, and are under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. After *Bajazet II.* had in 1485. Conquered *Bessarabia*, the *Moldavians* set up a Prince of their own Nation, who prevailed against the *Tartars*, *Turks*, and *Poles*: but his Successors have not been equally Fortunate, but after many bloody contests, in 1620. the *Turks* got finally the Mastery of the *Moldavians*, and have ever since disposed of this Principality to whom he pleaseth, who pays yearly to the Port, as a Tribute, one hundred and eighty thousand Crowns, besides Presents,



Presents, and other Exactions, the *Turks* labouring to impoverish this People what they can, that they may thereby keep them the more under, and yet the *Moldavians* in this present War have never joyned with the *Poles* or *Germans* against the *Turks*, though they have suffered very much for refusing it, especially in the year 1686. when the *Poles* over-ran all their Country, and took their principal Cities.

*Mofa*, *Melphe*, a River of the hither Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twelve Miles from *Policastro* to the West. It is written sometimes *Molpa*.

*Molfetta*, *Melfictum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*, on the *Ionian* Sea, between *Bari* to the South, and *Trani* to the North, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. It is small but well Peopled, and born by the Family of *Spinula*, with the Title of a Principality.

*Molina*, a Town in New *Castile*, seated in a Plain, between two Mountains, four Leagues from the borders of *Arragon*, fourteen Leagues from *Baubula* to the South, which has under it a Jurisdiction of seventy five Villages, and is called, *El Sennorio di Molina*, the Lordship of *Molina*, which is thought so considerable, that the King of *Spain* wears this Title.

*Molingar*, *Molingaria*, a small City in the County of *East Meath*, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, which is the Capital of that County, and stands thirty

Miles from *Dublin* to the West.

*Molise*, *Molisinus Comitatus*, a County in the Kingdom of *Naples*, between *Abruzzo* to the North, the *Capitanate* to the East, *Terra di Lavoro* to the West, and the *Principato* to the South. It takes its Name from a Castle in it.

*Molsheim*, *Molsheimium*, a small City in the Lower *Alsatia*, upon the River *Breuch*, two German Miles from *Strasburgh* to the West, in which the Chapter of *Strasburgh* settled after they were by the Reformation driven out of *Strasburgh*. This City was very severely treated in the year 1677. but is now rebuilding.

The *Molucques*, *Moluccæ*, are five small Islands towards the Western Shoar of the Isle of *Giolo* in the *East-Indies*, lying near the *Line*, in Long. 150. deg. which are called *Ternata*, *Tidor*, *Machian*, *Motir* and *Bachian*, the greatest of them is forty five Miles in Compass, they lie extended from North to South, on both sides the *Line*, and are only regardable on the account of the vast quantities of Spice, which are from hence sent over all the World. About the year of Christ 1013. the *Chinian* Empire being then in a flourishing state, first became Masters of these Islands, but not without Blood and Treasure. About sixty years after they were expelled by the Inhabitants of *Malucca*; after which succeeded the *Persians*, mixed with *Arabians*, and by the latter they were called the *Molucca* Isles. The ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* knew nothing

of these Islands, though they had Spices from them, brought in by the *Indian* and *Arabian* Merchants, by the way of the Red Sea. In latter times they were brought by *Persia* to the *Caspian* and *Euxine* Seas, and from thence dispersed over Christendom by the *Genouese* and *Venetians*. After the *Turks* prevailed in *Asia*, the Trade was again turned by the Way of *Grand Cairo*, and *Alexandria*. But after the *Portuguese* by many discoveries had opened their way to the *East-Indies*, about the year 1512. they first arrived in these Islands, and cut off all Trade between the *Arabians* and these Islands, by which the *Sultan* of *Egypt* lost eight hundred thousand Ducats by the year. The *Spaniards* first came hither under *Ferdinando Magalhaens*, about the year 1520. whereupon ensued a contest between *Charles V.* and *John III.* King of *Portugal*, concerning the Dominion of these Islands, and *Charles* resigned his Right to *John* for two hundred thousand Ducats. About the year 1579. the *English* under *Drake*, began to disturb the *Portuguese* here. About 1599. the *Hollanders* began to send numerous, and strong Fleets into these Seas; by which, and the great Wars, and changes which have since happened in *Spain* and *Portugal*, they have intirely possessed themselves of these Islands. The Earth in them is extremely dry and porey like a Pumice Stone, and drinks up not only the Rain as fast as it falls, but all those Springs and Rivers too which fall from the Hills, be-

fore they can reach the Sea; and in many places it sends out fire and smoak. The Plains are covered with Sand and Shells; so that except Spice, it scarce affords any thing useful to the life of Man.

*Mombaza*, *Monbaza*, *Monbacia*, a very great City in *Africa*, which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name in *Zanguebar*, and has a strong Castle built by the *Portuguese*, and a fine Sea-Port or Haven; It stands an hundred and fifty Leagues from *Quiloa* to the North, in an Island of about four Leagues Circumference. Long 65.00. Southern Lat. 30.00. Dr. Heylyn placeth it Long 72.00. Lat. 4. 50.

*Mommedi*, a strong Castle in *Lorain*.

*Mommelia*, a strong Castle in *Savoy*, which was the only place the Duke had left him by the *French* in *Savoy* in the year 1630.

*Mompellier*, *Mons Pessulus*, or *Pessulanus*, a City in the Lower *Languedoc* in *France*, which has been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbon* ever since the year 1536. when it was substituted in the place of *Maguelone*, a ruined City, by *Pope Paul III.* It stands upon the River *Lez* upon an Hill, two Leagues from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, and fifteen from *Narbon* to the East. This City was sold in the year 1349. by *Sanctius*, King of *Majorca*, (whose Predecessors, and he till then was possessed of it) to *Philip de Valoise*, King of *France*. It is great, populous,

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pusious, and well built, and has an University, particularly famous for the study of Physick.

*Monaco, Monachium*, a City in *Bavaria*. See *Munchen*.

*Monaco, Herculis Monocci Portus*, corruptly called *Mourgues* by the Neighbourhood, is a small Sea-Port Town in the States of *Genoua*, of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Strabo* and *Ptolemy*. It is now very strongly Fortified, and has a strong Castle built on a Rock, and a safe Harbour upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, and a Princely Palace belonging to the Family of *Grimaldi*, who is the Supream Lord of the Town, though under the Protection of the Crown of *France*, ever since the year 1641. it is almost surrounded by the County of *Nice*, but on the East it has the States of *Genoua*, and at this Town the *Maritim Alpes* begin. It stands forty five Miles from *Albenga* to the South-West, and about two Miles from *Nizza* to the East, and sixty two from *Embrun* to the South-East.

*Mon, Mona, Anglesey*, an Island and County in *Wales*.

*Montbeliar, Mons Belligardus*, a Town and County in the *Franche Comte*, belonging to the Duke of *Wurtenburgh*, called by the *Germans*, *Montpelgart*, and by the *French*, *Montbeliard*. This County lies between *Suntgow* to the East, and the *Franche Comte* to the West, North, and South, and is under a Prince of its own. The Town stands at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, upon the River *Alaine*, which a little lower falls

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into the *Doux, Dubis*, and has a Castle, in which resides the Count, who is of the Family of *Wurtenburgh*, but the out-works of this Castle were not long since destroyed. This Town is forty Miles from *Besançon* to the South-East, and thirty three from *Basil* to the West.

*Monbrison, Monbrisonium*, a City in *le Forez*, a Province of *France*, upon the River *Vesie*, sixteen Leagues from *Lion* to the West, and two from the *Loyre* to the same. It is called in the middle Writers *Mons Brisonis*.

*Moncastro*, the same with *Bialogorod*, the Capital of *Bessarabia*.

*Moncayo, Caunus*, a Mountain which lies in the Confines of *Arragon* and Old *Castile*, two Leagues from *Tarazona* to the South, and six from the *Ebro*.

*Moncenis, Mons Cenisius, Cibenica juga*, a Mountain between *Piedmont* and *Savoy*.

*Mondego, Monda, Munda*, a River in *Portugal*, which ariseth near *la Guarda*, a City of that Kingdom, and flowing Westward, between the *Douero* to the North, and the *Tajo Tagus* to the South, it divides the Province of *Beira*, and washing the City of *Coimbra*, seven Leagues lower falls into the *Atlantick Ocean*.

*Mondonnedo, Mindon*, a small City of *Galicia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; it sprung up out of the ruins of *Bretonia*, a near City, and stands four Leagues from the Ocean, eight from *Lugo* to the North, and six from *Rivaleo* to the

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the West. It is small, and in a decaying state, seated in the Mountains, and washed by *Valindares* and *Sexto*, two small Rivolets. Long. 9. 25. Lat. 43. 18.

*Mondivi, Mons vici, Mons Realis*, a strong City in *Piedmont* in *Italy*, which has a noble Castle, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*. It is seated on a Mount or Hill, at the foot of the *Appennine*, towards the Borders of the State of *Genoua*, and of the Dukedom of *Montisferat*, and had heretofore an University, which is since removed to *Turin*. It belonged heretofore to the Dukedom of *Montisferat*, and at the request of *Theodorus II.* Marquis of *Montisferat*, was made a Bishops See in the year 1388. Pope *Pius V.* was Bishop of this place when he was chosen Pope. It stands two Miles from the *Tanaro*, fifteen from *Cunio* to the East, and eighteen from *Alba* to the South, and is now under the Duke of *Savoy*.

*Monemagi, Monemagium*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in the lower *Ethiopia*, which is otherwise called *Pimeamaje*, and is a great Kingdom, and extends from the Kingdom of *Macoco* on the West, to that of *Monotapia* on the South, and the Kingdoms of *Monbaza*, and *Quiloa* East, *Sofala* and *Mosambick* North; but what Cities or Provinces it has, was never yet discovered by any European.

*Monervino, Minervium*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. It is small, ill built, not

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much peopled, and seated in the Confines of the *Basilicate*.

*Monfetro, Mons Ferecranus, Leopoli*, a City of *Umbria*, now in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the States of the Church, which is commonly called *San Leo*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*. It stands upon the Skirts of Mount *Ferecranus*, near the River *Arimino*, in the Confines of *Romandiola*, twenty Miles from *Urbino* to the South-West, and fifteen from *Arimini* to the South. This Chair was removed to *Pisina*, a Town four Miles from it, by Pope *Pius V.* in the year 1572.

*Monferrant, Monferrandum*, a City in *Auvergne*, seated in a very fruitful Soil, and from hence it has the Name: It stands upon an Hill about one Mile from *Clermont*, two Leagues from the River *Allier*, and twenty five from *Lion*, and is now in a flourishing state.

*Monferrat*, a Dukedom or Province in *Italy*. See *Monferrat*.

*Monfia*, an Island on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, over against *Qui'oi*. In Long. 65. and deg. 8. Southern Lat.

*Monaguabe*, a River in *Brasil*, in the Prefecture of *Papaiba*.

*Monibello*, Mount *Brna*, and by allusion any burning Mountain, in the *Italian* use of this Word.

*Mongul*, a Province in the *Asiatick* *Tartary*.

*Monvi*, a Mountain in *Catalonia*.

Mon-

*Monluffon, Monluffonium*, a City of *France*, in the Dukedom of *Boutbon*, in the Confines of *Berry*, upon the River *Cher*, four Leagues from the Borders of *Auvergne*, and thirteen from *Moulins* to the West.

*Monmedy, Mons-medius*, a small but very strong City, in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, in the Low Countries, upon the River *Chier*, seven Leagues from *Virdun* to the North, four from *Anvoillers*, and about nine from *Luxemburgh* to the South-West. It stands upon a Hill, and is very well Fortified, yet by the negligence of the *Spaniards*, for want of Ammunition, and sufficient Garrisons, it was frequently taken by the *French*, and at last in the year 1657. being taken by them, it was by the *Pyrenean Treaty* yielded to *France*.

*Monmorency, Monmorencium*, a Town in the Isle of *France*, four Leagues from *Paris* to the South-West, which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best and most ancient Families of *France*; and from this Town the Valley in which it lies, which is one of the most fruitful spots of ground in the whole World, is called the Valley of *Monmorency*.

*Monmouthshire*, hath on the North the County of *Hereford*, on the East *Gloucester*, on the South the *Severn*, and on the West *Glamorgan* and *Brecknockshires*. It is twenty four *English Miles* from North to South, and nineteen from East to West. It is full of Hills and Valleys, Woods and Springs, but every where fruitful, abounding in Corn and Cattle, and enjoys

a Temperate, Healthful, Clear Air. The most ancient Inhabitants of this County, were the *Silures*, who were Conquered by *Julius Frontinus*, in the Reign of *Vespasian*, after a War of about an hundred years continuance, with great loss on the *Roman* side: nor was this County won with less difficulty by the *English*, the *Welsh* being intirely possessed of it when the *Normans* Conquered *England*; yet being Conquered before *Wales*, was united to the Crown of *England* in the Reign of *Edward I.* it is accounted an *English County*, though lying on the North of the *Severn*.

*Monmouth*, which gives Name to this County, stands between the *Wye* and the *Monow*, over both which Rivers it has a Bridge. In the North-East Border of the County, where *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, and *Glostershires* meet, as it were all in one Center, three parts of it are secured by these Rivers, and on the fourth it has a small Brook called *Monmors*, which runs through the Town, and on the North-East side, where the Town is most accessible, it has an ancient Castle, which was once a place of great strength and beauty, in which *Henry V. King of England*, was born. But now it is ruined, and used as a Farm-House: there are three of the Gates standing, with a part of the ancient Wall, and it is still a Corporation Governed by a Mayor. Long. 17. 36. Lat. 52. 08.

*Monomotapa*, a City and Kingdom in the Southern *Aethiopia* in *Africa*, of great extent, which contains in it twenty five other Kingdoms, and extends from North to South two hundred and fifty *Spanish Leagues*; *Monomotapa* the principal City which gives Name to this vast and fruitful Empire, lies in Long. 48. 00. Southern Lat. 24. 35.

*Monopoli, Monopolis*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which sprung out of the Ruins of *Egnatia*, an ancient City not far off; is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*, but exempt from the Jurisdiction of its Metropolitan. This City though small, is very splendidly and magnificently built, and stands twenty two miles from *Bari* to the East, and twenty five from *Taranto* to the North.

*Monreale, Mons Regalis*, a small City in the Island of *Sicily*, which is yet an Archbishops See. It stands upon a Hill, about four miles from *Palermo* to the South, and was built by *William II. King of Sicily*, and by *P. Lucius III.* adorned with this Archiepiscopal Chair, in the year 1182. at the Request of that Prince, who Assigned this See a large Revenue, and built a stately Palace for the Archbishops.

*Mons, Montes*, the Capital City of the Province of *Hainault*, in the Low Countries, called by the *Dutch* *Berghen*; by the *Germans* *Berg*; and by the *French*, and *English* *Mons*; is seated upon the River *Troville*, which a little lower falls into the *Haisne*, in the middle between *Douay* to the West, and *Namur* to the East, twelve miles from either, and ten from *Brussels* to the South-West. It is very strongly seated, because all the Country about it may be drowned, and it is well walled, and has three deep Trenches about it, and a Castle in it; the publick and private Buildings are very Magnificent, and many of them are adorned with excellent Fountains: this rich, strong, populous City, has hitherto been able to defend it self against the incroachments of the *French*, and is still in the Hands of the *Spaniards*; the *French* besieging it with an Army of thirty thousand men, in the year 1678. under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and having so strongly retrenched their Army, that they despised any attempt that could be made upon their Camp; yet the Prince of *Orange* coming up to the Relief of this City, bravely and resolutely attacked them, and by the Valour chiefly of ten thousand *English* led on by the brave Lord *Ossory*, entered the *French* Camp, with their Swords drawn at high Noon-day, the *French* General very hardly escaping.

*Monferat, or Montserrat, Mons Serratus*, a Mountain in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Lobregat*, nine miles from *Barcelona* to the South-West, which is very high and steep; in the middle of it is a Monastery famous for the Worship of an Image of the Virgin *Mary*, which was found here in the year 880.

*Monforeau*, a Town in *Anjou* in *France*.

*Monstieres*, a City and an Archbishoprick in *Tarantaise* in *Savoy*.

*Mont*, a Marquisate in the Ecclesiastick State, subject to the Pope.

*Mon-*

*Montaldo*, a small place in *Piedmont*, subject to the Pope.

*Mont-alcino*, *Mons Alcinus*, a small City in the Territory of *Siena*, under the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, built upon an Hill, twenty one miles from *Siena* to the South-West, and fifty five from *Piombino* to the North-East. Which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction.

*Montalto*, *Mons Altus*, a New City in the *Marchia Anconitana*, in the States of the Church, under the Dominion of the Pope, upon the River *Monocia*, twelve miles from *Fermo* to the South-West, and eight from *Ascoli* to the North, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*.

*Montanjes*, *Calabrum*, once a City of *Lusitania*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Merida*; now a considerable Town in the Province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, which has a Castle in the Possession of the Knights of Saint *James*, and stands six Leagues from *Merida*.

*Montargis*, *Montargium*, a pleasant City in *le Gastinois*, a Province of *France*, seated upon the River *Leing*, which falls into the *Seyne*, twenty five Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and eighteen from *Orleans* to the East. This City being besieged by the *English* in 1418, was burnt, and rebuilt again in the year 1528. since which time it has been esteemed the Capital of *Le Gastinois*.

*Montauban*, *Mons Albanus*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Quercy* in *Aquitain*, in the Con-

finies of *Languedoo*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tolose*, upon the River *Tarn*, eight Leagues from *Tolose* to the North, nine from *Caors* to the South, and ten from *Agen* to the North-East. This is a pleasant, great, rich, populous City, and is generally built with Brick, and was heretofore a very strong Place. By the Edict of *Nants*, made in the year 1599. by *Henry IV.* this was one of the places was put into the Hands of the *French* Protestants for their security, and they quietly enjoyed it till the year 1621. when it was in vain attempted to take it from them by a potent Siege. It had a Brick Bridge upon the River, which being much damaged in this siege, was rebuilt in the year 1667. with a flanting Inscription in *Latin*.

*Monbelliard*, a Town in the *Franche Compté*. See *Monbelliard*.

*Montblanc*, *Mons Albus*, a small Town in *Catalonia*, Honoured by being made the Title of a Dukedom; it stands upon the River *Franconium*, five Leagues from *Tarragona* to the North.

*Monbrison*. See *Monbrison*, a City in *Le Forez* in *France*.

*Monte-Fiascone*, *Mons Physcon*, a small City in *S. Peters* Patrimony in *Italy*, which was made a Bishops See by Pope *Urban V.* It stands upon the Lake of *Bolsena*, [ *Volsinium* ] between *Viterbio* to the East, and *Bolsena* to the West, eight miles from either of them, and twenty from *Corneto* to the North, with the Bishoprick of which this is united for ever. The Wines of this place have ever been in great esteem.

*Monte-Leone*, *Hippo Vibo*, a City and Colony of the *Brutti*, now in the *Further Calabria*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*, but that Chair was removed to *Melito*, by Pope *Gregory VII.* Yet this place is now in a very good estate, and lies four miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and twenty from the *Ionian* Sea, and about thirty eight from *Cosenza* to the South. See *Melito*.

*Montelimar*, *Mons limarii*, a Town in *Dauphine* in *France*.

*Monte Marano*, *Mons Maranus*, a very small City in the *Further Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*. It stands ten miles from *Avelino* to the East.

*Monte Peloso*, *Mons Pelusius*, a small but populous City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, though exempt from his Jurisdiction. This Bishoprick was Instituted by Pope *Sixtus IV.* in the year 1463.

*Monte St. Angelo*, a City and Archbishoprick, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Montereau fault Yonne*, a Town in *Champagne*, where the Duke of *Burgundy* the sworn Enemy of the House of *Orleans* was basely Murdered September 10. 1419. It stands seven Leagues from *Melun* towards *Sens*.

*Montesia*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, which gave Name to an Order of Knights.

*Monte-verde*, *Mons Viridis*, a small City in the *Further Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*,

in the Confines of *Terra di Bari*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Consa*. It stands upon the River *Ofanto*, thirteen miles from *Consa* to the East, and twenty three from *Acerenza*.

*Montferrat*, *Montisferrat*, *Monferrat*, *Monferato*, *Mons Ferratus*, a Province of *Italy*, Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, in the year 1570. It is bounded on the East with the Dukedom of *Milan*, and the States of *Genoua* on the North, with the Territories of *Vercelli*, *Biella*, and *Canavese*, on the West by *Piedmont*, cut off from it by the *Apennine*; and on the South it has the Dukedom of *Milan*. It is so very fruitful, and so well cultivated, though it be Hilly, that it is thought to have its Name à *Feracitate*, from its *Fertility*. It has been ever since the year 1535. under the Duke of *Mantoua*, to whom it came by the Marriage of *Margaret* Sister of *Boniface* the last Earl of this Country. Heretofore the Territory of *Canavese* was a part of it, which by the Treaty in 1631. was together with the rest of this Dukedom, which lies beyond the *Po* to the North, Granted to the Duke of *Savoy*. The chief places under the Duke of *Mantoua* are, *Casale*, *Arqui*, *Nizza*, and *Paglia*. Under the Duke of *Savoy* are, *Turino*, *Alba* and *Verua*; *Vaenza* and *Bissina*, did together with *Mondovi* belong to it, but are now dismembred, and annexed to the Dukedom of *Milan*.

*Montgomery*, *Mons Gomerici*, a small Town in *Lisieux* in *Normandy*, the Count of which unfortunately

tunately slew *Henry II. King of France*, with a Lance in a Joust, in the year 1559. who afterwards joining with the Rebels against the Crown, was beheaded more on the score of this old misfortune, than on the account of that Rebellion. This Town stands two French Leagues and an half from *Lisieux* to the South, and above three from *Argentan* to the North.

*Montgomeryshire*, *Comitatus Montgomeriensis*, one of the Twelve Shires of *Wales*, is called by the *Welsh* Sire *Trefaldwin*. And is bounded upon the North with *Denbigh*, on the East with *Shropshire*, on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan*, and on the West with *Merionethshire*. This County is very Mountainous, but being well watered with Rivers and Springs, is nevertheless very fruitful. The ancient Inhabitants were called by the *Romans* *Ordovices*, and were a Valiant and Warlike People, hardly subdued in the Reign of *Domitian*. Nor were they Conquered by the *English* before the Reign of *Edward I.* This County takes its Name from a Town seated upon a high Hill, in the Eastern Border towards *Radnor*, between the *Severn* (which riseth in this County) and the *Kymet*, and has been Walled; on the North of it stands a fair Castle, which (saith *Mr. Speed*) is now well repaired. This Town was built by *Roger de Montgomery* a *Norman* Earl, and from him had its Name. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of *Henry Earl of Pembroke*, was by *James I.* in the year 1605. made Earl of *Montgomery*, which Honour is now Possessed by *Phi-*

*lip* the third, who is the fourth Earl of this Family, and succeeded *William* his half Brother, in the year 1674.

*Mont le Herry*, a Town in the Isle of *France*.

*Montmelian*, the Key of the Dukedom of *Savoy*. See *Mommelia*.

*Montone*, *Bedesis*, a River of *Remandiala* in *Italy*, commonly called *il Bedese*, or *Ronco*. It springeth from the *Apennine*, and running through the Dominions of the Church, watereth *Meldola*, and some other Castles, and then falls into the Gulph of *Venice* beneath *Ravenna*.

*Montone*, *Vitis*, a River in *Italy*, which riseth out of the *Apennine*, and watering *Forli* falls into the Gulph of *Venice* beneath *Ravenna*. Upon the Banks of this River, five miles above *Ravenna*, *Lewis XII.* King of *France* slew eighteen thousand *Spaniards* in a set Battel, in the year 1512.

*Montpelier*. See *Mompellier*.

*Montreali*. See *Monreali*, an Archbishops See in *Sicily*.

*Montreuil l' Argille*, *Monasterium Argille*, a strong Town in *Picardy*, seated upon an Hill, two Leagues from *Estaple* to the East, upon the River *Canche*, three from *Hesdin* to the West, and the same distance from the *British* Sea. It has a strong Castle belonging to it.

*Montrose*, *Mons Rosarium*, a small Town in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, twenty five *English* miles from *S. Andrews* to the North-East, upon the Mouth of a River which there

there falls into the *German* Ocean. This place though small deserves to be remembred on the account of *James Graham* Earl of it, who did Wonders for *Charles I.* in the lowest of his Misfortunes; and suffered Death for *Charles II.* with the same undaunted bravery, in the year 1650. whose dispersed Limbs by the Order of that Prince were Collected, May 11. 1661. and decently Buried in the Monument of his Ancestors, and the Head of the Marquess of *Argile* his bitter Enemy, set up in the same place where his had stood.

*Morat*, *Moratum*, a small Town in *Switzerland*, two Leagues from *Friburg* to the North, and three from *Bern* to the West, called by the *Germans* *Murten*; which stands upon a Lake of the same Name. In this place the *Swiss* first overthrew the Forces of *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in the year 1476.

*Morath*, *Tigris*, a famous River in *Asia*.

*Morava*, *Moravus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, heretofore called *Marus*, and now by the Inhabitants *Moraxwa*; and by the *Germans* *Morh*. It ariseth in the Confines of *Bohemia* near *Altstadt*, and bending Southward, watereth and divideth the Province of *Moravia* (which takes its Name from it) and the City of *Olmütz*, and then in *Austria* falls into the *Danube* over against *Haynburg*, five *German* miles beneath *Vienna* towards *Presburg*.

*Morava*, *Moravus*, *Margus*, *Margis*, a River of *Servia*, which ariseth in the Borders of *Macedo-*

*nia*, towards the Fountains of *Orpheus*, and being augmented with many smaller Rivers, falls into the *Ister* or *Danube*, beneath *Sendarinum*, eighty miles from *Belgrade* to the East; there is another called by the same Name, which falls into this beneath *Nissa*; this last is called *Morava* in *Bulgaria*, to distinguish it from the former.

*Moravia*, a well peopled Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Moraxwa*; and *Morawska Zemja* by the *Slavonians*; *Mahzen* by the *Germans*; and *Moravie* by the *French*. It lies between *Silesia* to the North, and East, *Bohemia* properly so called to the West, and *Austria*, and *Hungary* to the South, and is under the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*. This was anciently the Seat of the *Quadi*, a Warlike People. The Capital of it is *Olmütz*, and the other principal Towns are *Brin*, *Iglaw*, and *Znaim*. It is a fruitful and pleasant Country, and extremely well improved.

*Morbihan*, *Morbihanum*, a large Haven on the North side of the Lesser *Bretagne* in *France*, seven Leagues from *Port Louis* to the East.

The *Morduates*, a Province in the North-Eastern Parts of the Empire of *Russia*, towards the River *Rba*, between the *Czeremisses* to the East, and *Wolodimera* to the West. It is a Country of great extent, and made terrible by its vast and unpassable Woods and Forests.

*Morea*, *Peloponnesus*, a Celebrated, great and fruitful Peninsula of *Greece*, of about five hundred and fifty



fifty miles in Circuit. Its extent from *Corinth* in the North-East to *Cape Sapienza*, in South is one hundred and fifty miles, and its breadth from *Cape di Schilli*, to *Cape Tornese* on the West, is one hundred and seventy five miles. This Country was first intirely Conquered by the *Macedonians* after the Death of *Alexander the Great*; after this by the *Romans*, under *L. Mummius*, about one hundred and forty six years before the Birth of our Saviour, when *Corinth*, the then Capital of this Province, was intirely ruined. In the later times of the *Greek Empire*, it had *Despotes*, or Princes of its own who were subject to the Emperors of *Constantinople*, the last of which *Thomas Paleologus*, was driven out of his Dominions by *Mahomet II.* in the year 1543. Ever since which time it has been in the Hands of those destroyers of Mankind. But in the year 1685. the *Venetians* began the reconquest of it, and in the year 1687. were intirely Possessed of it, by a wonderful Revolution.

*Morgab, Margus*, a River of *Bactria*, a Province of *Persia*, which Springing from the Mountains of *Chorasán*, and flowing through the Country called by their Name, falls into the River *Obengir*, which ends in the *Caspian Sea*.

*Morin, Mucra*, a River of *France*, in the Province of *Le Brie*, which watereth *Colomiers* [ *Columbaria* ] and *Cressy*, and then falls into the *Marne* beneath *Meaux*; this is called the *Great Morin*, to distinguish it from another which falls into the *Marne* in the same Pro-

vince, beneath *La Ferte sous Jovare* to the West of *Meaux*.

*Morlaix, Morlaeum*, a City in the Province of *Bretagne*, upon a River of the same Name, which has a Harbour on the North Shoar of that Province. It stands about two Leagues from the *British Sea*, and forty from *Rennes* to the West, over against *Plymouth*.

*Mormandes, Milmandra*, a River of *France*, in *Le Berry*.

*Mortane, Mortana*, a River in *Lorain*.

*Mortara, or Mortare, Mortaria, Pulchra Sylva*, a strong, great, populous Town, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Gogna*, four miles from *Vigevano* to the North-West, ten from *Novara* to the South-East, and twenty four from *Pavia* to the West. This was anciently called *Bella*, or *Pulchra Sylva*, the beautiful Wood; but upon the great slaughter of the *Lombards*, by the Forces of *Charles the Great*, when he took *Desiderius* their King Prisoner, in the year 774. it took this Name, which signifies *Slaughter*, or *Death*. This Town was taken by the *French* in the year 1658. and put under the Duke of *Modena*; but in the year 1660. it was upon a Peace restored back to the *Spaniards*.

*Moz Merridh*, the *Welsh* Name of the *Irish Sea*.

*Mosa, the Meuse, or Maes*, a great River in the *Low Countries*. See *Maes*.

*Mosambick, Mosambica*, a City of *Zanguebar*, on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, in an Island near the Continent, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, which there

falls into the *Aethiopick Ocean*, to this City belongs a strong Castle and a safe Harbour, which are all in the Possession of the *Portuguese*. Long. 63. 40. South. Lat. 14. 05.

*Moscow, Moscoua, Moschia*, the Capital of the Empire of *Moscovy*, or *Russia*, which is called by the Inhabitants *Mosqua*; by the *European Strangers Moscow*; by the *Poles Moscouf*; by the *Germans Moskau*. It is one of the greatest Cities in *Europe*, and extremely frequented on the score of Trade, and the common Residence of the Great Duke, or *Czar* of *Moscovy*. It stands upon a River of the same Name, which a little more to the East falls into the *Occa* or *Aka*, which at *Novogorod* falls into the *Wolga*; one hundred and seventy miles from the Borders of *Lithuania* to the East, fifty four *Polish* miles from *Smolensko*, one hundred *German* miles from the *Palus Mæotis* to the North, two hundred and fifty from *Belgrade* to the North-East, one hundred and sixty five from *Warsaw* to the East, and one hundred and ninety from *Dantzick* to the East. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 55. 36. This City is three *German* miles in compass; and no doubt (saith *Olearius*) has been greater, and yet in his time it had forty thousand Houses; the Streets are broad but very Miry, the Houses are generally Low, and built all of Deal, and covered with Bark, and sometimes with Flag over the Bark, which makes them extremely subject to be destroyed by Fire. But then the Houses of some great Lords and rich Merchants, are built with

Brick and Stone. In the year 1571. the *Crim Tartars* made an Inroad and burnt this whole City except the Castle; in the year 1611. the *Poles* burnt it in the same manner. About 1636 the third part of it was burnt by Accident. And in 1668. it was almost totally destroyed by fire. The Castle or Great Dukes Palace is fortified with three strong Walls, and a good Ditch, and well mounted with Cannon. In the midst of it is a Steeple covered with Copper, and there is in it a Stone Palace built for the Prince after the *Italian* manner; before this Castle is the great Market-Place, well stored with all sorts of Merchandize, and the Traders have their particular places assigned them in it.

The Province of *Moscow* is bounded on the North by *Rostow* and *Susdale*, on the East by *Rhezan*, on the South by *Vorotina*, and on the West by *Bielkia*; and the Capital of it is *Moscow*. This Province is very fruitful, and well peopled, and the Dukes of it having by Marriages and Wars subdued and brought in all the other, this whole Empire is commonly called by that Name, but I shall represent it under the Word *Russia*.

*Moselle*. See *Moes*, a River of *Lorain*.

*Moseniga, Messene*, once a famous City of *Peloponnesus*, now a small contemptible Village on the South-west part of the *Morea*, upon the River *Piraza*, eight *German* miles from *Coron* to the North, and six from the Mouth of that River, and thirteen from *Misira* to the West.

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*Moska*, a River which passeth through the City of *Moscow*, it ariseth in the Province of *Tuere*, and receiving the *Occa* near *Columna*, about a mile lower falls with it into the *Volga*. *Olearius*.

*Mosul*, *Assyria*, a Region of *Asia*, the Seat of the first General Empire, till of late it was under the King of *Persia*, but is now almost intirely under the *Turks*. It has this Name from *Mosul*, a City upon the *Tigris*, thirty five miles from *Amida* to the North-East. It is thought to be *Nineve*.

*Motir*, *Motira*, one of the *Molucca* Islands.

*Motola*, *Motula*, a small City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Confines of *Bari*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Taranto*. It stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, seven miles from the Bay of *Taranto*, and thirteen from that City to the North-West, twenty five from *Bari* to the South-West; and is not much better than a Village.

*La Mothe*, a Fortress in *Lorain*, which endured a siege of five Months, but being at last taken by the *French*, was dismantled in the year 1645.

*Moulins*, *Moline*, a great City in *France*, which is the Capital of *Bourbonnois*, seated upon the River *Allier*, which watering *Nevers* also, falls into the *Loir*, 62 Leagues from *Paris* towards *Lion*, twelve from *Nevers*, and twenty from *Clermont*, this City grew up out of the Ruins of *Sylviniacum* an ancient City not far off.

*Moulon*, *Molo*, a River of *France*, near *Bourges en Berry*, which flow-

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ing by the Monastery of *S. Sulpicius*, falls into the Greater *Aveyron*. *Hoffman* in *Biturix*.

*Mounter*, *Momon*, one of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, on the North it is separated from *Connaught*, by the River *Shannon*, on the East it has *Leinster*, and on the South and West the *Vergivian* Ocean. It is in length from North to South ninety miles, and in breadth one hundred; and stands now divided into six Counties, viz *Limerick*, *Kerry*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Desmond*, and *Tipperary*. The chief City is *Limerick*, the rest are *Cashell*, *Cork*, *Kynsale*, and *Waterford*. The *Irish* call this Province *Shown*.

The Mountains of the Moon, *Montes Lunæ*, are a Ridge of Mountains which run cross *Africa* from East to West, separating the Kingdom of *Goiame* to the North from the Lower *Æthiopia* to the South. The Ancients supposed the *Nile* to spring out of these Mountains; but that is found to be a mistake, that River rising in a Plain, on the North side of those Mountains.

*Moufon*, or *Mouzon*, *Mosomum*, a City in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Maes*, in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, between *Sedan* to the North, and *Stenay* to the South, three Leagues from either, and eleven from *Verdune*. This place has been often taken and retaken of latter times, and is particularly famous for a brave defence it made against the Imperialists under the Command of *Picolomini*, one of the greatest Captains

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Captains of his time. It was finally recovered out of the hands of the *Spaniards* in the year 1653. and is still under that Crown.

*Mozambick*. See *Mosambick*, a City of *Africa*.

*Mscislaw*, *Mscislavia*, a City in *Lithuania*, of great strength, seated upon the River *Sofz*, in the Confines of *Moscow*, sixteen Polish miles from *Smolensko* to the South, and eighteen from *Mobilow* to the East. This place was taken by the *Russ* some few years since, who in the Reign of *Sigismund I.* King of *Poland*, had received a great defeat under the Walls of it.

*Muer*, *Mura*, *Savaria*, *Darus*, a River of *Stiria*, which ariseth in the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*, and flowing through *Stiria*, watereth *Graz*, the Capital of this Province, *Judenburg*, and a little beneath *Kamscha*, falls into the *Drave*, in the Lower *Hungary*. On the Banks of this River Count *Serini* defeated an Army of the *Turks*, and slew ten thousand of them, in the year 1663.

*Muers*, *Murocineta*, a Town in the Lower *Germany*, mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, now called *Moers* by the *Germans*; and *Muers* by the *French*; which is the Capital of an Earldom of a County of the same Name, between the Dukedom of *Cleves*, and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, under the Dominion of the Prince of *Orange*. It lies in the middle between the *Wesel* to the North, and *Neuss* or *Nays* to the South, nine miles from *Cologne* to the North.

*Magnone*. See *Mignone*, a River in *Italy*.

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*Muiaco*, *Muiacum*, a Kingdom of great extent in the Higher *Æthiopia*.

*Muiacheu*, a great City in the Province of *Suchuen* in *China*.

*Mulbach*, *Miliare*, a River of *Transylvania*.

*Muldaw*, *Mulda*, a River of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Multava*. It ariseth in the Borders of *Bavaria*, five German miles from *Passaw*, and flowing North, watereth *Budweiss*, a City of *Bohemia*, then taking in the *Sazawa* and the *Miza*, it passeth through *Prague* the Capital of that Kingdom, and three miles lower falls into the *Elbe*.

*Mulhausen*, *Mulnhausen*, *Mulbusia*, a City of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*, at the foot of a Mountain, upon the River *Unstrutt*, seven German miles from *Erford* to the West, and four from *Eysenach* to the North. It is a fine City, and is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*, being otherwise a Free Imperial City.

*Mulhausen*, *Arialbinum*, *Atalbinum*, *Mulbasia*, a City in the Upper *Alsatia*, called by the *French* *Milause*; seated upon the River *Hellel*, which was once an Imperial and Free City, but in 1515. Leagued with the *Swiss*, and was united to *Suntgow*. It stands three Leagues from *Ferrette* or *Pfirt* to the North, and *Basil* to the South-West, but heretofore belonged to *Alsatia*.

*Mulheim*, *Limiris*, a Town in *Saxony* in *Germany*.

*Mullon*, *Naulubio*, a River of the *Asturias* in *Spain*, which separates *Galicia* from the *Asturias* and

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and then falls into the Bay of *Biscay*.

*Multan, Multanum*, a City of the *Hither East-Indies*, upon the River *Indus*, in the middle between *Labor* to the East, and *Candahar* to the West, under the *Mogul*, which was once great and well peopled, but is now declining; yet it is the Capital of a Province of the same Name. Long. 104. 55. Lat. 31. 05.

*Multaw, Multa*, a River of *Bohemia*, the same with *Muldaw*.

*Mulvia*, a River of *Africa*, which springeth from Mount *Atlas*, and separates the Kingdom of *Fez*, and *Telefin*, and then falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

*Munch*, the *Carpathian Mountains*.

*Munchen, Monachium, Cam-podunum*, the Capital City of *Bavaria* in *Germany*, called by the *French Munich*; by the *Italians Monaco*; and of old *Isinifca*. It stands upon the River *Isere* (and has a Magnificent Palace, which belongs to the Elector of *Bavaria*, which in the year 1675. suffered something by fire) five *German miles* from *Frisingen* to the South, fifteen from *Ratnbon* towards *Inspruch*, and eight from *Ausburg* to the East.

*Mumfia, Apollinis Urbs magna*, an ancient City in *Egypt*, upon the West side of the *Nile*, one hundred and sixty *English miles* South of *Grand Cairo*, and it is now in a good condition.

*Mungboa*, a City in the Province of *Tunnan* in *China*.

*Munia, Lycopolis*, a City on the Western Shoar of the *Nile*, one

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hundred and five *English miles* South of *Grand Cairo*, which is now in a flourishing State.

*Munick*, the same with *Munchen*.

*Munster, Mimingroda, Monasterium*, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, called by the *French Mounstre*, which is the Capital of *Westphalia*, a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*, and a great, rich populous City. It stands upon the River *Aa*, which a little lower falls into the *Old Iffel*, seven *German miles* from *Osnaburg* to the South, twenty two from *Bremen* towards *Cologne*, from which it stands eighteen, and twelve from *Paderborne* to the West. It has a strong Castle, and was once an Imperial and Free City, but is since exempted. This is particularly remarkable for the great Calamities it sustained in the year 1533. when it was seized by the *Anabaptists*, who set up here *John of Leiden* for their King, and perpetrated horrid Villanies, under the pretence of *Enthusiastick Zeal*, and could not be suppressed till this City had endured a years close siege. It is no less famous for a general Peace here treated in the year 1648. After in the year 1661. it was taken by *Bernard* its Bishop, a Man wholly addicted to War and Bloodshed, ever since which time it has been subject to the Bishops of this Diocese.

The Bishoprick of *Munster*, called by the *Germans das Bisthum buon Munster*. Is a Province in the Circle of *Westphalia*, in the *German Empire*, which has its Name from its Capital. It is bounded on the West with *Overyffel*, on the

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the N. with the Earldoms *Embden*, and *Oldenburgh*, on the South with the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and the County of *Mark*, and on the East by the Bishoprick of *Osnaburg*, and the Counties of *Diepholt*, and *Ravensperg*, it is almost an hundred Miles in length from North to South, but is not of equal breadth, and is divided into thirteen Bailiwicks. The principal Cities are *Munster*, *Meppen*, *Vecht*, and *Varendorp*. It is extremely full of Woods and Marshes, and fitter for the Production of Cattle than Habitation of Men.

*Munster, Monasterium*, is a small City in the Valley of *St. George*, in the Upper *Alsacia*, upon the River *Fach*, at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, five Leagues from *Brisach* to the West, which is called in *Gregozienthall*, to distinguish it from the other Cities of the same Name. It was an Imperial Free City; but it is now exempted, and subject to the Crown of *France*.

*Munster Eyffel*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Fuliers*, upon the River *Erst*, in the Territory of *Eyffel*, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, six *German Miles* from that City to the South, and seven from *Aquisgran* to the North-East, which is under the Duke of *Newburgh*.

*Munster Meinfeld*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Trier* or *Treves*, upon the *Moselle*, three *German Miles* from *Coblentz* to the North-West, which is under the Archbishop of *Trier*.

*Munsterberg, Munsterberga*, a City of *Silesia*, which heretofore

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was subject to its own Duke, with the Territory belonging to it. This City stands upon the River *Olaw*, seven *German Miles* from *Wratzlaw* to the South, and the same distance from *Oppelen* to the West.

The Dukedom of *Munsterberg*, lies in *Bohemia* in the Upper *Silesia*, and is now in the possession of the Emperor, and is bounded by the Dukedom of *Grotkaw* to the East, and that of *Schweidnitz* to the North, and *Bohemia* to the West and South.

*Munsterthal, Vallis Monasterii*, a small Territory in the Canton of *Gottespunt*, amongst the *Grisons*.

*Munzarrum, Taurus*, a Mountain in the Lesser *Armenia*.

*Murrana, Crabra*, a River in *Italy*, which ariseth in *Campagna di Roma*, and dividing into two Branches, one falls into the *Tevere*, two Miles above *Rome*, the other Branch runs through *Rome* into the *Tiber*.

*Murcia*, a City and a Kingdom in *Spain*. The Kingdom is very small, and lies on the South of *New Castile*, to which it is now united, which bounds it on the N. the Kingdom of *Valentia* on the East, the Kingdom of *Granada* on the West, and the *Mediterranean Sea* on the South. It is called a Kingdom, because during its being under the *Moors* it had distinct Kings for many Ages. The chief Cities in it are *Carthagena*, and *Murcia*, which is the Capital of this Kingdom. It is seated on the River *Segura*, in a pleasant Plain, in the Confines of the Kingdom.

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dom of *Valentia*, three Leagues from *Oribuela* to the West, six from *Carthagera* to the North-West, and eight from the *Mediterranean Sea*. This City was retaken from the *Moors* in the year 1265. and being a considerable and pleasant place, enjoys the presence of the Bishop of *Carthagera* for the most part.

*Muret*, *Muretum*, a Town in the Province of *Gascoigne*, in *Aquitain* in France, upon the *Garonne*, near which *Simon*, Earl of *Monfort*, in the year 1213. obtained a great Victory over the *Albigensis*, and *Arragonois*, *Peter* the King of *Arragon* being there slain, together with the Earl of *Tholouse*, and above twenty thousand of their Men.

*Muro*, *Murus*, a small City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. It is seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, in the Confines of the Principate, twelve Miles from *Cosenza* to the North-East, and twenty from *Acerenza* to the West.

*Murray*, *Moravia*, one of the North-Eastern shires of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which is of great extent from East to West, on the North it has the *German Ocean*, and *Murray Fyrth*, on the East *Buchan*, on the South *Arbole* and *Marr*, and on the West *Loquaber*. It is in length ninety Scotch Miles, and in its greatest breadth thirty. The principal Town is *Elgin*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*; but he is styled Bishop of *Murray*, and not of *Elgin*.

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*Murray Fyrth*, *Vara*, a great Arm of the *German Ocean*, which pierceth the Eastern Shoar of *Scotland*, on the North and West it has the County of *Ross*, and on the South *Murray* and *Buchan*, but there is no Town of any consideration upon it, except *Chaurie*.

*Mut*, *Vidua*, a River of *Ireland*.

*Muya*, *Mulcha*, the *Niger*, a vast River in *Africa*.

*Mylea*, *Mylias*, a City of *Pamphylia* in the Lesser *Asia*, which is now ruined.

*Myrlaea*, *Apamia*, a City of *Bythynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the South Shoar of the *Propontis*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cyzicum*, and is still called by its ancient Name.

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*NAB*, *Nabus*, a River of *Nortgow*, which riseth out of the Mountains of *Sultzberg*, near the Fountains of the Main, and flowing Northward through *Nortgow*, or the Upper *Palatinate*, is increased by several smaller Rivers, and at last ends in the *Danube*, a little above *Ratisbone*.

*Naerden*, *Nardenum*, a strong Town in *Goeland*, in *Holland*, seated upon the *Zuyder Sea*, almost four German Miles from *Amsterdam* to the East, which in the year 1572. was surprised, and much defaced by the *Spaniards*, and in 1672. fell into the Hands of the *French*, but being recovered, is now

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now very strongly reformed. *Nagaia*, the Kingdom of *Asracan*.

*Nagera*, *Nagara*, a City in Old *Castile*, in the Province of *Rusconia*, by a River of the same Name, which was once a Bishops See, now Translated to *Calzada*, but it is yet honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. This City lies thirty Spanish Leagues from *Saragoza* to the North-West, and eighteen from *Burgos* to the North-East. Near this place was a bloody Fight between *Peter* King of *Portugal*, and *Henry* King of *Castile*, in the year 1365. in which the latter prevailed, and in memory of that Victory, instituted the Knights of the *Flower de Lys*; the *French* joining with *Peter* against *Castile*, and being beaten in that Battel.

*Nagibania*, a Town in *Transylvania*, in which are Mines of Silver, six Miles from *Bistritz* to the West, in the Borders of the Upper *Hungary*, called by the Latin Writers *Rivuli Puellarum*.

*Naba*, *Nava*, a River of *Germany*. See *Nauv*.

*Naim*, a small City in *Galilee*, four Miles from *Nazareth* to the West.

*Namur*, *Namurcum*, *Nemoterna*, a great and strong City in the Low Countries; which is the Capital of one of the seventeen Provinces, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, by the Order of Pope *Paul IV*. This City stands on the West Shoar of the *Maes*, where it receives the *Sambre*, nine Leagues from *Lovain* to the South, ten

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from *Brussels* to the East, and eleven from *Philippeville* to the North. It has a strong Castle, and is still under the *Spaniards*.

The Earldom of *Namur*, is a small Province, included by the Bishoprick of *Liege* on the East and South, by *Hainault* on the West, and *Brabant* on the North. There are only three places of Note in it, *Namur*, *Charlemont*, and *Charleroy*. The greatest part of this Province is under the *Spaniards*. It is Mountainous and Barren, but not unprofitable, there being great plenty of Iron Mines.

*Nancang*, or *Nangan*, a City in the Province of *Quansi* in *China*.

*Nancy*, *Nasium*, *Nanceum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Lorain*, which is seated upon the River *Meurte*, which falls into the *Moselle*, five Leagues from *Toul* to the East, and fourteen from *Barle Duc* to the same, and ten from *Metz* to the South. In the year 1476. *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* was slain in Battel, by *Rene* Duke of *Lorain*, near this City. In 1587. it was first Fortified. In 1633. it was taken by *Levis XIII*. King of *France*. And in the year 1661. it was dismantled. But in 1673. the *French* began to re-form it, and have since made it very strong.

*Nandor Alba*, *Belgrade*, a great City in *Servia*.

*Nangazachi*, a City of *Japan*, *Nanhiung*, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quansi*.

*Nankanga*, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quansi*.

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*Nanning*, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quansi*.

*Nanquin*, a great City in the Kingdom of *China*, upon a Bay, and in a Province of the same Name, which was once the Capital of this Kingdom, and is now vastly great and populous, and one of the most Celebrated Ports in the East.

The Province of *Nanquin*, which was once the greatest in this Kingdom, is bounded on the North by *Xantum*, on the West by *Honan* and *Huquam*, on the South by *Chekiam*, and on the East by the *Chsinian* Ocean. It contains fourteen great, and an hundred and ten small Cities, one hundred ninety six thousand eight hundred and sixteen Families.

*Nansa*, *Nesna*, a River in *Biscay* in *Spain*.

*Nantes*, *Corbilum*, *Nannetes*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, and the Capital of the County of *Nantes*, seated upon the *Loir*, twelve Leagues from its Mouth to the East, seventeen from *Angers*, and twenty from *Rennes* to the South.

The County of *Nantes*, is divided by the *Loir* into two parts, and is bounded on the East by *Anjou*, on the South by *Poitou*, and on the West and North by the *British* Sea. This retains the Name of its most ancient Inhabitants, who were called *Nannetes* by the *Romans*.

*Naples*, *Neapolis*, an Ancient, Great, Rich, Populous City, which is the Capital of a Kingdom in *Italy*, called by the *Turks*, *Ana-*

*bolu*. It is seated in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, an hundred and twenty five Miles from *Rome* to the South-East, in a fruitful pleasant Plain, being very well watered, and has a large safe Harbour, which is much frequented by the Merchant Ships of all Nations. The Viceroy of this Kingdom does always reside in this City, and has a noble Palace, which belonged to the Kings of *Naples*. It is also a Bishops See, instituted by *Gregory I.* and is adorned with an hundred and ten magnificent Churches, and a vast number of publick and private Buildings, of great beauty and expence; so that all this considered, it is one of the Greatest, Richest, and most populous Cities of all *Italy*, containing no less than seven Miles in Compass, and besides the security the Sea gives it, and the Neighbouring Mountains, which serve in stead of Ramparts, it has four strong Castles or Citadels, for its security. This City is so very ancient, it is reported to be built by *Hercules* about the year of the World 2725. in the times of *Thola*, Judge of *Israel*. The *Chalcidians* rebuilt, or enlarged it, and instead of *Parthenope*, its old Name, called it *Nedopolis*, that is the New Town. The *Romans* took this City from the *Samnites* about the year of *Rome* 463. after three or four bloody Wars. Being thus subjected to that State, the Inhabitants of this City are much Celebrated for their Fidelity to *Rome*, and ever after the Battel of *Cannae* would not submit to *Hannibal*, till he

he made use of force against them. In the year of *Rome* 537. together with *Rome*, and the rest of *Italy*, in the fifth Century, this City became a prey to the *Goths*, and other Barbarous Nations, and amongst them to the *Lombards*; from whom it passed to *Charles the Great*. After this it fell under the *Saracens*. In 1008. the *Normans* began under *Tancred* to enter upon this Stage, whose Children drove out both the *Greeks* and *Saracens*, and possessed this City and Kingdom under the Title of Earls of *Calabria*. In the year 1216. there was an University opened here by *Frederick II.* Emperor of *Germany*. The rest of the Fate of this City depends more on the Changes in the Kingdom, except that prodigious Revolution in the year 1647. when one *Masanello*, a poor Fisher-Boy, appearing against the *Spaniards*, who had over-much oppressed this populous City by their Impositions, raised such a storm against them, as bid fair for the excluding them for ever out of that Kingdom.

The Kingdom of *Naples*, (*Neapolitanum Regnum*) has its Name from its principal City, but was at first called the Kingdom of *Sicily*, as it is still in all the Publick Acts of the Kingdom. It is bounded on the West with the Lands of the Church, and on all other sides it is surrounded with the *Mediterranean* Sea. Under the first Kings it was divided into four parts, but at present it is divided into twelve Provinces or Counties, and it has about thirty Cities, great and small.

Its length from North to South is ninety German Miles; that is from the River of *Tronto*, to the Cape of *Spartivento*, and its breadth from Cape *Massa*, not far from *Naples*, to Cape *Gargani*, or *Monte di S. Angelo*, on the *Venetian* Gulph thirty Miles. About the year of Christ 1000. this Kingdom was miserably harassed by the *Saracens* and *Greeks*, who were then expelling the Children of *Charles the Great*. The *Normans* drove out first the *Saracens*, and then the *Greeks*. In 1125. Pope *Anacletus II.* gave this Kingdom to *Roger* Earl of *Sicily*, excluding the Children of *William*, his Elder Brother. In 1196. another Usurper dispossessed this Line, and called in *Henry VI.* Emperor of *Germany*: his Posterity enjoyed it till the year 1261. when *Charles* Earl of *Anjou*, entered and slew *Manfred IV.* and last of the German Line, and his Posterity enjoyed it four Descents more, when *Charles IV.* in the year 1371. entered and slew *Joan* Queen of *Naples*. In 1434. *Alphonso* King of *Arragon*, partly by Adoption, and partly by Conquest, got this Kingdom from another *Joan*, the third of the *Caroline* Descent: his Posterity enjoyed it five Descents; till *Ferdinand III.* King of *Castile* and *Arragon*, dispossessed them in the year 1503. and in this Family it is at this day, *Charles* the present King of *Spain*, being the sixth from *Ferdinando*.

*Napoli di Romania*, *Nauplia*, a City on the Eastern Shoar of the *Morea*, it was anciently a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of



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of *Corinth*; but that City being ruined, it became an Archbishoprick it self. This City stands upon the River *Inachus*, sixty Miles from *Misitra* to the North-East, fifty five from *Athens* to the North-West, and thirty six from *Corinth* to the South. It is surrounded on all sides but the North with the Sea, and its Shoars are so very high and steep, that an Enemy can neither Land, nor batter its Walls with their Cannon, on the West it has a large and a safe Haven, secured by a Fort, built upon a Rock in the midst of its Mouth, and shut up on both sides by two Chains, which from this Fort reach to the Town on the North side, and to another Fort on the Continent to the South, but the Mountain of *Palamede* on the North, commands the Town: in all other points, it is situated as well for Defence as Commerce, equal to any place in *Europe*. This City is said to have been built by *Nauplius*, a Son of *Hercules*, and to have been one of the most ancient Towns in the *Morca*. It was first taken from the *Greeks* by the *Venetians* and *French*, in the year 1205. but then it did not long remain in their Hands, before it was retaken, with the slaughter of all their Garrison and Governor. In the thirteenth Century it fell into the Hands of *Mary d'Erigane*, Relict of *Peter*, Son of *Frederick Cornar Piscopia*, and this Lady not being able to preserve it from the *Turks*, resigned it to the *Venetians*, who fortified it: the *Turks* however would not rest, but frequently attempted it, and Ma-

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homel II. sent *Machmut*, a *Bass*, with a potent Army to reduce it by force, which design miscarried. After him *Solyman* the Magnificent, in the year 1537. again besieged it, and lost a great part of his Army, to no purpose, before it; but about two years after upon a Treaty, the *Venetians* surrendered it, to purchase a Peace of him. But then in the year 1686. the *Venetians* again came before it with a considerable Fleet and Army, and having beaten the *Serassquier* of the *Morea*, and possessed themselves of Mount *Palamede*, forced the Town to surrender.

*Golfo di Napoli*, in which this City stands, was of old called *Sinus Argolicus*.

*Narbon*, *Narbo*, *Narbona*, an ancient Roman City in *Languedoc* in *France*, built by the *Romans*, as *Polybius* saith, in *Olymp.* 160. an hundred and thirty eight years before the Birth of our Saviour, which is an Archbishops See, and is seated upon a Branch of the River *Aude*, which was made by the *Romans*, and is commonly called *la Robine*, twelve Miles from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, ten from *Carcaffone* to the East, and sixteen from *Montpellier* to the West. In the times of the first Kings of *France*, *Tholouse* it self was a Suffragan to this Archbishop, which is since made an Archbishops See. In the year 733. this City was taken by the *Moors* or *Saracens*, and much ruined, and to prevent this for the future, its fortifications are now carefully kept up, which with the num-

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number of its Inhabitants, give it a sufficient security. This City was yet taken by the *Black Prince*, in an inroad he made with a small Army from *Bordeaux*, in the year 1355.

*Narden*. See *Naerden*, a strong Town in *Holland*.

*Nardo*, *Neritum*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It is built in a Plain, four Miles from the Bay of *Taranto*, and nine from *Gallipoli* to the North. Pope *John XXIII.* Instituted this Bishoprick in the year 1413.

*Narenta*, *Naro*, a City of *Dalmatia*, seated upon a River of the same Name, thirty five Miles from *Dolcigno* to the North, fourteen from *Ragusa* to the North-East, upon a Bay of the Gulph of *Venice* of the same Name. It was heretofore the Capital of *Dalmatia*, a great and populous City, but being taken by the *Venetians* in the year 987. and deprived of these Advantages, it began to decay; and although it is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, and stands in a fruitful Plain, yet it is but small to what it has been. *Baudrand* saith it is in the Hands of the *Turks*, but when it came into their Power, or whether it is not since retaken by the *Venetians*, I know not.

*Narni*, *Narnia*, a City under the Pope, upon the River *Nera*, forty Miles from *Rome*, which is a Bishops See, under the Pope only,

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and was the Birth-place of *Nerva* the Roman Emperor. It is six Miles from *Terni* also.

*Narova*, a great Lake in *New France* in *America*.

*Narsinga*, *Caramania*, a Province in *Asia*.

*Narsinga*, *Narsinganum*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, which is the same with *Bisnagar*.

*Narsingipatan*, a City in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the *East-Indies*, on the Western Shoar of the Bay of *Bengala*.

*Narva*, a City of *Livonia*, upon a River of the same Name, which separates *Livonia* from the Dominion of the Duke of *Moscovy*, over against which, on the Eastern Bank of the River, lies the Castle of *Ivanowgorod*, both which are under the *Swedes*. The City is very strong, and lies thirty Swedish Miles from *Reval* to the East, and about one from the Bay of *Finland*. The Castle was built by the *Russ*, and being founded on a Rock in the River, was thought Impregnable till it was taken by the *Swedes* in 1617. ever since which time they have been possessed of it. *Wolmar II.* King of *Denmark*, is said to have built this City in the year 1213. *John Basilovits*, Duke of *Moscovy* took it in the year 1558. *Pontus de la Garde*, General of the Swedish Forces retook it September 6. 1581. ever since which time the *Swedes* have kept it. About 1654. all the Trade of *Moscovy* was driven by this Port, by reason of a War between *England* and *Holland*, which hindered all Navigation to *Arch-Angel*. It stands in Lat. 60. 00. The

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The River of *Narva* riseth out of the Lake of *Peipis*, and falls into the Gulph of *Finland*, it is in a manner as broad as the *Elbe*, but much swifter, about half a League above *Narva*, it falls from a steep Rock, which breaks the Water into small parts, and throws them up into the Air; so that when the Sun shines upon them, they form a pleasant kind of Rainbow, but then this hinders the bringing Goods by Water up to the Town, and inforceth the un-lading the Boats above this Cataract.

*Nasacepha*, *Selucia*, *Bagdat*, a City in *Mesopotamia*.

*Nascaro Sinis*, a River in the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Nassaw*, *Nassovia*, a small Town in *Weteraw*, upon the River *Lhone*, two Miles from the *Rhine* to the East, five from *Bingen* to the North, and twelve from *Cologne*, which is under its own Prince, and from whence the Family of *Nassaw* has its Rise.

The Principality of *Nassaw*, is a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, which lies partly in *Westerwaldt*, and partly in *Weteraw*, and between the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, the Upper *Hassia*, and the Bishoprick of *Trier* beyond the *Rhine*. It was at first a County, but was made a Principality by *Ferdinand III.* in 1653. *Adolphus* the Emperor, was of this Family, chosen in 1462. and the Earls of *Sarbruck*. But the Noblest Branch of this House is that of *Orange*.

*Nasirvan*, or *Naksivan*, *Naxuana*,

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a City of the Greater *Armenia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, which is an Archbishops See, at the foot of Mount *Ararat*, or *Taurus*, between the *Caspian Sea*, and the Lake of *Exsechia*, (*Lychnitis*.) The Archbishop of this See, is ever since the year 1300. chosen out of the *Dominicans*. This City is under the *Persians*, but has been wretchedly harraled by the *Turks*. It stands about seven Leagues from the River *Araxes*. Long. 81. 34. Lat. 38. 40. in a fertile Country, and is the Capital of *Armenia*, the Seat of a *Persian Kan*, or Governor, but Sir *John Chardin* saith they have generally thrown off the *Roman Rites*, and are returned to their ancient Religion, though the Pope by an Ambassador sent to *Persia* in 1664. obtained great favours from that Court for his followers, by which they are rather damnified than benefited.

*Natarone*, *Vulturinus*, a River in *Campagna di Roma*. See *Volturno*.

*Natissa*, or *Natisona*, *Natifa*, a small River in *Friuli*, which arising above *Aquileja*, and washing it, beneath that City is divided into two Branches, and they both fall into the *Ionian Sea* near *Grado*, a City in that Province. This River was once Navigable up to *Aquileja*, and served that City as a Port, but now is not.

*Natolia*, *Asia Minor*, is the most Western part of *Asia*, of great extent, and lying in the form of a Peninsula, it is called by the *Turks*, (its Masters) *Radulu*, and by the *French*, *Natolie*. It is bounded

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bounded on the North by the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*, on the West by the *Propontis*, and *Archipelago*, on the South with the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the East by *Armenia*. The principal Cities at this day, are *Amasia*, *Ancyra*, *Cutaige*, *Cogni*, *Tocat*, *Isnich*, *Bursia*, *Smyrna*, and *Tarabosan*, or *Trapezunt*. It reacheth from Long. 51. to 72. and from Lat. 36. to 45. and its length from the *Hellespont* to the *Euphrates* is supposed to be six hundred and thirty Miles, and its breadth two hundred and ten. The Air is very healthful, and the Soil as fruitful, and before it fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, it was very Populous, Rich, Civil, and Learned, but it is now in a manner desolate, and laments the ruins of four hundred Towns destroyed by Earthquakes, and the Barbarous devouring *Turks*.

*Navagrot*, *Paropamisus*, a part of *Imaus*, a vast Mountain in *Asia*.

*Navareins*, *Navaresum*, a City in the Province of *Bearn* in *France*, which has a strong Castle, and is seated on the River *Gave de Oleron*, four Leagues below *Oleron* to the North, and six from *Pau* to the West.

*Navarino*, *Abarinus*, *Pylus*, a great populous City, on the Western Shoar of the *Morea*, called by the *Turks*, *Javarin*, it stands ten Miles from *Modon* to the North, and fifteen from *Coron* to the West. This is one of the most ancient Towns in the *Morea*, and yet is in a flourishing condition, being seated in the most pleasant

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and fruitful part of the *Morea*, and having the best and most convenient Port; and accordingly, whilst it was in the Hands of the *Venetians*, they built two Castles, and a strong Wall to defend it. And in the year 1498. it sustained a furious Siege, and repelled the *Ottoman Forces* with that bravery, that they were forced to retire. But about two years after it fell twice in a short time into the Hands of the *Turks*, through the consternation of its Inhabitants, after the *Turks* had taken *Modon*, and in their possession it continued till the year 1686. when the *Venetians* again retook it.

*Navarre*, *Navarra*, a Kingdom in the North of *Spain*, which is bounded on the North by *France* and the *Pyrenean Hills*, on the East and South by *Arragon*, and on the West by *Old Castile*, yet was there a small part of this Kingdom which lay on the North side of the Mountains on the side of *France*. This Country though incompassed with vast barren Mountains, is yet said to be very fruitful, and tolerably level within. This Kingdom, which was one of the first that was set up against the *Moors*, began in the Person of *Garcia Ximenes*, in the year 716. and continued under thirty seven successive Princes of its own, till the year 1512. when *John de Albert* King of *Navarr*, being Excommunicated by Pope *Julius II.* *Ferdinando* King of *Arragon*, taking the advantage of the little affection his Subjects bore to him, seized this Kingdom, and drove the miserable Prince over the *Alps* into

into *France*. *Baudrand* avers that the *Spaniards* had no Authority from the Pope to Usurp this Kingdom, but then he owns they had a Bull to justify the keeping of it, which needs no great debate. Since that time the Upper *Navarr* has been under the Crown of *Spain*, and the Lower in the Person of *Henry IV.* was united to the Crown of *France*, and this part was by *Lewis XIII.* in the year 1620. incorporated for ever into the Crown of *France*.

*Naugracut, Naugracum*, a Territory under the Great *Mogul*, in the North part of *Indostan*, towards *Tartary*, which reacheth to Mount *Caucasus*. It has also a City of the same Name, upon the River *Ravée*, two hundred and twenty Miles from *Labor* to the East.

*Naumburgh, Neoburgum*, a City of *Misnia*, in the Upper *Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*, and was once an Imperial and Free Town. It stands upon the River *Saal*, where it receives the River *Unstrut*. The Bishoprick was Translated to this place from *Zeitz*, in the year 1028. This City was in latter times under its own Bishop, and is now under the Administrator of the Bishoprick of *Newburgh*, who is of the House of *Saxony*, with a small District belonging to it. It is seated in the Confines of *Thuringia*, eight German Miles from *Erford* to the East, and six from *Leipsick* to the West. The Bishops of it have been of the *Augustane* Confession ever since the year 1564. This

City was taken by the United Forces of *France* and *Sweden* in 1638.

*Naxia, Naxus*, called *Nascia* also, is an Island in the *Archipelago*, great, populous, and fruitful, eighty four Miles in compass, having a City of the same Name, which has in it a *Greek* and a *Latin* Bishop, and eighteen Villages. It belonged to the *Venetians*, and was a Dukedom, but is now under the *Turks*. The Maps call it *Nixia*.

*Naxio, Acone*, a Port in *Bithynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, which was the Port to *Heraclea Pontica*, and stands upon a River called *Acone* of old.

*Neaugh, Neagus*, a Lake in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

*Necastro, Neocastrum*, a small City in the further *Calabria*, which was almost ruined by an Earthquake in the year 1638.

*Necker, Nicer, Neccarus*, a River of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, which riseth in *Swartzwalt*, scarce seven Miles from the Fountains of the *Danube*, and passing *Rotweil*, it entereth the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, and watereth *Elsing* and *Hailbrun*, and so passing by *Heydelburgh* in the Palatinate, falls into the *Rhine*.

*Neda, Nedina*, a River of *Arcadia* in the *Morea*.

*Redham Point*, a Fortress in the *Barbadoes*, which sustained an Attack of four hours continuance, made upon it by *de Ruyter* the Dutch Admiral, who was sent with a Squadron of Ships to make

make a Conquest of this Island in the year 1665. but was repelled.

*Neers, Nabalia*, a River of *Germany*, which riseth in *Fuliers*, twelve Miles from *Fuliers*, and flowing through the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, and *Gelderland* by the Castles of *Gelders*, a little below *Genep* falls into the *Maes*, three Leagues above *Nimeguen* to the South.

*Negapatan*, a City of *Coromandel*, in the hither *East-Indies*, now under the *Dutch*, formerly under the *Portuguese*.

*Negro, Tanager*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, it riseth near a Lake of the same Name, in the Borders of the *Basilicate*, but in the hither Principate, thirteen Miles from *Policastro* to the East, and at the foot of the *Appennine*, and flowing North watereth *Atena*, and after it has buried it self for four Miles under ground, comes up again, and falls into the Bay of *Amalfi*, near *Cappachio*, twenty Miles from *Salerno* to the South.

*Negropont, Eubœa*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, which of old was called by the Poets, *Chalcis* and *Abantis*, and now by the *Turks*, *Egriponte* or *Egribos*; it lies upon the North of *Achaia*, or *Livadia*, being separated from it by a narrow Channel, and is an hundred and twenty Miles from East to West, thirty broad, and three hundred in circuit, and is joyned to the Continent by a Bridge of Stone built by the *Venetians*. The Island is fruitful, but little Inhabited. The principal

Town was called formerly *Chalcis*, now *Negropont*, and it stands on the South side of the Island, at one end of the Bridge; its Walls are two Miles in compass, but not much inhabited, there being no Christians suffered to live in it, nor any but *Turks* and *Jews*. The Christians living only in the Suburbs, the whole of which may be about five thousand. The Town is separated from the Suburbs by a deep Ditch of equal breadth from top to bottom, and both stand on a plain level Ground. The Channel between the City and the Continent being not above thirty paces, and the Bridge being secured by a Tower. This Town and Island was granted to the *Venetians* by the *Latin* Emperors of *Constantinople*, in consideration of their services, about the year 1204. But though they Fortified it to the utmost, yet *Mahomet II.* took the principal City with the loss of forty thousand Men in the year 1463. or 69. (for I find various accounts) after he had besieged it with one hundred and twenty thousand Men thirty days, putting all above twenty years of Age to the Sword, which amounted when the Siege began to eighty thousand Men. Since that time the *Turks* have not much regarded this City; so that in 1660. the *Venetians* retook it; but finding the Christians to prevail in the *Morea* in 1685. and 86. in the Winter of the last year they began to repair its Fortifications, and to add new Works.

*Neiss, Nissa*, a River of *Albania*, which arising in *Lygia*

flows through *Silesia*, and a little beneath *Guben* falls into the *Oder*.

*Neisse*, *Nissa*, a Town in *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, upon the River *Neiss*, two Miles from *Grotkaw* to the South, in which the Bishop of *Wratisslaw* Resides. *Hofman* makes it a City.

*Neites*, a small River which falls into the *Rhine* near *Anderpach*, in the Bishoprick of *Trier*.

*Neiva*, *Nebis*, a small River in *Entre Douro*, a Province of *Portugal*.

*Nekrakin*, *Ormus*, an Island in the *Persian* Gulph.

*Nemours*, *Nemofium*, *Nemoracum*, a great and pleasant Town in the Isle of *France* in *Gastinois*, upon the River *Loing*, which was made a Dukedom in the year 1414. and then first Walled. It stands seventeen Miles from *Paris* to the South.

*Nepi*, *Nepita*, *Nepet*, a small but ancient City, which is a Bishops See in *St. Peters* Patrimony, under the Pope, upon the River *st Pozzolo*, between *Viterbo* and *Rome*, six Miles from *Sutri* to the East.

*Nera*, *Nar*, a River in the States of the Church in *Italy*, which springs out of the *Appennine*, and flowing Westward watereth *Narni*, and a little lower falls into the *Tiber*.

*Nerac*, *Neracum*, a City of *Aquitain* in *Gascogne*, upon the River *Baise*, the Capital of the Dukedom of *de Albret*, not two Miles from the *Garonne* to the South, three from *Condom* to the

North, and four from *Agen* to the West. It is in a good condition.

*Nerk*, *Nerisia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which lies between *Westmannia*, and *Sudermannia* to the East, and *Westrogothia* to the West. The Capital of which is *Orebro*, by the Lake *Hielmer*.

*Nermonster*, an Island upon the Coast of *Poitou* in *France*.

*Nerva*. See *Narva*, a Town in *Livonia*.

*Nester*, *Borysthenes*. See *Nieper*, a River in *Poland*.

*Nester Alba*, or *Niester Alba*, a Town in *Bessarabia*, on the *Euxine* Sea.

*Neuf Chastel*, *Novum Castrum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Normandy*, upon the River *Arques*, eight Leagues from *Dieppe* to the South-East.

*Neuf Chastel sur Meuse*, a Town of *Lorain*, upon the *Maes*, in the Borders of *Champagne*, five Leagues from *Mirecourt* to the West, and seven from *Toul* to the South.

*Nevers*, *Nivernum*, a Fine, Great, Rich, Populous City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sens*, and a Dukedom, which has a Bridge over the *Loyre*, and a Castle, and stands five Leagues from *Baris* and *Lions*, and twelve from *Moulins*. *John Casimir*, King of *Poland*, died in this City December 16. 1672.

*Neuf-Marché*, *Novus Mercatus*, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the River *Eure*, by which it is separated from *Beauvais*. It was heretofore

fore very much regarded, and *Lew-  
is VII.* took it after a sharp siege, in the year 1151. It was restored to the *English* in 1154. and in 1161. there was a Parliament held in it. This Town stands twenty miles from *Roan* to the South, and the same distance from *Paris* to the West.

*Neure*, a River of *Kilkenny*, in *Ireland*, which watereth *Ross*, and then falls into the *Sewer*, which separates *Leinster* from *Mounster*, and falls beneath *Waterford* into the Ocean.

*Neusidlersee*, *Peiso*, a Lake between *Austria*, and the Lower *Hungary*, between *Raab* to the East, and *Vienna* to the West.

*New Albion*, *California*, an Island on the West of *America*, in North. Lat. 38. discovered by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1578.

*Newark upon Trent*, is a fair, rich Town in *Nottinghamshire*, seated on the East Bank of the *Trent*, eleven miles from *Nottingham* to the North, which took its Name from a Castle here built by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* which was seized by King *Stephen*. King *John* died in this Town in the year 1216. And *Edward VI.* Incorporated it, and gave it the Privilege of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament. This Town suffered a siege for its Loyalty in the year 1643. and 1644. which was raised by Prince *Rupert*, March 22. After which it stood firm to the Royal Interest till May 11. 1646. and then was forced to Surrender, the King being then in the Hands of the *Scots*, and all his Forces dissipated.

*Newbury*, *Novum burgum*, a Town on the South of *Barkshire* stands upon the River *Kennet*, which at *Reading* falls into the *Thames*, twenty miles from *Oxford*, to the South. It is called by *Antoninus*, *Spinæ*, though not built now in the same place, and is a fine, rich, Cloathing Town, seated in a champain Plain Country. This place was made more famous by a signal Victory obtained here by *Charles I.* September 20. 1643. over the Forces of the Parliament. October 27. 1644. There was a second Fight, in which, though the King's Forces, which were much divided, had at first the good fortune to drive the Enemy out of the Field, yet being overpowered by Numbers, and fresh Supplies, they were at last Routed, and the King in great danger of being taken. This Battel though short, was the sharpest that was fought in all that War. *Charles II.* added a great Honour to this Place, when in the Year 1675. he created *Charles Fitz Roy*, Duke of *Southampton*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Baron of *Newbury*.

*New-Castle upon Tyne*, is a strong, rich, populous Sea-Port Town in *Northumberland*; but on the Borders of *Durham*, six miles from the Sea. The River is very deep, and the Haven secure and large; the Town stands upon a rising Ground, and has a fair Bridge over the River on the South side, near which stands the Castle, and over against it the Market-Place, and more to the North upon a steep Hill, stands the Body of the Town, fenced with Towers and

strong Walls: Mr. *Cambden* doth suppose it to have been called *Garbofentum* by the *Romans*; and to have taken the Name of *Newcastle* when it was rebuilt by *Robert* eldest Son to *William* the Conqueror. In the Reign of *Edward* I. a Rich Man being taken Prisoner in the Town by the *Scots*, after his Ransom began the Fortifications of the Town, and the rest of the Inhabitants finished this Work, which made it both safe and rich. And *Richard* II. made it a Major Town. Long. 21. 30. Lat. 57. 34. Thus far Mr. *Cambden*. But since his death, the *Scots* in the year 1640. seized this strong Town, and thereby began the Calamities of *England*, which lasted twenty years. In 1644. after a long siege, the *Scots* took this Town the second time. October 19. *Lewis* Steward Duke of *Lenox*, was created Earl of *Newcastle*, in the Year 1604. by *James* I. He dying without Issue, *William Cavendish* Viscount *Mansfield*, and Baron *Ogle*, was by *Charles* I. created Earl of *Newcastle* in 1627. Marquess of *Newcastle*, in 1643. and was made Duke of the same in 1664. by *Charles* II. to whom succeeded *Henry* his Son in 1676.

**New England**, a large Country in *North America*, first Discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, under *English* Colours. in 1497. entred upon for the *English* by Mr. *Philip Amadas* in 1584. It lies in 40 and 41 deg. of *North* Lat. seventy miles upon the Ocean, which affords it plenty of Harbours, the Air is healthful, but the Weather very uncertain. This Country was

first begun to be Planted in 1606. In 1610. one *Robinson* an Independent Preacher struck in with the Design, and much promoted that Plantation. This Country is well watered with Rivers, and has great variety of Wild Fowl, Wild Beasts, Timber in abundance, and plentifully produceth Flax, Hemp, Corn of all sorts, Furs, Amber, and Iron, wherewith the Inhabitants drive a gainful Trade with the other *English* Plantations in *America*. This Colony is very strong, and they have built seven great Towns, the chief of which is *Boston*, which in 1670. had fifty Sail of Ships belonging to it; till the Reign of His present Majesty *James* II. they would never submit to any Governour sent from *England*, but lived like a Free State; but a *Quo Warranto* being sent against them in the year 1683. by His late Majesty, they submitted to *Henry Cranfield* Esquire, and in 1686. Accepted *Sir Edward Andrews* as Governour for His now Majesty.

The Dukedom of *Newenburg*, *Neoburgum*, called by the *French* *Neubourg*; is a Tract in *Germany* in *Norrigow*, upon the *Danube*, part of which lies in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and part in *Schwaben*, which heretofore was a part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, till *Maximilian* I. Granted it to the Children of *Rupert* Prince Palatine. This Line ended in 1559. in the Person of *Henry*, after whom Succeeded *Philip Lewis*, Duke of *Deuxponts*, or *Zweybrucken*, in which Family it still is. It takes its Name from *New-burg* (*Neoburgum*) a City in

in *Bavaria* upon the *Danube*; four Leagues from *Donawert* in *Schwaben* to the East, and three from *Ingolstadt*, and the same distance from *Aichstadt* to the South. The Duke of *Newburg* is lately become Elector Palatine, by the Death of *Charles* the last Elector without Issue.

*Neibenburg*, *Newburg*, *Neopyrgum*, a small City in *Schwaben*, in the Dukedom of *Wurtsburg*, upon the River *Entz*, in the Borders of the Marquisate of *Baden*, six German miles from *Stugart* to the West, and as much from *Spire* to the South.

*Newenburg*, *Newbourg*, *Neoburgum*, a Town in *Brisgow*, upon the *Rhine*, between *Brisach* to the North, and *Basil* to the South, which was heretofore a Free Imperial City, but in the year 1410. it was exempted, and granted to the House of *Austria*, since that in the year 1675. it was much damnified, and in part destroyed.

*Neibenslad*, *Neustad*, *Neostadium*, a City in *Austria*, which is one of the principal Cities in that Dukedom, built in a Marshy and low Ground, upon a small River, six German miles from *Vienna* to the North. The Town is of a square Form, with a *Piazza* in the middle, and it is incompassed with two Walls and a Ditch. The outward Wall is not high, and the inward is of no great strength, yet it has defeated two Attempts of the *Turks* against it, in the latter of which *Solyman* the Magnificent, in the year 1529. Stormed this Town seven times, in one day, and was every time repulsed. In this City

the Emperor has a Palace of a square building, with four Towers, which may be seen a great way off. There is another City of the same Name in *Bohemia*, in the Dukedom of *Oppelen*, and near the Borders of the Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, five miles from *Oppelen*. And there is a third in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, four German miles from *Spire* to the West, and two from *Landaw* to the North, which last was once an Imperial City, but is now exempt, and a fourth in the Dukedom of *Wurtsburg*, two miles from *Wimpfen* to the East, and a little more from *Hailbrun*; a fifth in the Dukedom of *Brunswick* upon the River *Leyna*, six miles from *Zell* to the West, which is under the Duke of *Hannover*.

*Newhausel*, *Neoselium*, a strong but small Town in the Upper *Hungary*, called by the *Hungarians* *Owar*; it stands upon the River *Nitria*, two German miles from the *Danube* to the North, and eleven from *Presburg* to the East. It is seated in a Marsh, which is its greatest strength; yet it has six Battions made in the form of a Star, and walled up Breast height, above the Level within, nor is the Dike broad or deep. The *Grand Visier* sat down before this Town August 14. 1663. and took it the 27. with the loss of fifteen thousand men; he immediately endeavoured to strengthen this place, by bringing the River to run round it, but however July 7. 1685. the Duke of *Lorain* sat down before it, and took it by Storm August 19 following, putting all the Garrison to the Sword.



*Newmarckt*, *Novomarchia*, a City of *Transylvania* called by the *Hungarians* *Wasserhely*. It stands upon the River *Merisch*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, thirty five miles from *Clausenburg* to the South-East. In this City the Assembly of the States of *Transylvania* are most usually held.

*New-Market*, a Town in the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, ten miles from *Cambridge* to the East, famous for nothing but Horse-Races, and a House belonging to the Kings of *England*, a Fire in which Town saved the Life of *Charles II.* by necessitating his return before the time appointed, which prevented the designs of the *Ris-House* Conspirators.

*Newport*, *Medena*, *Novus Portus*, a Town in the Isle of *Wight*, which is the Capital of the Island. It is well seated, and much frequented, and very populous. It has a small Haven, and is a Corporation, which sends two Burgesses to Parliament, by the Grant of *James I.* *Charles I.* Honoured it also by creating *Mountjoy Blount* Earl of *Newport*, in the year 1628. This Honour is now enjoyed by *Henry* his Son, who is the third Earl of this Family. Long. 19. 14. Lat. 50. 40.

*Newport upon the Usk*, a considerable Sea-Port Town in the County of *Monmouth*, seated between the *Ebwith* and the *Usk*, two miles from the *Severn* to the North.

*Newport*, in *Penbrokeshire*, is a considerable Town in the North-West part of that County, upon the *Irish* Sea, built at the

foot of an high Mountain, by the side of the River *Neverns*, by *Martin* of *Tours*, and by the procurement of his Posterity made a Corporation also, in which afterwards they built a Castle for their Habitation.

*Newport*, *Novus Portus*, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Flanders*, of old called *Santhoft*, that is, the *Sandy Head*; it has a competent Haven upon the *German* Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Yperle*, five Leagues from *Dunkirk* to the East, and three from *Ostend* to the West. This Town is still in the hands of the *Spaniards*. Near this place Prince *Maurice* of *Nassaw*, gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow, Feb. 25. 1600.

*Neytracht*. See *Nitracht*, a City of *Hungary*.

*Niancheu*, *Niancheum*, a considerable City in the Province of *Chekiang* in *China*.

*Niaren More*, the *Russian* Name of the North Ocean or *Frozen Sea*, called *Mare Scythicum*.

*Nicaragua*, a Region in *New Spain*, in *North America*, of great extent, between the *North Sea* to the East, the *South Sea* to the West, the Province of *Hondura* to the North, and *La Costa Rica* to the South. This Province is also called *New Leon*, from *Leon de Nicaragua*, the principal City in it, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, and is intirely in the hands of the *Spaniards*.

*Nicaphrach*, *Oxus*, a great River in *Persia*.

*Nicea*, a City of *Bithynia*, which is an Archbishops See, it was of old called *Antigonia*, from its Builder,

Builder, *Olbia*, and *Ancore*, and was named *Nicea* by *Lysimachus* in honour of his Wife, it is now called *Isnich*, *Nichor*, and *Nichea*. This City is particularly famous for the first General Council here held by the Command of *Constantine* the Great, in the year 325. which had three hundred and eighteen Bishops in it. There was another designed here in 359. for the promoting *Arianism*, but it was disappointed by an Earthquake, which ruined a great part of the City. There was a second General Council here in the year 787. consisting of three hundred and fifty Bishops, in which Image-Worship was approved, which *Charles* the Great Censured in a Council at *Franckford*, in 794. consisting of three hundred Bishops. This City was taken by *Godfrey de Bovillon* in his Passage to *Jerusalem*, in the year 1097. it being then in the Hands of the Infidels, by whom it was restored to the *Greek* Emperor. In the year 1329. it was besieged by *Orchanes II.* of the *Ottoman* Line; and *Andronicus* the *Greek* Emperor coming up to its Relief, he was wounded, and forced to retire, yet the City held out, and was taken by a Stratagem rather than force the year following. This City stands forty four miles from *Nicomedia* to the North, twenty five from *Prusia* to the West, and in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 42. 25.

*Nice*, *Nicea*, a City in *Provence* in *France*, called also *Nizza*, *Nicia*, and *Nice de Provence*, which is a great, splendid, populous City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ambrun*, seated upon the

Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and furnished with a large Haven, and a Castle, two miles from the Mouth of the River *Var* or *Varo*, and seven from Port *Monaco* to the West. This City was subject to the Earls of *Provence*, till the year 1365. when it was left by *Queen Joanna* to *Lewis II.* Duke of *Savoy*, with the County belonging to it, and it is still subject to that Family, and is the most Western Town in *Italy*, in the present esteem. It was built at first by the *Massilians*. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 43. 45.

*Nice*, *Nicea*, once a City and a Bishops See in *Macedonia*, now a Village, inhabited by *Turks* and *Bulgarians*, thirty four miles from *Ocrida*, or *Giustandil*, as the *Turks* call it; towards *Heraclea*, its Ruins shew it to have been a vast City.

*Nichor*, *Nicea*, in *Bithynia*.

*Nicoping*, *Nicopinga*, a City of *Sweden*, which is the Capital of *Suddermannia*, upon the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, thirteen miles from *Stockholm* to the North-West, and seven from *Norkop* to the South-East. It has an Haven and a Castle, which was the ancient Seat of the Dukes of this Province, and was the residence of *Charles* the last Duke, before he was advanced to the Crown of *Sweden*.

*Nicoping*, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Isle of *Falstria*, over against *Laland*, eleven Danish miles from *Copenhagen* to the South, in which *Christopher II.* King of *Denmark* died in 1333. It is a small, but a fine Town.

*Nicosia, Leucosia, Nicosia*, a City in the Isle of *Cyprus*, which is an Archbishops See, strong and populous, and seated in the midst of the Island. It was the Seat of the Kings of this Island, and after that of the *Venetian* Governours, till in the year 1571. it was taken by the *Turks*, whose Governour still resides in it. This City is three miles in compass, and stands in a fruitful well watered Plain.

*Nicotera*, a City in the Further *Calabria*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*, and is little, and not well inhabited, having suffered very much by an Earthquake in the year 1638. Long. 40. 00. Lat. 38. 25.

*Nicoya*, a City and County in *Nicaragua* in New Spain, in *America*.

*Nicfia*. See *Naxia*, an Island in the *Archipelago*.

*Nidrosia*, a River of *Norway*, which falls by *Drontheim* into the *Vergivian* Ocean. In Lat. 64. 36.

*Nied Teutsche* or *Alleman, Nita Germanica*, a River which riseth in the Forest of *Lorain*, and taking in the *Nied Francois, Nitam Romanam*, which watereth *Haudonville, Estangs*, and *Niedburg*, they thus united hast to *Bosonville*, and there fall into the *Saare* or *Sare*, which last ends in the *Moselle*, a little above *Trier*.

*Niemeca, Germany*.

*Niemen*. See *Memel*, a River in *Lithuania*.

*Nienhuis, Nienbusum*, a Castle near *Paderborn* upon the confluence of the *Alme* and the *Lippe*,

built by *Theodor Furstemberg*, Bishop of *Paderborn* for the residence of his Successors. *Nero Claudius*, and *Charles the Great*, had before built Castles in this very place, the first against the *Sicambri*, the second against the *Saxons*.

*Nieper, Borysthenes*, a River of *Poland*, which was very well known to *Ptolemy*, and the Ancients; it riseth in *Moscow*, in the Palatinate of *Bielki*, near *Dnieprisco*, and flowing Westwards it entereth *Lithuania*, a Province of *Poland*, and watereth *Smolensco* and *Orssa*, then turning South, it passeth by *Mobilow, Rohozow* and *Rezczyca*, above which last it receives the *Berezina* from the West, and passeth South-East to *Lojoworod*, beneath which it takes in the *Peripecz*, a vast River from the West, and so hasteth to *Kiovia*, above which it admits the *Deszna*, a vast River from the East, from hence it runs South-East by *Risszow, Czycassy*, and as far as the *Rocky Stones*, where it turns South-West by the *Zaporavia* Islands, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea almost four English miles East of *Bialogrod*; a few miles above its Outlet it takes in the *Bog* a vast River from the West. It has seventy five miles above its Outlets, thirteen Cataracts called by the Inhabitants *Porowys*, which make it impossible to carry any Boat higher up its Stream.

The *Netter, Tyras*, a River of *Poland*, called also the *Turla*, it springeth out of a small Lake in *Red Russia*, nine Polish miles from *Premysle* to the East, and four from *Lemberg* to the South, and running

running East through *Pokutie*, and *Podolia*, it separates *Bracław* from *Walachia*, and in *Bessarabia* falls into the *Euxine* Sea, sixty miles from the Mouth of the *Ister*, or *Danube* to the North, *Baudrand*. But the latter Maps make it not much above twenty English miles.

*Nigeboli, Nicopolis*, a City built by *Trajan*, after the Conquest of *Decebalus* King of the *Dacians*, who was a valiant and wise Prince, at the Confluence of the *Isacar*, and the *Danube* in *Bulgaria*. It was at first a Bishoprick, but it is now an Archbishops See, and is commonly called *Nigeboli*; but by the *Turks* *Scitlaro*. It stands ten Hungarian miles from the Borders of *Servia* to the East, and three from *Silistria* to the North. Near this City the Christians received a great Overthrow from the *Turks*, in the year 1393. under *Sigismund* the Emperor. Long. 50. 20. Lat. 45. 15.

*Nigir, Niger*, the greatest River of *Africa*, called by the Inhabitants *Huid Nijar*; it riseth in *Aethiopia*, from a Lake of the same Name, and turning Westward, it divides *Nigritia* into two parts, and after a long Course, and the reception of many Rivers, whose Names are unknown to us, it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by six great Outlets, which are all but one South of *Cape Verde*.

*Nile, Nilus*, a vast River in *Africa*, which riseth from two Fountains in the Higher *Aethiopia*, in the *Abissins* Empire, in a Country called *Sacaba'a*, amongst high Mountains, and being enlarged by

the *Gema, Kelti*, and *Branti*, it passeth through the South part of the Lake of *Dambea*, to the greatest Cataracts; before it enters *Nubia*, it takes in the River *Meleg*, and afterwards the *Tacaze*, a great River at *Jalac*, and entering and traversing the Upper *Egypt* four miles beneath *Grand Cairo*, it divides first into two, and after into more Branches, which anciently made the number of seven, but are now reduced to four, the rest being stopped up by the Sands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and those brought down by the River; the *Mahometan* Princes who have been many Ages Lords of *Egypt*, taking no care to keep them open. The Eastern Branch falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea by *Damiata*, and was of old called *Os Pelusiacum*; the Western was then named *Canopus*, and falls into the same Sea below *Rosetto*; these two make the *Delta*, an Island, which is the richest portion of Land in *Egypt*, and there are two other Outlets between these, but poor in Waters saith Mr. Sandys. This River is the only cause of the Fertility of *Egypt*, beginning every year to rise with the Rising Sun, June 17. and swelling sometimes to twenty four Cubits, about the middle of September it begins to decrease, and about a Month after they begin to Sow their Grounds, and in May they Reap them. The cause of this Inundation is now known to be the Rains which fall in *Aethiopia* for three Months together in their Winter, and the *Egyptian* Summer. But they of *Egypt* owe not only their Food, but many of them their Lives

Lives to the swellings of this River, insomuch that when five hundred die of the Plague at *Grand Cairo* the day before, not one dies the day after. These Waters are sweet to the tast, cool and wholsom, and extreemly Nutritive both to Plants and Animals. It has plenty of Fish, and too many *Crocodiles*, some of which live to be thirty foot long, but then they rarely come so low as *Grand Cairo*. M. Thevenot begins the encrease of the Nile, May 16. or 20. and saith the Publication is made June 28. or 29. and he saith they give no account of its encrease beyond September 24. though it often swells to the beginning of October, and that it gradually abates till the Month of May. He gives also this account of the Head of the Nile, from the Report of an *Aethiopian* Ambassador he met at *Grand Cairo*. The Head of Nile is a Well that springs out of the ground in a large Plain called *Ovembromma*, in the Province of *Ago*, which casts up the Waters very high, the Well being twelve days Journey from *Gouthar*, the Capital of *Aethiopia*, and these Waters running Northwards, pass by seven Cataracts before they enter into *Egypt*; and he saith, there are no Mountains near its Head by three weeks Journey. If the River doth not rise sixteen foot, a Famine follows for want of Water, if it swells to twenty four, there is a Dearth, because the Seed time is lost.

*Nimneghen*, *Noviomagum*, a City of the *Low Countries*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, called now by the Inhabitants *Ni-*

*meguen*; by the *French* *Nimegue*; by the *Spaniards* *Nimega*. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, and is under the *United Provinces*, being seated upon the *Wael*, between the *Rhine* and the *Maez*, two Leagues from *Arnhem* to the South, ten from *Roermond*, and six from *Utrecht* to the East, three from *Cleves* to the West, and twenty from *Cologne* to the same. It was anciently a Free Imperial City, but was afterwards exempt, and became subject to the Dukes of *Guelderland*, being Mortgaged to one of them by *William* Earl of *Holland*, who was then chosen Emperor of *Germany*. About the year 1585. this City was much inclined to the Interest of the *Roman Catholic* Religion. In the year 1589. the *Hollanders* endeavoured without any good success to reduce it, when *Skenkius* [their General was Drowned in the *Wael*. But in the year 1591. Prince *Maurice* had better fortune, and took it after a sharp Siege. In the year 1672. it was taken by the *French*, but then it was the only Town in all those Provinces which fought for its Liberty; the year after the *French* deserted it: and in 1678. there was a Peace Agreed here between the *French* and the *Spaniards*; and in the year 1679. between the *Germans* and the *French*. This City is said to have been first built by the *Catti*, and the Castle by *Julian* the Apostate whilst he was in *France*; *Charles the Great* built here a Noble Palace, which together with the City was burnt by the *Normans*. The *Germans* prevailing against the *Normans*, rebuilt the City, and gave

it many Privileges, several of the Emperors residing in it, till at last it was Mortgaged to *Otho*, Duke of *Guelderland*, after which it became the Capital of that Dukedom.

*Ningive*, *Ningiva*, a City in the Province of *Leotumin*, in *China*. *Baudrand*.

*Ningque*, *Ningqua*, a City in the Province of *Nankin* in *China*.

*Ninive*, *Ninus*, an ancient and most Celebrated City of *Affyria*, mentioned in the Sacred and Profane Stories. It lies now in ruins, and out of it is sprung a new City, called *Mosul*, built on the other side of the *Tigris*, which is under the *Turks*, and stands an hundred Miles from *Bagat* to the North.

*Ninove*, *Niniva*, a small City in *Flanders*, in the County of *Alost*, not above two Leagues from *Alost* to the South, in the middle between *Brussels* to the East, and *Oudenarde* to the West.

*Niort*, *Noverogus*, a Town in *Poitou*, thirteen Leagues from *Rochelle* to the North-East.

*Nipponia*, a great Island belonging to *Japan*, which is the principal Province of that Empire, in which are *Fedo* and *Meaco*, the Royal Cities where the King resides.

*Nisa*, *Nyssa*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See. Long. 59. 10. Lat. 40. 50.

*Nisibin*, *Nisibis*, the principal City of *Mesopotamia*, of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It is now an Archbishops See, and the Capital

of *Diarbeck*, being under the *Turks*. It stands upon the River *Zaba*, which falls into the *Tigris*, under Mount *Taurus*, thirty five Miles from the *Tigris* to the West, fifty from *Amida* to the South, and seventy five from *Taurus* to the South-West.

*Nisi*, *Coron*, a City in the *Morea*.

*Nisi*, *Nysa*, a City of *Armenia* the Lesser, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cesarea*, from which it stands sixty Miles to the East. Long. 66. 30. Lat. 40. 20.

*Nisi*, *Enifis*, a small River on the East of *Sicily*, which falls into the Sea, between *Messina* to the North, and *Cap di S. Alezio* to the South, by the Town of *Scalotta*.

*Nismes*, *Nimes*, *Nemausum*, a City of *France*, in the Lower *Languedoc*, which was a *Roman* Colony, and of great antiquity, and is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, in which there is an Amphitheatre, which is very perfect, and many other *Roman* antiquities, and which is now in a flourishing State, it stands in the middle between *Avignon* to the East, and *Montpellier* to the West, seven Leagues from either. Long. 25. 05. Lat. 43. 6.

*Nisau*, *Nissa*, *Nisi*, *Naisum*, one of the principal Cities of *Servia*, seated upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Morava*, fifteen *German* Miles from *Scopia* to the North, and twelve from *Giustandil* to the West, and forty two from *Thessalonica* to the North-West.

*Nisibis*

**Atthesdale**, *Nithia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, near the Borders of *England*, which has *Cluydesdale* on the North, *Anandale* on the East, *Solway Fyrth* on the South, and *Galloway* on the West.

**Nitracht**, or *Neytracht*, *Nitria*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gran*, and stands upon a small River of the same Name, ten German Miles from *Presburgh* to the East, and the same distance from *Gran* to the North, and five from *Newhausel* to the same. It is the Capital of a small County of the same Name, and was in the Hands of the Emperor, whilst *Newhausel* was under the *Turks*.

**Nitt**, the Residence of the Dukes of *Curland*.

**Niuche**, *Niucanum*, a Kingdom in the *Asian Tartary*, the King of which has lately Conquered *China*. This is called by others *Tenduc*.

**Nive**, *Nivus*, a River of *France* in *Aquitain*, called by the Inhabitants, *Errobi*. It riseth in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, and watering the Town of *St. Jean de Pied Port*, it falls into the *Adour*, through *Bayonne*.

**Nivernois**, *Ambarri*, *Nivernensis Comitatus*, is a Province in *France*, of great extent upon the *Loyre*. It has the Dukedom of *Burgundy* on the East, that of *Bourbone* on the South, *Berry* on the West, and *Orleanse* on the North. The *Vadicasses* were the ancient Inhabitants of this Province, and *Nevers* is its Capital

City: the rest of any Note, are *La Charite*, *Cosne*, *Clamecy*, *Decize*, and *Corbigny*.

**Nizza**. See *Nice*, a City of *Provence*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*.

**Nocera**, *Nuceria*, a City of *Italy*, of great antiquity, which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope, seated at the foot of the *Appennine*, in the Borders of the *Marchia Anconitana*, at the Fountains of the River *Topino*, sixteen Miles from *Spoletto* to the North, and fifteen from *Camerino* to the West.

**Nocera**, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principate, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Barberino*. It stands eight Miles from *Salerno* to the South-West, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. There is also a Town of this Name in *Calabria*, eight Miles from *Amantea* to the South, and three from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*.

**Noers**, *Notra*, a River of *Angoumois* in *France*.

**Noesenstad** *Bistritia*, a City of *Transylvania*; the same with *Bestereze*, in which word it is described.

**Nogent le Retrou**, *Nonigentum Rotrudum*, the fairest Village in *France*, the Capital of the County of *La Perche*, seated upon the River *Huyna*, fourteen Leagues from *Chartres*, the Capital of *La Beausse*, and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

*Nola*,

**Nola**, a City and Colony in *Campania felix*, now *Terra di Lavaro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples*, and is now in a tolerable state, and shews many footsteps of its great antiquity. In or near this City *Augustus*, the first Roman Emperor died Anno *Christi*, 14. But then it is not less famous for being the birth place of *St. Paulinus*, who was afterwards Bishop of it. It stands fourteen Miles from *Naples* towards the East, near the River *Agno*, *Clanx*.

**Noli**, *Naulum*, *Naulium*, a small City in the States of *Genoua*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Genoua*. It stands in a Plain on the Shoars of the *Ligurian Sea*, but then it has no Harbour, as I have often seen, (saith *Baudrand*.) It was once a Free State, but it is now subject to the State of *Genoua*, from which City it stands thirty one Miles to the West.

**Nombre de Dios**, *Nomen Dei*, a City of *Terra firma*, a Province upon the Straights of *Panama*, twenty five Leagues from *Panama* to the North, which has a noble and safe Harbour. It was built by the *Spaniards*, but is since deserted and forsaken.

**Nomeny**, *Nomenium*, a City or great Town in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, upon the River *Seile*, *Sallia*, five Miles from *Nancy* to the South, and seven from *Marsal* to the South-East.

**Nona**, *Enona*, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, which is now a Bishops See, under

the Archbishop of *Zara* or *Zadar*; it is well fortified, and is seated over against the Island of *Giesse*, ten Miles from *Zara* to the North. It is under the *Venetians*.

**De Noordthe Zee**, *Mare Germanicum*, the German Ocean.

**Norcia**, *Nursia*, a small City in the Dominions of the Church, placed by *Livy*, *Pliny*, and the rest of the Ancients, in *Umbria*. It stands amongst the Hills, near the *Appennine*, by the River *Fredda*, six Miles from the *Marchia Anconitana* to the South, between *Aquila* to the East, and *Spoletto* to the West, thirteen Miles from either. This was the Country of *St. Benedict*, the Father of the Western Monks; as also of *Sertorius* the great Roman Commander, who was slain in *Spain*.

**Norden**, *Nordenum*, a City in *Westphalia* in *East-Friesland*, upon the German Ocean, under the Prince of *East-Friesland*, sixteen Miles from *Embsen* to the North.

**Nordlingen**, *Norlinga*, a City of *Schwaben*, which in the year 1251. was made a Free Imperial City; it stands upon the River *Eger*, four German Miles from *Lawingen* to the North, and ten from *Werden* to the South-West, and from *Ingolstadt* to the West, between the Territories of the Duke of *Newburgh*, and the Count of *Oettingen*, and is made famous by a defeat of the *Swedes* in 1634. and a Victory of the *Swedes* and *French* in 1645. though it is otherwise small, and in a decaying condition. This place is called by the

the French, *Norlingue*, and by the Germans is also written *Norlinghen*.

**Norfolk, Norfolcia**, a County on the Eastern Coast of England, Bounded on the North with the German Ocean, on the East in part by the same Ocean, and in part by *Suffolk*, on the South by the Rivers of *Waveney*, and the little *Ouse*, which part it from *Suffolk*, and on the West with the great *Ouse*, and towards *Lincolnshire* with that part of the *Nene*, which passeth from *Wisbich* to the Washes. It containeth in length from *Yarmouth* to *Wisbich* fifty Miles, in breadth from *Thetford* to *Wells* thirty Miles; in circuit about two hundred and forty Miles. The Southern parts, which are Wood-Lands, are fruitful, the Northern or *Champaign*, are barren and dry. The first Earl of *Norfolk* was *Ralph de Waet*, Created in the year 1075. After whom succeeded the *Bigots* from 1135. to 1270. in six Descents. In 1313. *Tho. de Brotherton*, a Son of *Edward I.* was made Earl of *Norfolk*. And *Margaret* his Daughter, in 1398. was made *Duchess*, whose Son *Thomas Mowbray*, and his Descendents continued the Honor to the year 1461. In 1475. *Richard* Duke of *York* was made Duke of *Norfolk*. And in 1483. *John* Lord *Howard* was vested with the same Honour, in whose Family it now is. *Henry* the present Duke of *Norfolk* being the ninth Duke of this Race.

**Norimburgh.** See *Nurenberg*, a City of Germany.

**Norkoping, Norcopia**, a small

City in Sweden, seated between two Lakes, five Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, in the Province of *Ostrogothia*, by the River *Motala*, ten Miles from the Lake *Veter* East.

**Normandy, Neustria, Normannia**, is a great and fruitful Province in France, which has the Title of a Dukedom. It has this Name from the Normans, who under *Rollo* their first Duke, settled here in the time of *Charles the Simple*, King of France. It is bounded on the North and West by the *British* Sea, on the East by *Picardy*, and on the South by *le Perche*, and *le Maine*. It lies sixty six Leagues from East to West, and from North to South about thirty; the principal City in it is *Roan* or *Rouen*. This Province is also divided into twelve Counties, but more usually into the Upper and Lower *Normandy*. *Rollo* the first Duke of this Province, obtained that Title in the year 912. *William* the base Son of *Robert* the sixth Duke, Conquered England in the year 1066, by which means it was United to the Crown of England, till the year 1202. when King *John* was outed of it. *Henry V.* about the year 1420. Reconquered this Duchy, but his Son lost it again about the year 1450. ever since which time it has been annexed to the Crown of France.

**De Noort Caep, Rubæa**, is the most Northern Point of *Finmark*, and indeed of all Europe.

**Nortgow, Nortgovia**, a Province of Germany, between *Bohemia* to the East, and the *Danube*

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to the East, and the *Danub* to the South, which parts it from *Bavaria*, *Schwaben*, and *Franconia* to the W. and *Voigtland* to the N. the Capital of which is *Norimburg*. This Name in the German Tongue, signifies the North Country.

**Northamptonshire, Northannonia**, is seated almost in the midst of England; on the N. it is parted from *Lincolnshire* by the River *Weland*, on the East from *Huntington* by the *Nene*, on the South it has *Buckingham* and *Oxford*, and on the West *Warwickshire* separated by *Watlingstreet*, a Roman way. From North to South it is forty six Miles in length, but not full twenty in breadth where it is broadest. The Air is temperate, and the Soil is a rich, fruitful *Champaign*, full of People. The chief Town is *Northampton*, which for its Circuit, Beauty, and Buildings, may be compared with most of the Cities of England. It was burnt by the Danes. And in the Wars in King *John's* time it suffered much from the Barons. Near this City in the year 1460. *Henry VI.* was overthrown, and first taken Prisoner by *Edward IV.* In 1261. the Students of *Cambridge* are said to have removed hither by the Kings Warrant, with intentions to have settled the University here. In the Reign of *K. Charles II.* it was totally destroyed by Fire, but by the favour of that gracious Prince, and the cheerful contributions of good People, it was soon rebuilt. Long. 19. 40. Lat. 52. 36. To omit the more ancient Families, *William* Lord *Compton*, was Created Earl of *Northampton*, by

King *James I.* in 1618. The present Earl being *George*, the fourth of this Noble Family.

**Northausen, Northusia**, an Imperial Free City of Germany, in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Zorge*, between *Erford* to the South, and *Halberstad* to the North, eight German Miles from either. This City is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; and is said to have been built by *Meroveus I.* King of the *Franks*, in the year of Christ 447.

The North Foreland, *Cantium*, a Cape of the Isle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, famous for a Sea Fight between the English and the Dutch, in the year 1666. when the brave Duke of *Albemarle*, with only two Squadrons of the English Fleet, maintained a Fight against the whole Dutch Fleet, consisting of an hundred Sail, two days together, and Prince *Rupert* coming up in the Evening of the second day, the English fell the third day on the Dutch Fleet, and beat them home; which, all things considered, was the most wonderful Naval Fight that ever was fought upon the Ocean.

**Northumberland, Northumbria**, is parted on the South by the *Derwent*, and the *Tyne* from the Bishoprick of *Durham*; on the East it has the German Ocean, on the North Scotland, and on the West Scotland and *Cumberland*: it has the form of a Triangle or Wedge. The Air is cold and sharp, the Soil barren and rugged, but much improved by the industry of its Inhabitants. The principal places in

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it, are *New-Castle* and *Barwick*. *George Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of *Charles II.* was Created Duke of *Northumberland*, in the year 1674.

*Norway*, *Norvegia*, *Nerigon*, *Basilia*, is a Kingdom of great extent on the North-Western Shoar of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants, *Norricke*, and by contraction *Norke*, and by the Germans, *Norwegen*. It was heretofore esteemed the Western part of *Scandinavia*, and called *Nerigon*, as *Cluverius* saith; it is of great extent from North to South, as reaching from the entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, to almost the North Cape, but it is not of equal breadth; on the East it has the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the West the *German* Ocean, on the South the *Sound*, and on the N. *Lapland*; on the East a long ridge of Mountains, which are always covered with Snow, called *Sevones*, separate it from *Sweden*. It is vast, but Barren and Rocky, or overgrown with vast and unpassable Woods. Its length is about one thousand and three hundred *English* Miles, and two hundred and fifty its breadth, which vast Tract of Land is divided into five Provinces, *Aggerbus*, *Bergenbus*, *Dronthembus*, *Wardbus*, and *Babus*, but this last was resigned to the King of *Sweden* in the year 1658. There depend upon this Kingdom several Islands, as *Ifeland*, *Groenland*, *Spitzberg*, and the Isles of *Orkney*, which were resigned to *James VI.* of *Scotland*. The principal Cities are *Drontheim*, and *Berghen*. This had Kings of its own from very

ancient times, but in the year 1326. it was first united to *Denmark* in the Person of *Magnus III.* And in the year 1376. they became so united, that they were never since separated.

*Norwich*, *Nordovicum*, is a rich, populous, neat City, in the middle of the County of *Norfolk*, seated at the confluence of the *Venster* or *Vensder*, and the *Tare*. This City sprung up out of the ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caster*, in which not many years since was found a vast number of *Roman* Urns; but when or by whom *Norwich* was built, is not known: but it seems to be a *Saxon* City, and it was certainly the Seat of some of the Kings of the *East Angles*. In its Infancy *Sueno*, a *Dane*, burnt it in the year 1004. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror it was besieged, and taken by *Famine*. *Herbert*, Bishop of this Diocess, contributed to its growth, by removing the Bishops Chair from *Thetford* hither, about the year 1096. In the seventeenth year of King *Stephen's* Reign, it was refounded, and made a Corporation. The Castle is thought to have been built in the Reign of *Henry II.* And was taken by the *French* in the Reign of King *John*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* it was Walled by the Citizens. And *Henry IV.* in the year 1403. granted them a Mayor. Afterwards it began to decay till Queen *Elizabeth* sent the *Dutch* Stuff Weavers, who fled over into *England*, from the cruel Government of the Duked' *Alva*, hither, whereupon it grew very Populous and

and Rich; and there was great need of this supply, one *Kett*, a Tanner of *Windham*, having almost ruined this City about the year 1548. in the Reign of *Edward VI.* The present Bishop of *Norwich* is *Dr. Lloyd*, the seventy first from *Bedwinus* of *Elmbam*, the seventy fifth from *Felix*, the first Bishop of the *East Angles*, who began the Bishoprick in 636. Long. 24. 55. Lat. 52. 40.

*Noto*, *Netum*, *Nea*, a City of *Sicily*, which is of great antiquity, and at this time great, and well inhabited, and the Capital of the Province called by its Name. It is encompassed with high Rocks, and steep Valleys, being seated on the South side of *Ifeland*, eight Miles from the Sea, fifteen from *Pachyno* to the South-West, and twenty five from *Syracuse* to the South.

*Il Val di Noto*, *Netina Vallis*, the Province in which the last mentioned City stands, is the second Province of *Sicily*, and lies on the South side of the Island; on the North it has *il Valle di Demona*, on the West *il Val di Mazara*, and on the South the *African* Sea.

*Notteberg*, *Norrebargum*, a Town in *Ingrin* in *Sweden*, seated on an Island in the Lake *Ladoga*, towards the Confines of *Moskovy*, which is called *Oreska* by the *Russ*, and is a very strong Town by its situation, yet *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, took it from the *Moscovites*, in the year 1614. It takes its Name from *Natts*.

*Nottinghamshire*, *Norringha-*

*ma*, is bounded on the North and West by *Yorkshire*, on the East by *Lincolnshire*, divided from it by the *Trent*, on the South by *Leicestershire*, and on the West by *Darbyshire*. It is in length thirty eight *English* Miles from North to South, in breadth from East to West not above nineteen, and in circuit about an hundred and ten *English* Miles. The Air is good and pleasing, the Soil rich, Sand and Clay, so that for Corn or Grass it may compare with any County of *England*, and it abounds equally with Wood and Coals. This County takes its Name from its principal Town.

*Nottingham*, *Rhage*, a delicate pleasant Town, seated on a high Hill, and full of fine Streets, and good Buildings, upon the River *Line*, towards the South Borders of this County, and about a Mile from the *Trent*, to the West. It has three Churches, and a strong and goodly Castle, built on a steep Rock on the West side of the Town. In the Reign of *Bunehred* King of the *Mercians*, and *Ethelred*, King of the *West Saxons*, the *Danes* having got the possession of this Castle, kept it against three Kings, united against them, and forced them to a Peace. After this *Edward* the Elder Walled the Town, the South part of which was standing in Mr. *Cambdens* time, and the Castle which is now standing, was rebuilt by *William* the Conqueror, to curb the *English*. *Edward IV.* repaired it. In 1175. it was besieged by *Henry II.* but could not be taken. And in the Barons Wars. it was

surprised by *Robert de Ferraris*, an Earl, otherwise it was never taken by force; as the same Author observes. Long. 22. 14. Lat. 53. 00. *Charles Lord Howard*, Descended from the House of *Norfolk* by the *Mowbrays* (who were Earls of this County, from the year 1377. to the year 1475) was in the year 1597. Created Earl of *Nottingham*. This Family ending in *Charles Lord Howard*, the third in that Line, the Honor was Conferred May 12. 1681. upon *Henneage Lord Finch*, Baron of *Davenry*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, and it is now enjoyed by *Daniel*, Son of the said *Henneage*.

*Nova Antequera*, a City of *New Spain*, in *America*, in the Province of *Oaxaca*, eighty *Spanish* Leagues from *Mexico* to the East, seventeen from the North Sea to the South, and seventeen from *Vera Cruz*. It is little, and not much inhabited, though it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, ever since the year 1535.

*Nova Guinea*, a large Country in the Western part of the *Pacific* Ocean, which is a part of the *Terra Australis*, on the East of the *Molucco* Islands, first discovered by *Andrew Urdaneta* a *Spaniard*, in the year 1528. and was then thought to be an Island, but it is since thought to be a part of the South Continent.

*Novara, Novaria*, a City of *Italy*, which in *Pliny's* time was the Capital of *Insubria*. It is now a part of the Duchy of *Milan*, and a Bishops See, under that Arch-

bishop, and the Head of a small Territory, called by its Name. This City is very strong, and can shew many ancient *Roman* Inscriptions as Testimonies of its antiquity. It stands 23 Miles from *Milan* to the W. and ten from *Turin*, in a well-watered and fruitful Soil. Near this *Lewis Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, was taken by the *French* in 1500. But twelve years after the *Swiss* gave the *French* a great overthrow in this place, to abate their joy for their former success. *Peter Lombard*, the Master of the Sentences, was a Native of this City, and Pope *Innocent XI.* was Bishop of it when he was chosen.

*Novellara*, a fine Town in the Lower *Lombardy*, between the Territories of the Dukes of *Mantoua* and *Modena*, which is subject to a Count of its own, who is of the Family of *Gonzaga*, ten Miles from *Regio* towards the North. It has a Castle called *Bagnuollo*.

*Novibazar, Novus Mercatus*, one of the principal Cities of *Servia*, upon the River *Orasca*, fifty Miles from *Nissa* to the West.

*Novigrad, Novigradum, Argyrutum*, a Town in *Dalmatia*, which has a Castle, and is seated upon a Bay of the same Name, twenty Miles from *Zara* to the East, and twenty five from *Sebenico* to the North. It belonged to the *Venetians*, but was taken by the *Turks* in 1646.

*Novigrad*, a small City in the Upper *Hungary*, which gives Name to a County, and stands one German Mile from the *Danube*, five

five from *Gran* to the North-East, and four from *Vaccia*. It has a Castle which is seated on a Rock, and has a Dike thirty four foot deep, cut in the same Rock, which makes it almost inaccessible, yet the *Turks* took this strong place in 1663. but I suppose it is now returned under the Emperor.

*Novogorod Velki, Novogardia Magna*, a City of *Moscow*, called by the *Germans*, *Neigarten*, which is very great, and an Archbishops See, and the Capital of a Principality of the same Name, seated upon the River *Wolkow*, where it issueth from the Lake of *Ilmen*, an hundred and five German Miles from *Mosco* to the North-West, forty six from *Pleskow* to the East, and the same distance from the Confines of *Lithuania* to the North, and forty from *Narva* to the South-East. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 58. 23. It is seated in a spacious Plain on the River *Wolchou* or *Wolgda*, (saith *Olearius*.) which falls by *Notteburgh*, and the Gulph of *Finland* into the *Baltick* Sea, this River is the chief cause of the Wealth and Greatness of the City, being Navigable from its Fountains almost, to the *Baltick* Sea: which has made this City the chief for Trade in all the North. *Vithold*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, was the first, who in 1427. obliged this City to pay a vast Tribute. *John Basilowitz Grosden*, Duke of *Moscow*, overthrew an Army raised by this City in 1477. and thereupon made himself Master of it, and carried thence to *Mosco*, three hundred Wagons laden with Gold

and Silver, and rich Goods. *John Basilowitz*, another of their Princes, in 1569. slew 2770. of its Inhabitants, and cast them into the River, upon a bare groundless suspicion, besides a vast number trodden to death by a party of Horse. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1611. and restored again to the *Russ* in 1634.

*Novogorod Nisi*, that is the Lower, is a vast City of *Moscow*, seated upon the *Wolga*, where it takes in the *Occa*, an hundred German Miles from *Mosco* to the North-East, and forty from *Wologda* to the South-East.

*Novogrod, Novogroda*, surnamed *Litawiski*, is a City of *Lithuania*, under the Crown of *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name, in which the Diet of *Lithuania*, ought by turns with *Minsko* to be holden. It stands scarce four *Polish* Miles from the River *Niemen* or *Memel*, and twenty from *Vilna* to the South.

*Novogrodeck Seviensky*, a strong City of *Russia*, which has been attributed to *Lithuania*, when it was under the *Poles*, but is now under the *Russ* again. It stands upon the River *Dexna*, seventeen *Polish* Miles from *Czernichou* to the North-East, forty six from *Kjovia* to the same, and the same distance from *Smolensko* to the South. This is also the Capital of a Palatinate.

*Noyon, Novomagus, Noviodunum*, a City in the Isle of *France*, near the Borders of *Picardy*, of which it was a part, upon the River *Vorse*, which two Miles Lower falls

falls into the *Oise*, eight Leagues from *Saisons* to the South-West, fifteen from *Amiens*, six from *Reims* to the West, and twenty two from *Paris* to the North. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Bishop of it is one of the three Earls, and a Peer of *France*; the Diocess which belong to it, is called *Le Noyonnais*.

*Nubia*, a great Tract in the Eastern part of *Africa*, and the River *Nile*; encompassed on the North and West with Mountains, by which it is separated from *Egypt* to the North, and *Guoga*, *Borno*, *Zanfara*, and *Biafara* to the West, on the East it has the *Nile*, which parts it from *Barnagasso*, and on the South *Abassinia*, or *Ethiopia*; it lies three hundred French Leagues in length, and not much less in breadth, and the Capital of it is *Dancala*; the other Cities are *Cusa*, *Guala*, *Falac*, and *Sula*.

*Nura*, *Nicia*, a River in the Dukedom of *Parma* and *Placencia*.

*Nurnberg*, *Nuremberg*, *Norimberga*, a great Imperial Free City in *Germany*, in *Franconia*, upon the Confluence or meeting of the *Regen* and *Pegen*, two German Rivers, seated at the foot of an Hill, and fortified with a Castle, which by *Fyederick I.* was made the Capital of *Nortgow*. It has belonging to it a Tract which lies between the Marquisate of *Holach* to the West, and *Culenbach* to the North, the *Upper Palatinate* to the East, and the Bishoprick of *Asobstad* to the South. This City was the Birth-place of *Wenceslaus*

the Emperor, and is now in a flourishing condition. It stands nine miles from *Bamberg* to the South, fourteen from *Ratisbon*, thirteen from *Wurtzberg*, and nineteen from *Ausburg* to the North. This City bought its liberty of its Princes, and has carefully preserved it ever since the year 1027. In the year 1427. this City bought the Castle of the *Burgrave*, which is since employed as a Granary. It borrowed its form of Government which is *Aristocratie*, from *Venice*. In the year 1506. it imbraced *Luthers Doctrine* in his time, but yet Tolerated the *Calvinists*. In the year 1649. here was a general Peace concluded amongst the Princes of *Germany*.

*Nyth*, a River of *Scotland*, which flows through *Nithisdale*, or *Nythesdale*.

*Nyenburg*, *Novoburgum*, a small City in *Westphalia*, in the County of *Hoyen* upon the River *Weser*, four German miles above *Ferden* to the South, and eight from *Zell* to the West.

*Nylandt*, *Nylandia*, a Province of *Finland*, upon the Bay of *Finland*, between *Carelia* to the East, *Tavasthia* to the North, and *Finland* properly so called, to the West, over against *Livonia*, from which it is separated by the Bay; there are but three Towns of Note in it, *Borgo*, *Helsingfors*, and *Raseborg*.

*Nyms*, *Nemesa*, a small River in the Bishoprick of *Trier*, which watereth *Scheineck* and *Bitberg*, and then ends in the *Saur*.

*Nyne*, *Aufona*, a River which watereth the Town and County of *North-*

*Northampton*, and *Wisbich*, falls into the *German Ocean* between *Norfolk* and *Lincolnshire*.

*Obke*, *Obacer*, a River in the Lower *Saxony*, and *Lunenburg*, called *Ovaca* in the middle times.

*Obb*, a vast River of *Russia*. See *Oby*.

*Obdora*, a Province in the North of *Moscovy*, on the *Frozen Sea*, between the River *Ob* or *Obi* to the East, and *Petzora* to the West. There is never a City or Town of Note in it, and the *Dutch* who have lately discovered its Sea-Coasts, have presumed to call it *New West Friedlandt*; but they have not settled any Colonies here, nor it is probable never will.

*Obeck*, *Gir*, a River of *Lybia* in *Africa*.

*Obengir*, *Ochus*, a River of *Persia*, which watereth the Provinces of *Balach* and *Tocharestan*, and the Cities of *Balach*, *Varvalin*, *Talecan*, *Badbasian*, *Ariander*, and then falls into the *Gehun* or *Oxus*, above *Bickende*, bringing with it the *Balcan*. This River is the North-Eastern Boundary of *Persia*, towards *Tartary*.

*Ober* *Baden*, *Thermæ Superiores*, a City of *Switzerland*, where the Assemblies of the Cantons are commonly held, seated upon the River *Limat*. See *Baden*.

*Ober-Wesel*, *Ficelia*, *Vosavia*, a City in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, which was once an Imperial Free

City, but in the year 1312. fell into the hands of the Elector of *Trier*; it lies between *Baccharach* to the South, and *Boppard* to the North. *S. Werner* was here slain by the *Jews*, in the year 1287. in the time of *Lent*, and *Mammea* the Mother of *Alexander* the Roman Emperor, was also Assassinated in this place, as the Inhabitants report.

*Obii Raptum*, a River of that part of *Ethiopia* which lies next *Egypt*, which flowing Eastward toward *Quilmancy*, watereth the City of *Quiloa* in *Zanguebar*, and then falls into the *Ethiopian Ocean*.

*Obericht*, *Oberick*, the same with *Maestricht*.

*Oburg*, *Oburgum*, a City in *Finland*.

*Oby*, *Obb*, *Ovis*, *Obius*, a vast River on the East of *Moscovy*, which arising out of the Lake of *Kitaysko*, and running Northwards parts *Europe* from *Asia*, and between the Province of *Obdura* to the West, and the *Samoides* to the East, falls with a vast Current into the *Frozen Sea*.

*Occa*, a River which riseth in the Borders of *Crim Tartary*, and running North-East, watereth *Bolgoff* and *Colonna*, ten German miles West of *Mosco*, and taking in the *Cleusma*, and the *Moosxa* at *Nassi Nogovorod*, it falls into the *Wolga*.

*Ochums*, *Tarfuras*, a River in *Mengrelia*, which riseth out of the Mountains of *Colchus*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea*.

*Ochrida*, a City of *Macedonia*, the same with *Giustandil*.

*Ochsenfurt, Bosphorus, Ochsenfurtum*, a Town or City in *Francia*, upon the *Maine*, in the Bishoprick of *Wurtsburg*, three miles from the Capital City to the South.

*Oczakow, Axiace*, a City of *Podolia*, seated at the fall of the *Nieper* into the *Euxine Sea*, thirty miles from *Czircassia*, a City of the *Ukrain* to the South. Near this City the Poles gave the *Tartars* a fatal overthrow in the year 1644.

*Odensée, Odense, Oronium*, a City of *Denmark*, which is the Capital of the Island of *Fionia*, and stands almost in the Centre of it, fourteen miles from *Sleswick* to the North, and eighteen from *Copenhagen* to the West. Its was built by *Harold King of Denmark*, and called so in honour to *Otto I. Emperor of Germany*: it was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, in the year 950. *S. Kanute King of Denmark*, was slain here in the year 1086. whose Body was found in the year 1582. and much honoured. In this City also are Tombs of the Kings of *Denmark*.

*Oder, Odera*, a Town in *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Troppaw*, in the Borders of *Moravia*, at the Fountains of the River *Oder*, four German miles from *Olmütz*.

*Die, Oder, Odera*, one of the greatest Rivers in *Germany*. It ariseth in *Silesia*, a Province of *Bohemia*, by a Town of the same Name, in the Borders of *Moravia*, and taking with it the *Oppa*, it watereth *Ratibon, Wratisslaw*, and the *Greater Glogaw* in *Silesia*; then entering *Germany*, it passeth the

*Marquifate of Brandenburg*, and that *Frankfort* which stands in it, and at *Custrin* admitts the *Warta*, then entering *Pomerania* beneath *Stein*, it makes a Lake called *Das Grosse Haff*, out of which by three Mouths it passeth into the *Baltick Sea*.

*L' Oder, Odera*, a small River in *Bretagne* in *France*, which watereth *Quimper*, a City of that Province, and falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

*Odernheim*, a small Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, which was once an Imperial and Free City, but was since exempt, and is now under the *Electo Palatine*. It stands two miles from *Oppenheim*, and the *Rhine* to the West, and a little more from *Alzey*.

*Odria, Tedanium*, a River which divides *Croatia* from *Dalmatia*, and then falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, called too *Zermagna*.

*Oedenburg, or Odenburg, Sempronium*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants *Sopron*. It stands upon the Borders of *Austria*, near the Lake of *Newsidlersee*, and is very well fortified by the Imperialists, who have a great while Possessed it.

*Oeland, Oelandia*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, belonging to *Sweden*, lying on the Coast of the Province of *Smaland*, over against *Calmar*. It is sixty nine miles long from North to South, but scarce twenty over where it is broadest, and the Capital of it is *Borckholm*.

*Oesel, or Eusel, Osilia*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Livonia*, which has been

been under the *Swedes* ever since the year 1646. It is not above three miles from the Coast of *Curland*, and five from *Esthonia* to the West; its Circuit is eighty miles, the chief places of strength are *Arensburg*, and *Sonneburg*, besides which it has eighteen Parishes. Some think it was of old called *Latus*.

*Oestricher Quadi*, the People of *Austria*, in *Germany*.

*Oestrick, Austria*.

*Oestfrisen, Oostfrisen*, *East-Friesland*.

*Oetmarsen, Marsti veteres*, a Tract in *Overysse*.

*Oetigiasac, Quinque Ecclesie*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*.

*Off, Curia*, a City in *Voigtland*, a Province of the Upper *Saxony*.

*L' Offanto, Aufidus*, a River of *Apulia* in *Italy*, which is the only River that cuts the *Apennine*; and yet it riseth out of that Mountain in the *Further Principate*, six miles above *Conza*, and running Eastward, it watereth *Conza, Monte Verde*, and separating the *Basilicate* from the *Capitanate*, and this last from *Terra di Bari*, and watering *Canosa*, and some other small Towns, it falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, four miles from *Barletta* to the West, twenty five from  *Manfredonia* to the South-West.

*Offen*, the same with *Buda*, the Capital of *Hungary*.

*Offenburg, Offenburgum*, a City in *Schawben* in *Germany*, which is the Capital of *Ortnaw*; seated upon the River *Kintzig*, which is an Imperial and Free City, but under the Protection of the House of *Au-*

*stria*; it stands one mile from the *Rhine*, and not full two from *Serasburg* to the East.

*Oglia, Ollio, Ollius*, a River in the States of *Venice* in *Italy*; it springeth from the Mountains above *Eduum*, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, in the *Valtelline*, and flowing through *Brescia* or *Brexa*, into the Lake de *Iseo*, it leaves it at *Calepio*, and a little lower separating the Territory of *Brescia* from that of *Cremona*, or the State of *Venice* from the Dukedom of *Milan*, and then watering part of the Dukedom of *Mantoua*, it falls into the Po at *Burgoforte*.

*L' Oise, Osesia, Isauria*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Picardy*, in the Confines of *Flandre* and *Champagne*, and washing *Guise, Laferre*, and *Noyon* at *Compeigne*, it takes in the *Aysne*, a bigger River than its self, and so by *Pont S. Maixente, Beaumont*, and *Pont Oise*, falls into the *Serne* six miles below *Paris*, towards *Roan*.

*Old or Ould, Oitis*, a River in *Quercy* in *France*.

*Olde, or Oude Ulda*, a River in *Bretagne*.

*Oldenburg, Oldenburgum, Brannesia*, a small City in *Westphalia*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name, seated upon the River *Honta*, twenty five miles from *Bremen* to the West, and forty from *Emden* to the East. This Town was built by *Osbo* the Great, and almost totally ruined by Fire in the year 1676. that very day the Citizens were to have taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King of *Denmark*.



The County of *Oldenburg*, is a small County in the Circle of *Westphalia*, between *East-Friesland* to the West, and the Dukedom of *Bremen* to the East, the Bishoprick of *Munster* to the South, and the German Ocean to the North. It is very fruitful, especially as to Pasture, and Cattle, but then the Air is cold and Foggy. This for a long time was under Counts of its own, who are derived from *Wittikendus* the last King, and first Duke of the Saxons; *Walepart*, one of his Nephews, in the year 830. being the Earl of *Oldenburg*. This Line continued with some small variation for twenty three or twenty four Descents, and in the year 1676. failed, since which it has been annexed to the Crown of *Denmark*; that King being Descended of the Eldest Branch of the Earls of *Oldenburg*.

*Oldenborg*, a Town in *Holstein*, in the Territory of *Wageren*, which was once a Bishops See, but removed long since to *Lubeck*; it stands not above three miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and thirty from *Lubeck*, to the North.

*Oldenpo*, *Oldenpoa*, a Tract in *Esthonia*, in *Livonia*, between *Lettonia* to the South, and *Esthonia*, properly so called, to the West, *Alensak* to the North, and *Moscow* to the East, which is under the *Swedes*; the chief Town in it is *Tonspar*.

*Oldenzeel*, *Odesalia*, a strong Town in *Overyssel*, which was taken and dismantled by the *Hollanders* in 1626.

*Oldesto*, *Oldestoa*, a Town in *Holstein*, in *Wageren*, upon the

River *Trava*, in the Borders of *Lauenburg*, three German miles from *Lubeck* to the West, and five from *Hamburg* to the South-East.

*Oleron*, *Uliarus*, an Island on the Coast of *Aquitain*, upon the Shoar of *Saintonge*, against the Mouth of the River *Charente*, two Leagues from the Continent, six Leagues from North to South, two from East to West, strengthened by a very strong Castle on the South side of the Island. This Island is most famous for the Sea-Laws, here Published by one of the Kings of England.

*Oleron*, *Oloronensis Urbs*, a City of *Bearn*, in the South of *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*. This City was destroyed by the *Normans* in the year 1080. and rebuilt by *Centulus*, one of the Earls of this Province, upon a Branch of the *Gave*, ten Leagues from *Tarbe* to the West, eighteen from *Dax* to the South, and twenty four from *Pampelona* to the North.

*Olika*, *Olica*, a City in *Volhinia*, a Province of *Poland*, five miles from *Lucko* to the South-East, which in the year 1651. sustained a siege against the *Cossacks*, and preserved its self out of their Hands.

*Olinde*, *Olinda*, a Maritim City of *Brasil*, in *America*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Per-nambuc*. It was taken by the *Hollanders* in 1629. and fortified, but was afterwards deserted, and returned under the Crown of *Portugal*. This City stands upon a Hill, near the Mouth of the River *Bibiribe*,

*Bibiribe*, and has a Castle called *S. George*, and a large Haven. In the year 1676. it was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Salvadore*.

*Olivenza*, *Evandria*, *Olivenbia*, a strong City of *Portugal*, upon the River *Guadiana*, three Leagues from *Elvas* to the South-West, and twelve from *Evara* to the East. It was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1658. and restored to the *Portuguese* by the Treaty of Peace in 1668.

*Olivero*, *Oliverio*, *Helicon*, a River on the North of *Sicily*.

*Olmitz*, *Olmütz*, *Olomutium*, a small, but neat, strong populous City, which was once the Capital of *Maravia*, a Province in *Bohemia*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in the year 1642. and defended by them against the Emperor, till the Peace of *Munster*: it stands seven German miles from *Bryn* to the South-East, twenty from *Vienna* to the North, and twenty six from *Cracovia* to the West, in a fruitful Soil; the Poles call this City *Olomontec*; and the Germans *Ulmütz*.

*Olt*, *Aluta*, a River of *Transylvania*, called by the Germans *Alt*; flowing Southward through *Transylvania*, and watering *Cronstad*, *Mergenburgh*, *Fogaras*, leaves *Hermanstat* to the West, and crossing the Mountains of *Eysenthorn*, and the Western part of *Moldavia*, falls into the *Danube* above *Nigeboli*.

*Om*, *Lar*, a River of *Arabia Felix*, which falls into the Gulph of *Bersia*.

*Ombia*, *Arjona*, a River of *Dalmatia*, which falls into a Harbour of the same Name, two French Leagues from *Ragusa* to the North; this seems to be the Port belonging to *Ragusa*.

*Ombria*, *Umbria*, was in ancient times a considerable part of *Italy*, bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea, on the South by the River *Nera*, *Nar*, on the West by the *Tiber*, and on the East by *Picenum*, the *Apennine* dividing it. This contained the Dukedom of *Urbino*, a part of the *Marchia Anconitana*, and of *Romandiola*, the Dukedom of *Spoletto*, and the greatest part of that which is now from the ancient Name called *Ombria*, which is bounded on the North with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the West with the Dukedom of *Flarence*, on the South with *S. Peters Patrimony*, and on the East with *Abruzzo*, and is all but *S. Sepulchro* under the Pope, which belongs to the Duke of *Florence*; the Capital City of *Ombria* is *Perugia*.

*Ombro*, *Umbro*, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth ten miles from *Siena* to the E. and flowing Southward by *Buonconvento*, takes in *Mersa*, and *Orcia*, and five miles beneath *Grosseto*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, seven from *Talamont* to the North-West. There is a Castle called by the same Name, at its fall into the Sea.

*Omme*, a River of *Champagna*, *di Roma*. See *Trero*.

*Onega*, a vast Lake in *Moscow*, between the *White* Sea to the North, *Ladoga* another great Lake to the West, and *Kargapolia* to the East.



East, and *Megrina* to the South. It parts the Dominions of the *Swedes* from the *Moscovites*, and transmits its Waters by the River *Suri* into *Ladoga*.

*Ongaria*, Hungary.

*Onar*, a City on the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, eighteen *Spanish Leagues* from *Goa* to the South, which has a strong Castle, and a large Haven, and was heretofore in the hands of the *Portuguese*, but is now subject to the King of *Canara*, with the Kingdom depending on it, and called by the same Name.

*Oost-Friesen*, *East Friesland*.

*Oost-See*, the *Baltick Sea*.

*Onspach*, *Onoldum*, a Town and Castle in *Franconia*, upon a River of the same Name in *Franconia*, six *German miles* from *Norimburg* to the East, and ten from *Bamberg*. This is the Capital of a Marquitate, belonging to a Prince of the Family of *Brandenburg*, and lies between the Bishopricks of *Bamberg* and *Wurtsburg* to the North, and that of *Eichstad* to the South.

*Oppelen*, *Oppolia*, a City of *Bohemia* in *Silesia*, upon the River *Oder*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom. It has an ancient Castle which together with the Dukedom was mortgaged to *J. Casimir* King of *Poland*, the City is well fortified, yet it was taken by the *Swedes*, and kept till the Peace of *Munster*. It stands seven *German miles* from *Ratisbon* to the North, nine from *Wratistaw*, and six from the Borders of *Poland*.

*Oppenheim*, *Oppenheimium*, a small *German City* in the Lower Palatinate of the *Rhine*, which was

heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but was granted to *Rupert* Prince Elector by *Lewis* the Emperor in 1402. under which House it now is with its Territory, but it is with its Castle almost ruined. It stands upon a Hill three *German miles* from *Mentz* to the South. *Rupertus* King of the *Romans* died here in the year 1410.

*Oppido*, *Oppidum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Further *Calabria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*, seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, at the Rise of the River *Marro*, twelve miles from the *Tyrrhemian Sea*, thirty from *Messina* to the North East, and twenty from *Mileto* to the South. *Cluverius* believes it is the old *Mamertum*.

*Oran*, *Icosium*, *Oranum*, *Orano*, a small City in *Barbary*, called by the *Moors* *Gubaran*, which has a very strong Castle, and is seated upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*, which was taken in the year 1509. by the Cardinal of *Ximenes* for the *Spaniards* in whose hands it still is, the *Spaniards* this year 1687. sent thither a greater Garrison than it formerly had. It has a safe and large Haven; seated over against *Cartagena* in *Spain*.

*Orange*, *Arausio*, *Colonia Secundanorum*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*, and an University, though it is of small extent, seated near the River *Ligne*, three miles from *S. Esprit* to the South-East, four from *Avignon* to the North, and near ten from *Montlimart* to the South. This City

City is the Capital of the Principality of *Orange*, and is (saith *Baudrand*) under the Prince of *Orange*, but the Castle which should have defended it, was destroyed in the year 1860. There is in it the Ruins of a *Roman Amphitheatre*. The Principality of *Orange* is a very small Territory, not exceeding six *French Leagues* in Circuit, and surrounded by the County of *de Venascin* on all sides, and contains besides its Capital fifteen Villages. This Principality has belonged to the Illustrious House of *Nassau*, ever since the year 1559. The Right and Title of it belonging now to *William* the most Illustrious Prince of *Orange*.

*Orba*, *Urbs*, a River of *Liguria*, which rising from the *Apennine*, and flowing towards the North, through the Territory of *Alessandria*, falls into the *Bormia*, four miles from *Alessandria*, and this falls into the *Tenaro*, two miles beneath the same City.

*Orbeo*, *Urbicus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*, which riseth from the Mountains of *Asturia*, and flowing South, takes in the River *Asta* near *Astorga*, and then falls into the *Esla*, which by the City of *Leon* conveys it into the *Douro*, between *Miranda* to the West, and *Samora* to the East: upon the Banks of *Orbeo*, *Theodorick* King of *Spain*, obtained a signal Victory over the *Suabians*, as *Ado Viennensis* relates.

*Orbitelle*, a Town upon the Borders of *Tuscany* in *Italy*.

*Orbo*, *Hierus*, a River in *Corsea*.

The *Orcades*, now commonly called the *Isles of Orkney*, are a Knot of Islands about thirty in number, lying at the North Point of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. In *Solinus* his time, they were not inhabited, but were overgrown with Wood and Weeds, but now they are inhabited, they have no Wood, and bear no Corn but Oats and Barley. The *Romans* first discovered these Islands when *Agricola* sailed about *Britain*, in the year of *Christ* 87. The *Romans* are thought to have possessed them first in the days of *Hadrian*, and to have lost them to the *Saxons* in the days of *Honorius*, from those words of *Claudian* the Poet,

—*Maduerunt Saxone fuso*

*Orcades*.

From these they came into the hands of the *Norwegians*, by the Grant of *Donald ban*, one of the Kings of *Scotland*. In the year 1266. they were reconquered by *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, and this Title was confirmed by *Haquin* King of *Norway*, to *Robert Brus* King of *Scotland* in 1312. And in the year 1498. *Christian I.* King of *Norway*, matching his Daughter to *James VI.* of *Scotland*, renounced all his Right for ever to them, which was confirmed by the Pope. The Inhabitants of these Islands being a Colony of *Norway*, speak the *Gothick Tongue*.

*Orco*, *Morgus*, a River in *Piedmont*, which falls into the *Po* at *Chivasso*, ten miles beneath *Turin*.

*Orebro*, *Orebroa*, a small City in the Province of *Norke* in *Sweden*.

*Orenogne*,

**Orenoque, Orenochus**, a vast River in South America, called *Paria*, or *Tuyapari*. It divides *Paria* from *Guiana*, and after the reception of many Rivers, falls with a vast mouth into the N. Sea, near the Island of St. Trinidad, in deg. 4. of North Latitude.

**Orense, Auria**, a City of *Gallicia* in Spain, upon the River *Minho*, fourteen Miles from *Compostella* to the South, and twenty from *Braga* to the North-East, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, and much Celebrated for its Natural Baths.

**Oresund**, the Sound, or entrance into the *Baltic* Sea.

**Orsea, Alpheus**, a River in the *Morea*, which falls into the *Ionian* Sea, over against the Isle of *Strophad*.

**Orge, Orgia**, a small River in the Isle of *France*. There is another in the Province of *Vendosme*, more commonly called *Sorgue*.

**Oria**, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*, placed at the foot of the *Appennine*, sixteen Miles from *Brindisi* to the West. It was once a considerable City, but is now inhabited by a few, and has scarce any thing worthy of regard, but an old Castle.

**Oribuela, Oriola**, a City in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Valencia*. It is seated on the River *Segura*, five Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, seven from

*Cartagena* to the North, and three from *Muroia* to the East.

**Oria, Meniscus**, a River of Spain, which ariseth in the Confines of *Alava*, from Mount St. *Adrian*, and flowing West through *Guipuscoa*, washeth *Segura*, *Franea* and *Tolosa*, and at *Orio* falls into the Bay of *Biscay*, seven Miles from St. *Jean de Luz* to the West.

**Oristano, Oristanum**, a City of *Sardinia*, seated on the Western side of that Island, which is an Archbishops See. It was heretofore called *Arborea*, and is the Capital of a County of the same Name. In the Latter Maps it is written *Oristagni*.

**Orixa**, a City in the *Hither Indies*, with a Kingdom on the Eastern Shoar of the Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Gulph of *Bengala*, in the Possession of the King of *Golconda*, called sometimes the Kingdom of *Orixa*, and at others of *Golconda*.

**Orikney**. See *Orcades*.

**Orleans, Aurelia**, a City of France, in a Province of the same Name, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Paris*, having been before under the Archbishop of *Sens*. This is one of the noblest Cities of France, seated on the *Loyre*, in the midst of France, and Honored with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the second Son of France, and an University. This City is said to be built by *Marcus Aurelius* the Emperor, in the year of Christ 163. and to have had its Name from that Prince. It is a delicate City, seated in a fruitful Country, which yields

a generous sort of Wine, and planted with a Civil and Ingenious People: Under the *Maroignian* Line, it was the Seat of a distinct Kingdom for some time. In 1428. this City being besieged by the *English*, and in great distress, was relieved by the Valor of *Joane de Arc*, that Female General. In 1312. the Hall for Reading Law was opened here by *Philip le Bel*, King of France. And in 1551. *Henry II.* opened here a small Court for the determining small Cases. This City, especially the Cathedral, suffered very much in the Civil Wars of France. It stands thirty four Leagues from *Paris* to the South.

**Orleanois, Aurelianensis Ager**, is a part of the Praefecture of *Orleans*, which is bounded on the North with *la Beause*, on the East by *Gastinois*, on the West by *Blaisois*, and on the South by *Sologne*, from which last it is divided by the *Loyre*, though some attribute several Villages to it, which lie beyond that River. The Cities of it are *Orleans*, *Bangency*, and *Chartres*.

**Ormus, Armuxia**, a small Island on the Coast of *Persia*, known to the *Greeks* and *Romans*; with a City of the same Name. This Island is seated at the Mouth of the *Persian* Gulph, upon the Province of *Schiras*, over against the Mouth of the *Drut*; it is nine Spanish Miles in compass, and twelve from the nearest Shoars of *Persia*. The City which was once so potent and rich, fell into the Hands of the *Portuguese* in 1517. and was reconquered by

the *Persians*, assisted by the *English*, April 25. 1622. Whereupon this so famous Mart, presently became desolate and forsaken, so that there is now little of it left but the Castle, which has deluded the Forces of the *Turks* and *Arabians*, and out of the ruins of it is sprung up *Gambron*, on the Continent. Long. 91. 20. Lat. 27. 30.

**Dymond, Ormondia**. The North part of the County of *Tipperary*, in the Province of *Munster*, called by the *Irish*, *Dymowon*, that is the front of *Munster*, a lean Mountainous barren Country, remarkable for nothing, but because it gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best and most Loyal Families in that Kingdom, the first of which was *James Butler*, Created Earl of *Ormond* by *Edward III.* *James* the last Earl, and still living, was for his signal services in the last Rebellion in *Ireland*, in the year 1643. Created Marquis of *Ormond*. And in 1660. he was by *Charles II.* made Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, and in 1661. in *England*.

**Ornano**, a Signory in the Isle of *Corfica*.

**Orne, Orna, Olina**, a River in *Normandy* which watereth *Angeman*, *Caen*, and at *Estreban* falls into the *British* Sea.

**Orne, Odorna**, a River of *Lorraine*, which falls into the *Moselle*, between *Mets* and *Thionville*; it has a Town of the same Name upon it, between the *Moselle* and the *Maes*, but nearest to the last, *Hofman*.

*Oromes*.

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**Orontes**, *Oronz*, a great River of Syria, now called *Far* or *Farfar*. See *Farfar*.

**Orta** or *Orti Hortanum*, a small City in the Ecclesiastical State, upon the *Tiber*, thirty four Miles from *Rome* to the North.

**Ortona**, a City of the Hither *Abruzzo*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trivento*, which has a safe Port on the *Adriatick* Sea, twelve Miles from *Trivento* North-East, eight from *Lanciano* to the same, and eleven from *Pescara* to the South-East. It is now called *Ortona à Mare*, to distinguish it from *Ortona di Marfi*, in the same Province, and was made a Bishops See by Pope *Pius V.* in 1570. The Revenue of this Town belongs to the *Papacy*.

**Oropiti**, *Oropitum*, a City of *Italy*, of great antiquity, and called in several Ages by various Names. It is now in *St. Peters* Patrimony, and the Capital of a Territory denominated from it, and a Bishops See, seated upon the River *Pelia*, which a little higher takes in the *Chiana*, and three Miles lower falls into the *Tiber*, twenty Miles from *Viterbo* to the North, sixty from *Rome*, and thirty from *Perugia*. It is very strong by its situation, being fenced on all sides by Rocks, and steep Valleys or Precipices.

**Osaro**. See *Serchio*, a River of *Italy*.

**Osenburgh**, *Osnaburgum*, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*. which is a *Hanse* Town, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*, Instituted by *Charles* the

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Great in the year 776. It is seated upon the River *Hafa*, eight *German* Miles from *Munster* to the South-East, and fifteen from *Oldenburgh* to the South, and is famous for a Peace concluded here between the Emperor and the Crown of *Sweden* in the year 1648. This City is under the Dominion of its own Bishop, and is called sometimes *Osnabruck*.

The Bishoprick of *Osenburgh*, is a Tract of *Germany*, under the Bishop of this Diocese, by the Order of *Charles* the Great. It is bounded on the West and South with the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the East by the Principality of *Minden*, and the County of *Ravensperg*, and it is from North to South forty Miles, from East to West twenty five. The Bishop of this Diocese is to be a *Roman Catholic* and a *Lutheran* by turns, according to the Treaty made in this City.

**Osimo**, *Auximum*, a City in the *Marchia Anconitana* in *Italy*, upon the River *Muzo*, ten Miles from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Bishops See, under no Metropolitan but the Pope, in whose Dominion it is, and in a Consumptive condition.

**Osma**, *Oxama*, a ruined City in *Old Castile*, upon the River *Douro*, which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, and stands eighteen Leagues from *Burgos* to the South. This City was ruined by the *Moors*. The *Avion* and *Uxero*, fall both near this City into the *Douro*. In the year 1550. here was a small University opened here. *Osma*

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**Osmanili**, *Bithynia*, a Province in the *Lesser Asia*.

**Osnaburgh**. See *Osenburgh*.

**Ossona**, *Ansa*, a small ruined City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. It is seated in a Plain not far from the River *Tera*, eight Leagues from *Girone* to the West, and seventeen from *Barcinona* to the North, and is Inhabited by a few.

**Oseau**, *Ossavus*, a small River in *Bearn*.

**Ossery**, *Offeria*, a Tract in the Province of *Leinster*, in *Queens-County*, which is both an Earldom and a Bishoprick, the Bishop residing at *Kilkenny*, and being a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Dublin*. This Earldom belongs to the Duke of *Ormond*, and deserves a particular regard on that account.

**Ossina**, *Orsona*, a small City in *Andalusia*, thirteen Leagues from *Sevil* to the East, which is a Duke-dom.

**Ostende**, *Ostenda*, a Sea-Port Town in *Flanders*, seated in a Marsh at the Mouth of the River *Geule*, and well Fortified, and still under the King of *Spain*. It stands three Leagues from *Newport* to the South-East, and four from *Bruges*. This Town was besieged from July 5. 1601. to September 22. 1604. by the *Spaniards*, being then in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. And at last was taken for want of Ground to defend it, upon good Articles.

**Osterich**, *Austria*, a Province of *Germany*.

**Osterlandt**, *Ositia*, a Tract in

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**Misnia**, between *Thuringia* to the West, *Voigtland* to the South, *Leipsick* to the North, and *Ertzeburgische* to the East. The greatest part of it is under the Duke of *Saxony Weymar*, and the chief Town is *Altemburgh*.

**Ostioug**, a City and Province on the East of *Russia*. The City stands upon the River *Suchana*, where it receives the *Fug*, an hundred and eighty Miles from *Wologda* to the East, and fifty from the *Dwina*.

**Ostrogothia**, *Ostrogotland*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, bounded on the North by *Sueonia*, on the West by *Westrogothia*, on the South by *Smaland*, and on the East by the *Baltick* Sea. The principal Cities are *Norkoping*, *Soderkoping*, and *Stegeborg*.

**Ostuni**, *Ostunum*, a City of the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*, towards the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, sixteen Miles from *Brindisi* to the West, and twenty two from *Taranto* to the South-East.

**Otranto**, *Hydruntum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of a Province of the same Name, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, forty five Miles from *Brindisi* to the South, and twenty four from *Gallipoli* to the East. This City was taken and miserably ruined by *Mahomet II.* Emperor of the *Turks*, in the year 1480: but he dying soon after, *Alphonsus* Duke of *Calabria*, fate down before it, and took it before the  
M m *Turks*

Turks were in a condition to relieve their Garrison.

*La Terra d' Otranto*, the Province which takes its Name from the City last mentioned, is bounded on the East, South and West, with the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the North by *Bari*, and the *Basilicate*. This was a part of the ancient *Calabria*, and has many *Greeks* living on the South side. The principal places next *Otranto*, are *Brindisi*, *Gallipoli*, *Matera*, and *Taranto*.

*Ottenwalt*, *Otthonia Sylva*, a Forest in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between the *Maine* and the *Neckar*, which has been under that Elector ever since the year 1465. It lies in the Confines of *Franconia*, towards *Gerawer*, and the Earldom of *Erpach*.

*Otthen*, *Ottonium*, a City of *Denmark* in *Fiona*. See *Odensee*.

*L' Ouche*, *Oscarus*, a River in *Burgundy*, which washeth *Dijon*, and then falls into the *Saone*.

*Oudenarde*, *Aldenardum*, a Town in *Flanders* of great strength, divided by the *Scheld* into two parts, and strengthened by a Castle called *Pamele*, which is joyned to the Town by a fair Bridge over the *Scheld*. It lies five Leagues from *Gaunt*, and six from *Tournay*: and was taken by the *French* in 1658. and 1667. And besieged without success by the *Spaniards* in 1674, but was by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* restored to them in 1679.

*Oudon*, *Olda*, a River in *France*, in the Province of *Anjou*. Another in *Aquitain*, called *le Lot* more commonly; and a third in *Beaujolais*.

*Over-ÿssel*, *Over-Iffel*, *Trans-Issalana*, a Province of great extent in the United *Netherlands*, towards *Germany*, which was a part of the Bishoprick of *Utrecht*, and called so because it lay beyond the *Iffel*. It is divided into three parts, the *Drente*, the *Sallant*, and the *Twente*; and is bounded on the East by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the North by *Friesland* and *Groningen*, and on the W. and South by the *Zuyder Sea*, and *Guelderland*. It was granted from the Bishoprick to *Charles V.* in the year 1527. And in 1582. revolted from *Spain*, and united with the *Hollanders*. In 1672. it was overrun by the *French*, who were forced two years after to draw off, and it returned to its former liberty. The principal places are *Deventer*, *Campan*, *Zwol*, and *Coevorden*.

*Ouessant*, *Oxantis Insula*, an Island on the West of *Britany* in *France*.

*Oviedo*, *Ovedum*, *Ovetum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, the Capital of a Territory, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, between the *Nora* and the *Naloma*, and which was once the Capital of a Kingdom. This City stands five *Spanish Leagues* from the Shoars of the Ocean to the South, eighteen from *Asturia*, and sixteen from *Leon*. There was a small University opened here in 1580. which never much improved.

*Ouse*, *Isis*, a River in *Gloucestershire*, which riseth in the South Border of that Shire,

near

near *Toorteton*; at *Crakelade*, it takes in the *Churne*; at *Lechlade*, the *Colne*, and beneath it the *Leche*. This is properly the Head of the *Thames*, though it has not that Name, till its conjunction with the *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*.

*Ouse*, *Garryenus*, a River called *Ure*, and *Toure*, which parteth the West, from the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, watereth the City of *York*, and then falls into the *Wherfe* at *Cawood Castle*.

*Ouse the Great*, riseth in the County of *Hertford*, in a place called *Dane Ende* above *Lutton*, and running North-West, it entereth *Bedfordshire*, and watereth the principal Town of it, from thence it passeth to *Huntington* by *Ely*, above which joyning with the River *Granta* from *Cambridge*, and beneath *Little Port*, taking in the *Little Ouse*, which riseth at *Loppham Ford*, in the County of *Suffolk*, and dividing *Suffolk* from *Norfolk*, passeth by *Thetford*, into the *Great Ouse*, which by *Downham* and *Kings Linn*, falls into the *German Ocean*. This is one of the greatest Rivers of *England*.

*Omrque*, a Town in *Portugal*, made famous by a Victory obtained by *Alfonso*, against five Kings of the *Moors*, in the year 1256.

*Oxfordshire*, *Oxonienfis Comitatus*, is bounded on the North by *Warwick* and *Northampton*, on the East by *Buckingham*, on the South by *Barkshire*, and on the West by *Gloucestershire*. The Air of it is mild, sweet and pleasant, the Earth fruitful both in

Corn and Grass, by reason of the great abundance of Rivers and Fresh Springs. It is of a Triangular form, forty Miles from North-West to South-East in length, but scarce twenty Miles in breadth, and in circumference an hundred and thirty Miles. The *Dobani* were the old Inhabitants of this County, during the times of the *Romans*. This County takes its Name from its principal City.

*Oxford*, *Oxonium*, is seated in the Southern border of the County of *Oxford*, towards *Barkshire*, having the *Cherwel* on the East, and the *Isis* or *Ouse* on the South. It is a fair and a goodly City, seated in an excellent Air, and enjoying a delightful Prospect. This is one of the noblest Universities also, begun by King *Alfred*, a *Saxon*, Anno Christi 806. the great Civilizer of the *English Nation*. In the time of *William the Conqueror*, it was a considerable City, having then seven hundred seventy and four Houses, five hundred of which paid yearly Customs to the King. In this Prince's times *Robert d' Oily*, a *Norman*, built the Castle on the West side of the Town. In 1074. King *Stephen* closely besieged *Maude* the Empress, Daughter of *Henry I.* and Mother of *Henry II.* in this Castle. There have in process of time by several Princes, and Noble Benefactors, been founded here 10 Colledges, and eight Halls, and of Latter times by *Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a Noble Theatre. *Henry VIII.* added in the year 1541. the Honor of a Bishop

shops See, which is now enjoyed by Dr. *Samuel Parker*, the fourteenth Bishop of this Diocese. *Aubrey de Vere*, the present Earl of *Oxford*, is the twentieth of this Family, which has been honoured with this Title ever since the year 1155. or as others say in 1137. however it is certain he is the first Earl in *England*. Long. 19. 20. Lat. 52. 01. This City having suffered very much with, and for *Charles* the Martyr, after a Siege from May 2. to June 24. 1646. was surrendered to the Parliamentarians.

*Oyse, Aesia*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Picardy*, and running Southward by *Guise*, and *la Fere*, takes in there the *Serre*, then entering the Isle of *France* at *Compeigne*, it takes in the *Aysne*, and between *Clermont*, and *Senlis* passeth to *Pont-Oyse*, beneath which it falls into the *Seyne*, eight Leagues below *Paris*.

*Ozaca*, a great City of the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Island of *Nipponia*, with a splendid Castle belonging to the King, and built some few years since. The Island is in a very large Bay of the Province of *Fetsefena*, and the City stands in the middle of the Island, fifty Leagues from *Meaco* to the North-East.

*Ozwieczin, Ozviecinum*, a Town in the Lesser *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, upon the *Vistula*, where it takes in the *Sala*, scarce three *Polish* Miles from *Silesia*, and about seven from *Cracovia* to the West. It has a Timber Castle, seated in a Morass, and is Honored with the Title of a Dukedom. In the year 1654.

it returned to the Crown of *Poland*, after it had for many years been annexed to *Silesia*. This Town is called by the Germans *Musch-Witz*.

*Oszurgheti, Ozurietum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Guriel*, in *Georgia*, where the King of *Guriel* Resides.

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*Pacamores*, a People of *Peru* near the Confluence of the *Maranio*, and the River of *Amazons*.

*Pacca*, the Moorish Name of *Beja*, a City of *Portugal*.

*Padeborn, Paderborn. Paderborna*, a City of *Westphalia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, by the Institution of *Charles* the Great, and was of old an Imperial and Free City, but is since exempt, and has been in the Hands of its own Bishop ever since the year 1604. It is seated near the rise of the River *Lippe*, twelve Miles from *Munster* to the North-East, and ten from *Cassel* to the South-West, about two Miles from it lies the Castle of *Neubaus*; built by *Theodor Furstemberg*, Bishop of this See, in the year 1590. for the Residence of the Bishop. Long. 30. 30. Lat. 51. 45.

The Bishoprick of *Paderborn* is a Tract in the Circle of *Westphalia*, bounded on the North by the County of *Lippe*, on the East by *Munster*, on the South by *Hassia*, and on the West by the Duke-

dom of *Westphalia*. It is from North to South forty Miles. The principal places in it are *Paderborn*, *Brackel* and *Warburgh*. *Ferdinand Furstemberg*, Bishop of this Diocese, has written a History of it.

*Padoua, Patavium*, a City of *Italy*, in the States of *Venice*, upon the River *Brenta*, and *Bachiglione*, twenty four Miles from *Venice* to the West, eighteen from *Vicenza*, and forty eight from *Ferrara* to the North. All the ancient Writers agree this City was built by *Antenor* a *Trojan*, soon after the ruin of *Troy*. In this City was brought into the World *Livy*, the great *Roman* Historian. About the year of Christ 452. it was ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, and rebuilt by the Inhabitants of *Ravenna*. About an hundred years after the *Lombards* destroyed it, and the Children of *Charles* the Great refounded it. In 1140. it came into the Possession of the *Carrarii*. In 1221. *Frederick II.* Emperor, opened the University here. In 1403. *John Galeatius*, Duke of *Milan*, put an end to this Family, and three-years after the *Venetians* took it from him. In 1509. it was taken from them by *Maximilian I.* Emperor of *Germany*, but being soon after recovered, has ever since continued under that State. It is great and strong, but not very populous, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aquileja*. Long. 33. 58. Lat. 44. 54.

*Paglione, Paulon*, a small River which washeth the City of *Nice* in *Piedmont*, and then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

The Palatinate of *Bavaria*. See *Bavaria*.

The Palatinate of the *Rhine*, *Palatinatus Rheni*, *Palatinatus Inferior*, is a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of the *Rhine*, called by the Germans, *Rider Pfaltzische Landt*, which is under the Electoral Prince, who has his Title from it. The *Rhine* divides it into two unequal parts; on the North it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Mentz*, and in part on the East, and the rest of that side is inclosed by *Gerawer*, on the South it has the Lower *Alsatia*, and on the West the Bishoprick of *Trier*, and the Dukedom of *Bipont*. This Country is now divided into thirteen Bailiwicks, and the chief Towns of it are *Heydelberg*, *Manheim*, *Franckenthal*, *Oppenheim*, *Kassers-Lautern*, and *Creutznach*. These Countries, or at least a part of them, have been enjoyed by the Family which now has them ever since the year 1195.

*Palamos*, a Sea Port Town in *Catalonia*.

*Palazzulo, Herbeffus*, a City of *Sicily*, twenty Miles from *Syracuse* to the West, and sixteen from *Lentini* to the South.

*Palermo, Panormus*, a City in the Island of *Sicily*, which is an Archbishops See, and the present Metropolis of that Kingdom. It is Great, Populous, and Rich, and was built by the *Phoenicians* before the *Greeks* entered this Island. Under *Roger* Earl of *Sicily* it became the Capital of the Island. It is pleasantly seated on the North-West Shoar, at the mouth of the



River *Olestin*, four Miles from *Montreal* to the North, and fourteen from *Messina* to the South-West. *Baudrand* saith the French beat the Dutch and Spaniards, near this City, June 2. 1676.

*Palestina*, *Palestina*, a small but Celebrated, and Noble Country in *Asia*, extended from North to South, between *Syria* to the North, the Desarts of *Arabia* to the East, the Stony *Arabia* to the South, and the *Mediterranean Sea* to the West. This was that Spot of Ground, allotted by God to his own People the Children of *Israel*, and was divided at first into twelve Tribes. About the time of our Saviours Birth, it was divided into six Provinces. It is now commonly called the Holy Land, and has been in the Hands of the Turks ever since the year 1517. See *Jerusalem*.

*Palestrina*, *Præneste*, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*, of great Antiquity, of a Colony made a *Municipium* by *Augustus*. It is in *Campania di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope, twenty two Miles from *Rome* to the South-East, of old it stood upon a high Hill, where the Castle now stands, but then it was also built down as far as the Plains. This ancient City was pulled down by Pope *Boniface VIII.* and rebuilt in the Plain, upon the River *Vetesis*, and it is also a Bishops See, which belongs to one of the six Senior Cardinals, and a Dukedom born by the Family of *Barberini*. *Suarezius*, a French Man, has published a particular account of this City.

*Palimban*, a City in the Island

of *Sumatra*, in the *East-Indies*.

*Palmela*, a Town near *Setuval* in *Portugal*.

*Palma la Nava*, a strong and fortified City in *Friuli* in *Italy*, under the Dominion of the States of *Venice*, built by them in the year 1593. in the Confines of their Territories, and those of *Austria*, eleven Miles from the Shoars of the *Venetian Gulph*, and fifteen from *Goritia* to the North-West. *Dr. Brown*, who saw this place, saith, It is the largest Regular Fortification I have seen, having nine Bastions, bearing the Names of so many Noble Venetians. The Ditch is thirty paces broad, and twelve deep, and is kept dry, in order to make the place the more bealeful, but it may be filled up on occasion. It has three Gates, and about an hundred Cannon, always mounted, and there are many more upon occasion. In the Centre of the Town there is a Well, and over it is fixed a Standard. The Venetians believe this the strongest Fortification in the World, but the Doctor wiseth they may never know a Compleat Turkish Army before it, when they are in no good condition to relieve it. Travels. pag. 84, 85.

*Palma*, one of the *Canary Islands*, twenty six Leagues in compass, Conquered by the Spaniards in 1491. and now well inhabited. The principal Town of which, is *Santa Cruz de la Palma*.

*Palma*, a River of *Portugal*, the same with *Zadon*, *Calipus*.

*La Ciudad di las Palmas*, *Palmarum Civitas*, the principal City of the Island of *Canaria*, which

has

has an Harbour on the *Atlantick Ocean*, and is placed on the East side of the Island. This City is sometime called *Canaria*, but *Palmas* is its True Name, and it is under the Spaniards.

*Palipoli*, *Celendris*, a City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*, and has a tolerable Haven.

*Palos de Moguer*, *Palus*, a small Town in *Andaluzia*, at the mouth of the River *Odiel*, (*Luxia*) or *Tinto* (as *Baudrand* explains the Latin Name in another place) upon the Bay of *Cadix*, fifteen Leagues from *Sevil* to the West, and nine from the mouth of the *Gudiana* to the East, which is in a declining State. From this Town *Columbus* set Sail in the year 1492. when he went to Discover *America*.

*Palotta*, *Paloda*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, near the Confines of *Austria*, and about three Miles from *Alba Regalis* to the North, which was in the Hands of the Turks till the year 1687. And then was taken by the Imperial Forces, after the Battel of *Mohatz*.

*Pamiers*, *Pamie*, *Apamie*, *Epaunum*, a City in the County de *Foix*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse* by the Institution of Pope *Boniface VIII.* having been before a part of the Diocels of *Toulouse*. It stands near *Ariege*, three Leagues from *Foix* to the North, and nine from *Toulouse*. A late Bishop of this Diocels has made it much taken notice of, by his opposing the pre-

sent King of *France* in the business of the *Regalia*.

*Pampelune*, or *Pamplona*, *Pompelon*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Navarr*, which is supposed to be built by *Pompey* the Great, or rather perhaps rebuilt, and from him called *Pompejopolis*. It stands upon the River *Arga*, and is called by the Natives in their proper Tongue *Iruna*, that is the Good Town, in a fruitful Valley, surrounded on all sides with aspiring Hills and Mountains, twenty French Leagues from *Bayonne* to the South, and forty from *Saragosa* to the North. This was the Seat of the Kings of *Navarr*, till in the year 1512. it fell into the Hands of the Spaniards, and *Philip II.* built a Citadel in it, to secure his Possession. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Burgos*, having been heretofore under the Archbishop of *Saragoza*. Long. 19. 50. Lat. 43. 58.

*Panama*, a City, and Sea-Port in South *America*, of great fame and resort, in the Province called *Terra Firma*, on the Shoars of the South Sea, seated in an unhealthy Air. It was built by *Petrus Ario*, in the year 1515. for the reception of the Effects brought from *Peru*, as *Nombre de Dios*, was on the opposite side of the Isthmus, for those brought from *Spain*: and soon after was Honored with the birth of a modern Saint, *Rose* of *Panama*, whose sanctity was so conspicuous, that the Gnats and Flies in her Cell observed, and revered it. as *Father Oliva*, the late General of the Jesuits informs us in her

Life. But alas! this Saint has not been able to Protect the Town from another sort of Flies, for *January* 25. 1671. it was taken and Plundered by the *French*, and in 1686. by Captain *Laurence* a *Buccaneer*. The City though small, and built of Wood only, is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*, and stands eighteen Leagues from the North Sea. Long. 294. 30. Lat. 8. 30.

The *Isthmus*, or Streight of *Panama*, is a Neck of Land eighteen Leagues over from East to West, by which the Northern and the Southern *America* are tacked together.

*Panaro*. *Scultenna*, a River of *Italy*, which arising from the *Apennine*, in the Territory of *Friguana*, in the Dukedom of *Modena*, and being called at first *Scultenna*, after it has taken in the *Dardagna*, and some others, takes the Name of *Panaro*, and dividing *Modena* from *Bononia*, twelve miles above *Ferrara*, it falls into the *Po*.

*Panarucan*, a City in the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*, by the Streights of *Balambuan*, thirty miles from *Passarvan* to the East, and forty five from *Balambuan* to the North, on the East side of the Island.

*Pancalieri*, *Pancalerium*, a small City in *Piedmont* in *Italy*, upon the *Po*, nine miles from *Turin* to the South.

*Paniza*, a River in *Bulgaria*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea, four *German* miles North of *Mesembria*, and about five from the Borders of *Thrace*. *Panyasus*.

*Panormo*, *Panormus*, a Sea-Port in *Epirus*.

*Pantiro*, the same with *Heraclia*, a City of *Thrace*.

*Panuco*, a City and Province of *New Spain* in *America*.

*Paoking* or *Pooking*, a City in the Province of *Huquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*, at the foot of Mount *Lungus*.

*Paoming*, *Paogantum*, a great City in the Province of *Suchem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kialing*.

*Paoting*, *Paotinga*, another great City in the Province of *Suchem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kialing*.

*Papa*, a small, but very strong City of the Lower *Hungary*, upon the River *Marchaltz*, in the County of *Vesprim*, in the middle between *Javarin* to the North, and *Vesprim* to the South, and scarce three *Hungarian* miles from the *Turkish* Conquests. This Town in the year 1683. with *Dotis*, *Vesprim*, and *Leewentz*, yielded to Count *Tekely*, but after the raising the Siege of *Vienna*, they returned under the Obedience of the Emperor.

*Papalopam*, a River in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Guaxaca*, which is called also the River of *Alvarad*, and is the biggest in that Province. It riseth from the Mountains of *Zoncholiuchan*, and receiving *Quiyotepec*, *Huitzilán*, *Chinantha*, *Quauhquet-Zpaltepec*, *Tutzlan*, and *Teyuciucan*, falls into the North Sea.

*Para*, a City in the North part of *Brasil*, upon the River of *Amazons*, under the Dominion of the *Portuguese*,

*guese*, forty miles above the fall of that River. Long. 328. Lat. 01. 30. There belongs to this City a Province of the same Name.

*Paragoja*, an Island of the *East-Indies*, between *Borneo* to the South-West, and *Manilla* to the North-East, which lies an hundred miles in length. It is one of the *Philippine* Islands, which was never Conquered by the *Europeans*.

*Paraguay*, *Paraguaia*, a vast Country in South *America*, the greatest part of which is subject to the *Spaniards*. It is bounded on the East by *Brasil*, on the South by *Magellansca*, on the West by *Peru*, and the Kingdom of *Chili*, and it is divided into seven Counties, which yet has not many *Spanish* Colonies settled in it; yet it has one Bishop. This Province takes its Name from the River *Paraguay*, which signifies the River of Feathers; it riseth from the Lake of *Xaraies*, and going South it at last receives the River of *Plata*, and many other, and at last by a vast Mouth falls into the Sea of *Magellan*. This is one of the greatest Rivers of *America*.

*Paraiba*, a strong City in *Brasil*, which has a large Haven, and gives Name to a Province. This City stands not above eight miles from the North Sea, upon a River of the same Name. It was long since inhabited by five hundred *Portuguese*, besides Slaves and Negroes, and being unwall'd, its best security was the Fort of St. Francis built by the *French*, and taken by the *Portuguese*, in the year 1585. But yet in the year 1634. this City

and Fort were forced to submit to the *Dutch* Valour; but the *Portuguese* have at last recovered the Possession of it.

*Parana*, a River and Province of *Paraguay*.

*Paranaiba*, *Paranayba*, a River and a Province on the Confines of *Brasil*, the River falls in the River of the *Amazons*, on the South side of which this Province lies.

*Pardiac*, *Pardinicum*, a County in *Aquitain* in *France*.

*Parento*, *Parentum*, a small City in *Histria*, under the *Venetians*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. It stands seven miles from *Citta Nuova*, to the South, twenty eight from *Capo di Istria*, and three from the River *Quieto* [*Nauportus*] eighty from *Venice* to the East, upon a Peninsula, well fortified, and having a convenient Haven, but not much inhabited by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air.

*Paria*, a Province in the *Terra Firma*, in South *America*, near the Shoars of the North Sea, and under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, between the River *Orinoque* to the East, and the *Venetola* to the West. This is a principal Member of *New Andalusia*, which from hence is often called *Paria*; there are some few Colonies of *Spaniards* in it.

*Parinacocha*, a Province of *Peru*, towards the *Andes*, which is under the *Spaniards*.

*Pario*, *Parium*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Propontis*, twenty miles from *Lampsaco* to the East, and thirty from *Cyzicus*, now *Spinga*. It has a large Haven, and

and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Spinga.

*Paris, Lutetia, Luotetia, Parisii*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of France; boasted by *Baudrand*, to be the greatest City of Europe, with a *Nemine reclamante*, no body denying it to be so. This was a Celebrated City in the times of the Roman Empire, and *Julian the Apostate* whilst he was *Cesar* only, resided here in the Reign of *Constantius*, and he adorned it with Baths and a Palace. But its greatest Rise was from the *Franks*, *Clodoveus* settling the Royal Throne in this City, about the year 458. *Julius Caesar* is the first that mentions this City, but it was then very small, being wholly contained in an Island in the *Seyne*, which exceeds not forty Acres, which had then a Wooden Bridge over the River, in which Isle the Cathedral Church now is, and the Palace of the first French Kings. From the times of *Clodoveus* the first Christian King, as long as that Race lasted, it grew mightily, and became very considerable; but under the *Caroline* Line it was very little improved, those Princes not fixing here, or in any other place. In the year 896. it was very hardly preserved out of the Hands of the *Normans*, as to the Island, and what stood out of the Island, was redeemed from Ruin by Money. The Posterity of *Hugh Capet* on the other side fixed here, and bestowed great sums of Money in enlarging, and adorning this City. *Charles the Great* also, about the year 796. at the Request of *Alcuinus* a Saxon, opened an Uni-

versity here. In the year 1420. *Henry V. of England*, Possessed himself of this City, by Marrying *Catherine* the Daughter of *Charles VI. of France*. In the year 1422. *Henry VI.* Son of this Victorious but short lived Prince, was Crowned King of France in *Paris*. And again in 1431. after this it remained in the Hands of the English till the year 1435. The Divisions of England under *Henry VI.* made way for the loss of France. The year 1572. brought great and unparallel'd Infamy and Calamity upon this potent City, ten thousand Gentlemen being Assassinated within her Walls, who came thither upon the Publick Faith to the Celebration of a Marriage, in cold Blood, and in a time of Peace. In 1538. the Inhabitants of this City became almost as infamous by the *Baracades* against *Henry IV.* whereby the Life of that Prince was endangered, and he driven out of his Royal Palace, by a Seditious Subject, who had made himself the Head of a Faction, under the Pretence of Preserving the Religion of his Country. In the year 1590. *Henry III.* was stabbed by *James Clement* a Dominican Monk, under the Walls of *Paris*, just as he was upon the point of Revenging the Insolence of the *Baracades*. The year 1590. was no less miserable, this City being by a Siege reduced by *Henry IV.* to so dreadful a Famine, as is scarce any where else to be read of. They escaped with this Chastisement, both for the Massacre and the Rebellion, and Murder of a Prince. In the year 1610. the same Streets were stained with the Blood of *Henry*

*Henry IV.* slain by *Ravillac* another Enthusiastick Monk, on the same Pretence that his Predecessor was. And in the year 1649. they suffered the Calamities of another Siege, and were forced to comply with the Queen Mother of France by Famine. In the year 1622. Pope *Gregory XV.* raised the Bishop of *Paris* to the honour of an Archbishop. This great City is seated on the *Seyne*, forty five Leagues from the British Sea. Long 23. 20. Lat. 48. 38.

*Parita*, a Town of New Spain, with an Harbour on the South Sea, in the Province of *Veragna*, which gives Name to the Bay on which it stands.

*Parma*, a River of Lombardy in Italy, which springeth out of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, towards *Pontremoli*, and running North through the Dukedom of *Parma*, it watereth the Capital City of it, and ten miles lower falls into the *Po*.

*Parma*, a City and Colony of the *Boii*, as it is called by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bologna*, having been under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It stands upon a River of the same Name, in a fruitful and well watered Country, ten miles from the *Po* to the South, thirty five from *Modena* to the East, and from *Piacenza* to the West, and it is now a great, rich, populous City, adorned with a strong Castle, and a Noble Palace, in which the Duke of *Parma* resides. In the year 1599. there was an University opened here.

The Dukedom of *Parma*, *Par-*

*mensis Ditionis*, *La Stato del Duca di Parma*, is a part of Lombardy, bounded on the North and West, by the Dukedom of *Milan*, on the East by that of *Modena*, and on the South by the States of *Genoua*. The principal Cities in it are *Parma*, *Borgo St. Donino*, *Fiorenzuola*, *Piacenza*, and *Briscello*. This Dukedom was Erected by Pope *Paul III.* in the year 1545.

*Barnassus*, a Celebrated Mountain in *Phocis* in *Achaia*, now *Livadia*, which was Consecrated to *Apollo*, and the *Muses*, and was near to *Citheron*, and *Helicon*. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Liacourus*, and lies about twelve English miles from the Gulph of *Lepanto* to the North, between *Leucadia* to the East, and *Delphi* to the West, sixty miles from *Corinth* to the North-West.

*Parnaw*, *Parnavia*, a City in *Livonia*, subject to the Crown of Sweden, in the Province of *Esthonia*, seated at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, upon the Bay of *Riga*, fifty five miles from *Reval* to the South, and from *Riga* to the North. The Maps place it twenty German miles from each of them. It is little, but well fortified, and has a Castle, and an Haven; it belonged at first to the *Poles*, but in the last Century was often taken, and retaken, till in the year 1617. the Swedes finally possessed themselves of it, and have kept it ever since. Long. 46. 00. Lat. 57. 20. There belongs to it a small Territory, or District, called by the *Poles* *Abdramodis*; two *Abdramodis*; which together with the Town, is now in the Hands of the Swedes.

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*Parthenai, Partheniacum*, a City in *Poitou* in France, upon the River *Tove*, in the middle between *Tours* to the North, and *S. Maxence* to the South, six Leagues from each, twelve from *Salmur* to the South, and ten from *Poitiers* to the West.

*Parthen, Alifus*, a City of *Pomerania*, towards the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, under the Dominion of the *Swedes*, near the River *Bart*, two German miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Magdeburg* to the East, and four from *Gripswald*.

*Partherberg*, the German Name of the *Apennine* Hills in Italy.

*Le Partois, Pagus Pertensis*, a Tract in the Province of *Champagne* in France, between *Champagne* to the West, and the Dukedom of *Bar* to the East, towards the River *Marne*, the principal Town of which is *Vitri le François*.

*Pas de Calais, Fretum Britannicum*, the Streight between *Calais* and *Dover*.

*Passage*, a Port Town in *Biscay*.

*Passau, Patavia*, a City of the Lower *Bavaria* in Germany, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salisburg*, and was of old called *Batava Castra*. It stands at the Confluence of the *Inn*, and the *Danube*, by which it is divided into three parts. It is an Imperial and Free City, but under the Protection of its own Bishop, with the Territory about it, which lies between the Dukedom of *Bavaria* to the West, and the Upper *Austria* to the East. This City suffered very

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much by a Fire of late. Over against it lies *Oberhuis*, the residence of the Bishop. But that which makes this City most regardable, is the Peace of Religion, here Established by *Ferdinand I.* Emperor of Germany, in the year 1552.

*Passo di Cane, Climax*, a Mountain of *Phœnicia*, twenty miles from *Tripoli* to the South.

*Pastrana*, a Town in Old *Castile*, upon the River *Tajo*, thirteen miles from *Madrid* to the East, and eighteen from *Toledo*, which is Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

*Les Patagons, Patagones*, a People of *Magellanica*, near the Shoars of the North Sea, towards *Brazil*, this Country was first Discovered by *F. Magellane*, and is as yet not much known.

*Patane, Patana*, a City and Kingdom in the Further Indies, upon the Bay of *Siam*, and under the King of *Siam*.

*Patay en Beauisse, Patavium*, a Town in *Beauisse* in France, seated five Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, towards *Chartres*, nine to the South. Near this Place the French under the Command of *John Duke of Alanzon*, got a great Victory over the English under *Talbot*, the Terror of the French Nation.

*Patera, Patara*, a City of *Lycia*, in the Lesser Asia, which was once called *Arfinoe*, as *Strabo* saith, it stands upon an Hill, at the Mouth of the River *Xanthus*, (now called *Il Scamandro*) eighty miles from *Rhodes* to the East: and which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Myra*.

*Patras,*

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*Patras, Patrae*, a City of the *Morea*, of great Antiquity, called by the Turks *Badra*, and *Wahsbadra*; that is, the Old *Patrae*, as *Leunclavius* expounds their Name; it is an Archbishops See, and is now in a flourishing condition, being seated at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. It stands about seven hundred Paces from the Shoars of the Gulph of *Patras* to the East, and ninety from *Corinth* to the West. This City was chosen by *Augustus* for a Station for his Fleets, and on that account was much honoured by him. Under the latter Greek Emperors it had Dukes of its own, till the year 1408. when the last of them Resigned it to the *Venetians*, not being able to defend it against the Turks: when it came first into the Hands of the Turks I do not find; but *Mahomet III.* received a great defeat near this Place, in the year 1602. And *Doria* the Christian Admiral took it from the Turks in 1533. But they then soon after recovered it; but in the year 1687. it fell again into their Hands, after the Battel of the *Dardanells*. And the State of *Venice* seems at present in a condition to defend it.

*S. Peters Patrimony, Patrimonium Sancti Petri*; called by the Italians *La Provincia del Patrimonia*, is a considerable part of the Ecclesiastick State in Italy, under the Papacy, which was a part of the Old *Hetruria*. It is bounded on the North by *Ombria*, on the East by *Sabina*, on the West by the State of *Siena*, and on the South by the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; the Capital of this Province is *Viterbo*, and

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the other Cities are *Aquapendente, Civita Vecchia, Civita Castellana, Cornetto, Toscanella, and Orvieto*.

*Pattefi, Patfi, Timerhus*, a River on the North side of *Sicily*.

*Patti, Pafta, Pafta*, a City on the North Shoar of *Sicily*, at the fall of the River *Pattefi* into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, forty eight miles from *Messina* to the West, eighty from *Palermo* to the North-East, and fifty from *Catania* to the North. This City was built by *Roger Earl of Sicily*, after the Expulsion of the *Moors*, and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Messina*, by Pope *Eugenius III.* and is now in a good Estate.

*Pau, Epauum, Palum*, a City, the Capital of the Province of *Bearn*, in *Aquitain* in France, seated upon the River *Gave*, four Leagues from *Oleron* to the East, nine from the Borders of *Arragon* to the North, and eighteen from *Dax* to the South-East. *Henry IV.* King of *Navarr*, was born in the Castle belonging to this City, December 13. 1557.

*Pavia, Ticinum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in Italy, of great Antiquity, called in latter times *Papia*, and now *Pavia*; it stands upon the River *Tesino, Tedi-num*, twenty Leagues from *Milan* to the South, three from the *Po*, fifty from *Genoua*, and thirty four from *Piacenza* to the West. This City was built by the *Ligurians*, and is thought more Ancient than *Milan*; however *Attila* ruined it, and *Odoacer* besieged *Orestes* in it. The *Lombards* took it not with-

out

out great difficulty, under *Alboinus* their first King, in the year 569. After this it became the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, and continued such, till in the year 773. *Charles the Great* took this City, and *Desiderius* their last King, in it. Afterwards it became the Seat of the Kingdom of *Italy*, to which *Otto I.* put an end in the year 951. by the Expulsion of *Berengarius* and his Son. About the year 1059. this City had a sharp War with the City of *Milan*. In the year 1361. here was an University opened by *Charles IV.* Emperor of Germany, under *Galeazzo* Duke of *Milan*, under whom this City then was. *Francis I.* of France, in the year 1525. attempting to take this City, was defeated by the *Spaniards*, and himself taken Prisoner; yet in the year 1527. it was taken by the French under *Lautrech*, but soon after returned under the King of Spain, as Duke of *Milan*; and being again attempted by the French in 1655. they were the second time defeated by the *Spaniards*; and the City continues under Spain to this day. It is next *Milan*, the best City in that Dukedom; a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*, but exempt from the Jurisdiction of that Metropolitan; it has one of the greatest and fairest Stone Bridges in *Italy*, and many pieces of Antiquity, and the Cattle amongst them, which was the Royal Palace of the Kings of *Lombardy*.

*Pavofan*, *Pavofanum*, a City in the Island of *S. Thomas*.

*Pautzkertwick*, the German Name of the Bay of *Dantzick*.

*La Paz*, *Pax*, a City of *Peru*, between the Mountains to the East, and the *Titiaca* to the West, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*.

*Pazzi*, *Pachya*, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heracia*.

*Pedena*, *Petina*, a small City in *Histria* in *Italy*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and the Head of a Territory of the same Name, under the Dominion of the Emperor. It stands twenty two miles from *Pola* to the North, and sixty from *Laubach* to the South, near the Head of the River *Arfa*, which divides *Italy* from *Illyricum*.

*Pedco*, *Pedæus*, a River on the East of the Isle of *Cyprus*.

*Pedir*, *Pedira*, a City in the North of the Island of *Sumatra*, which has a Haven, and is under the King of *Acem*.

*Peelandt*, a Tract in *Brabant*.

*Pegian*, the Lesser *Armenia*.

*Pegu*, *Peguum*, one of the principal Cities in the Further *East-Indies*, which is called by the Inhabitants *Bayon*; and by the Europeans *Pegu*; it has a Noble Palace belonging to the King of *Pegu*, and stands upon a River of the same Name, which falls a little lower into the Bay of *Bengala*. Long. 126.05. Lat. 19.55.

The Kingdom of *Pegu*, was once a most Potent Empire, but is now much diminished; it lies between the Kingdom of *Tungking* to the East, and that of *Arracam* to the West.

*Pein*

*Pein*, *Peina*, a Town in *Lunen-burg*, famous for a Fight between *Albert* Duke of *Brandenburg*, and *Mauricius* Duke of *Saxony*, July 9. 1553. in which *Maurice* got the Victory, but died within two days of the Wounds he had received, and *Albert* being driven out of Germany, died in 1557. in France, in the XXXV. year of his Age, having lived much longer than was consistent with his Inconstancy and Perfidy, saith *Brierius*. This Town is seated upon the *Weser*.

*Peisedareca*, *Peisida*, a River in the *Asian Tartary*, East of the River *Ob*, whose Fountains are not known, as arising in desolate and unfrequented Countries, but then it falls into the Frozen Sea above *Nova Zembla*.

*Peking*, *Pechinum*, the principal Province in the Kingdom of *China*, is bounded on the East by *Leacum*, and *Xantum*; on the North by *Tartary*, and the great Wall; on the West by *Xansi*, and on the South by *Hman*. The principal City is

*Peking*, *Pechinum*, a vast and populous City, which in the year 1404. became the Royal City of *China*, instead of *Nanquin*. The Inhabitants of this City are innumerable, though it has been often taken and Plundered in the late *Tartarian* War. It is now recovering those losses and ruins under the King of *Tartary*, who is become the Master of it.

The Province of *Pekin*, contains eight Capital Cities, one hundred and thirty five lesser Cities, and four hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred eighty nine Families.

*Pelecas*, *Aliacmon*, *Haliacmon*, a River in *Macedonia*, which falls into the Bay of *Theffalonica*, over against *Theffalonica* to the South-West thirty three English miles; it is called *Platamona*, *Bistrifa*, and *Aliagmo* from *Aliagmon*, the Name it bears in *Claudia*.

*Pelysz*, *Pelysia*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name. It lies fifteen miles from *Vaccia* to the South-West, twenty six from *Alba Regalis*, and twenty from *Buda* to the North-East.

*Pembrokeshire*, *Pembrochium*, one of the Shires in *Wales*, is bounded on the North by *Cardigan*, separated by the Rivers *Tyuy*, and *Keach*, on the East by *Caremar-denshire*, and on the South and West by the *Irish* Sea; from North to South it is twenty six miles; from East to West twenty; in Circuit ninety five. This County affords Corn and Cattle in great plenty, and has a mild and pleasant Air.

*Pembroke*, the Town which gives Name to this Shire, is one direct Street, upon a long narrow Point of a Rock in *Milford Haven*, the Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town Walls, and it has a Castle, though now ruined, and two Parish Churches within the Walls, and is a Corporation, represented in Parliament by one Burgefs. The first Earl of *Pembroke*, was *Gilbert de Clare*, Created in 1138. In 1201. it came into the Family of *Martial* by Marriage; this Family enjoyed it six Descents, and by Females it continued till the year 1390. After which it became very unsteady till *Edward VI.* in the



the year 1551. Created *William Herbert* Lord Steward, Earl of *Pembroke*, whose Posterity still enjoy that Honour in the seventh Descend.

*Pendennis*, a strong Castle in *Cornwall*.

*Pene Suevus*, one of the Branches of the *Oder* in *Pomerania*.

*Pengat*, the same with *Labor*, a City in the *East-Indies*.

*Pengick*, *Penica*, a City in *Misnia*, upon the River *Muldaw*, between *Altemburg* to the West, and *Chemnitz* to the East, seven German miles, and the same distance from *Leipsick* to the South.

*Penña*, or *Civita di Penma*, a City in *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, over which there is no Archbishop who has any Jurisdiction. This is very frequent in Italy.

*Penon de Velez*, a Fortrefs of the King of *Spain* upon the Coast of *Barbary*, between *Tetuan* to the North-West, and *Alcudia* to the North-East, sixty two *English* miles from either, over against *Malaga* in *Spain*.

*Pera*, *Peraea*, a City of *Thrace*, or rather a Suburb of *Constantinople*, from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel, but by reason of the frequent and easie passage between these two places by Boats, it may well seem a part of that City. The Ambassadors of the Christian Princes, and the *Latin* Christians for the most part reside in it. This is the same with *Galata*, and is there more at large described.

*Le Perche*, *Comitatus Perticus*, a County in *France*, between *la Beausse* to the East and South,

*Normandy* to the North, and *Le-maine* to the West. The Capital of it is *Nogent le Retrou*, and it has besides *Mortagne*, *Bellefine* and *Montmirail*, which are considerable places.

*Pereaslav*, *Pereaslavia*, a Town in the *Ukraine*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, beyond the *Nieper*, upon the River *Trubicz*, which two miles lower falls into the *Nieper*, ten miles from *Kiovia* to the North-East; which is a populous, strong, and fortified Town.

*Pereczaz*, *Peregia*, a small City in the Upper *Hungary*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name. It lies five miles from the *Tibiscus* to the North, forty five from *Cassovia* to the East, and as many from *Tokay*. This Town and County, has all along been in the hands of the Emperor, and was never under the *Turks*.

*Pergamo*, *Pergamus*, a City of *Mysia* in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the River *Caicus*, now called *Pergamo* and *Bargamo*, which was at first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*, but that City being ruined by the *Turks*, it became the Metropolis, and is now itself almost ruined. This was the Royal City of the *Attalick* Kings, and the Country of *Galen*, the Celebrated Physician. It lies thirty five miles from *Smyrna*, sixty six from *Sardis*, and fifty five from *Adramyttium* to the South-West. This is one of the Seven Churches mentioned in the *Apocahyps*. The River divides this City, it being seated in a Plain, at the Foot of a Mountain: in this City *Parchment* was first invented. Long. 55.30. Lat. 41. 51.

*Pert-*

*Perigord*, *Petracortensis*, *Provincia*, a Province in *Aquitain* in *France*, of great extent, between *Limsin* and *Quercy* to the East, *Angoumois* to the North, *Agenois* to the South, and *Saintonge* to the West. The principal City is *Perigueux*, the rest are *Sarlat* and *Bergerac*.

*Perigueux*, *Petrocorium*, the Capital of *Perigord*, is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*, and is seated upon the River *Lille*, twenty Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North-East, thirteen from *Tulle*, and ten from *Angoulesme*.

*Peristasi*, *Peristacium*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*, sixteen Miles from *Heximili* to the North. In the latter Maps it is called *Peraste*.

*Permaweliky*, *Permia Magna*, a City in the Province of *Permisky* in *Russia*, between the *Dvina* to the West, and the *Obb* to the East, seated upon the River *Kama*.

*Pernambuco*, *Pernambucum*, a City in *Brasil*, which is the Capital of a Province of the same Name, upon the North Sea, and a Bishops See. It is seated upon the River *Bibiribe*, which makes a large Haven. Long. 346. 00. Lat. 9. 15. This was made a Bishops See in 1676. after it was recovered out of the Hands of the *Hollanders*, who in the year 1629. took it from the *Portuguese*.

*Pernaw*, *Pernavia*, a small but strong City of *Livonia*, in the Province of *Esthonia*. See *Parnaw*.

*Perone*, *Perona*, a strong City upon the River *Senna*, is *Picardie* eight Leagues from *Amiens* to the East, seven from *Combray* to the South, and twenty five from *Paris* to the North. This City has been often attempted by the *Spaniards* without any success. *Charles the Simple*, King of *France* died here in the year 926.

*Perpignan*, *Perpignano*, *Perpignanum*, a City which is the Capital of *Roussillon*, a Province of *Spain*, but Conquered by the *French*. It was built in the year 1068. by *Isard* Count of *Roussillon*; and in the year 1642. was taken by the *French*. In the year 1285. *Charles the Bold*, King of *France*, died in this Town. In the year 1604. the Bishop of *El-na*, settled his See here. It stands not above three Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, and ten from *Narbon* to the South. *Peter* King of *Arragon*, opened here an University.

*P E R S I A*, one of the most Ancient, Great and Celebrated Kingdoms of *Asia*, called by the Inhabitants, *Farsistan*. At this day it is bounded on the North by the *Caspian* Sea, and by *Mauranababria*, or *Trans-Oxiana*, on the East by *India Propria*, or the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, on the South by the *Indian Ocean*, and the *Persian Gulph*, and on the West by *Arabia Deserta*, the *Arabian* Empire, and *Georgia*, so that it extends from the River *Indus* in the East, to the *Tygris* in the West, that is from 82. deg. of Long. to 120. which is 38. deg. and from 23. to 43. deg. Lat. The Earth in

so vast an extent being very different, but the Air pure and healthful throughout. This vast Kingdom is divided into these Provinces, *Fars* or *Persia*, properly so called, *Kirman*, *Makran*, *Send*, *Chustusan*, *Sitistan*, *Sablstan*, *Chorasan*, *Erak*, *Atzem*, or *Ferack*, *Agem*, *Kylan* or *Gilan*, *Candabar*, *Schirvan*, and *Aderbeitzan*. The Cities are *Ardevil*, *Caspin*, *Cassian*, *Com*, *Erivan*, *Herat*, *Hispaham*, *Lar*, *Mexat*, *Schiras*, *Sitistan*, *Schamachie*, *Sauster*, and *Tauris*. This People were at first subject to the *Assyrians* and *Medes*. But in the year of the World 3496. *Cyrus* Vanquishing *Astages*, King of the *Medes*, made *Persia* the Seat of the General Empire, which continued in this Nation; till it was transferred to the *Grecians* by *Alexander* the Great, in the year 3635. In the year of the World 3718. *Arjaces*, the Founder of the *Parthian* Family, assumed the Royal Diadem, which in time expelled the *Greeks*, and obtained the Kingdom of *Persia*. This Family continued four hundred and seventy years, and was succeeded by *Artaxerxes* a *Persian*, which Line after twenty eight Descents ended in *Hormisda*, who was Vanquished by *Hauimar* the *Saracen*, in the year 634. It continued under the *Saracen* Calyphs, till the year 1030. when *Tangrolipix*, a *Turk*, Invaded this Kingdom; this lasted but three Reigns, *Cassanes* the last of them, in the year 1202. being slain, and *Halalon* made King of *Persia*, by *Oscata* the Great *Cham* of *Tar-*

*tary*. This Prince exterminated the whole Race of the *Caliphs* of *Bagdat*, and his Posterity Reigned till 1337. and then it also fell under the *Tartarian* fury, to which it owed its Rise. In 1405. after almost an hundred years of confusion, *Mirza Charock IV.* Son of *Tamerlane*, ascended the Throne of *Persia*, and this Family lasted but till the year 1472. When *Usan Cassanes*, began another Line, which ended in the year 1505. when *Hysmael*, the Founder of the present Line of *Persia*, began his Reign. *Solyman* the present King of *Persia*, is the tenth of this Line, and succeeded in the year 1666.

The *Persian* Sea or Gulph, *Persicus Sinus*, commonly called *Mar de Elcarif*, or *de Bassora*, is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Ethiopic* Ocean, beginning at Cape *Raz*, the most Eastern Cape of *Arabia*, in Long. 96. 45. and running into the Land to 81. having *Persia* to the North and East, and *Arabia* to the South and West; in the most North-West Point, the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, fall into it with a vast Current, and it receives also the Rivers of *Arabia* and *Persia*, which lye near it, but then they are not of any great consideration, being neither many nor great: some others have counted the beginning of this Gulph, at the Isle of *Ormus*, and the Streight of *Bassora*, which will make it much shorter than the length I have given it.

*Pertois*, *Pertenfis Ager*, a Tract in *Champagne* in *France*, between *Champagne*, properly so called,

called, to the West, and the Duke-don *de Bar* to the East, and the River *Marne*.

*Perthe*, *Perthia*, a County in *Scotland*, which has *Angus* to the North, and *Srathberne* to the West, *Fife* to the South, and the *German* Ocean to the East, and which is divided into two parts by the *Fyrth* of *Tay*. It is a small County, and takes its Name from *Perth*, or *St. Johns-Town*, the Capital of this County, and one of the principal Cities in the North of *Scotland*, upon the *Tay*, in which the Kings of *Scotland* have commonly been Crowned. It lies thirty Miles from *Edinburg* to the North, and twelve from *Dunkehl*. This Town was totally ruined by an Inundation in the year 1029. and was rebuilt by *William* King of *Scotland*, where it now stands. Long. 16. 8. Lat. 58. 00.

*PERU*, *Peruvia*, *Perua*, a large Country in South *America*, affording great plenty of Gold and Silver Mines, and which was, at the Discovery of the New World, the most Potent Kingdom in South *America*. Its length from North to South is six hundred *Spanish* Leagues, and its breadth in some places ninety, in others less. It is bounded on the North by the Prefecture of *Popian*, on the South by the Kingdom of *Ghili*, on the West by the *Pacific* Ocean, or South Sea, and on the South it has undiscovered Countries; and is at this day divided into three Provinces, *Reyes*, *Quiso*, and *Characas*, or *de la Plava*. The old Capital of it was *Cuzco*,

the present is *Lima*. This Kingdom was discovered by the *Spaniards* in the year 1529. by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*. This General finding two Brothers of the Royal Family in disagreement, made use of their divisions to both their ruins, and taking *Atabalipa*, the last King of *Peru* Prisoner, after he had extorted a vast Ransom in Wedges of Gold, the perfidious base-born Villain hanged him. What the *Spaniards* report of the Fertility, Wealth, and Government of this Kingdom, is scarce credible; yet all fell into the Power of *Pizarro*, who was an exposed Bastard, and a Hog-driver, and fled from *Spain* because he had lost a Hog out of his Herd, and durst not return home without it.

*Perugia*, *Perusia*, City of *Hetruria*, now in *Ombria*, in the States of the Church, a Bishops See, and an University, and the Capital of a Tract of the same Name, seated upon a Hill near the *Tiber*, forty Miles from *Urbino* to the South, sixty one from *Rome* to the North-East, and thirty from *Nocera* to the West. This is one of the most ancient Cities of *Hetruria*, and was made famous by the besieging *L. Antonius*, the Brother of the Great *Antonius*, by *Augustus*, till he was forced to yield by Hunger; so that *Perusia* fames, became a Proverbial expression. *Totila*, a King of the *Goths*, besieged this City seven years before he took it. *Narses* retook and repaired it. The *Lombards* were the next Masters of it, and *Charles* the Great gave it to  
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the See of *Rome*. *Paul III.* built in it a Castle, which added to the Natural strength of the place; its pleasant Situation, magnificent and spruce Buildings, and the great plenty of all things, have made it one of the most considerable Cities in the Popes Dominions.

*Pesaro, Pisaurum*, a City, and Roman Colony in *Umbria*, of great antiquity, now a part of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, built near the mouth of the River *Foglia*, (*Pisaurum*) upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, forty five Miles from *Ancona* to the West. It is now a fine, great, and populous City, as the Seat of the Popes Legat, and was of old the Residence of the Dukes of *Urbino*.

*Pescara, Aternum*, a City in the Hither *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which of old was a Bishops See, seated at the mouth of a River of the same Name, forty five Miles from *Teramo* to the North-West, and near an hundred from *Ancona* to the South. The River upon which it stands, riseth out of the *Appennine* in the same Province, and watereth *Aquila*, *Tocco*, and *Perugia*, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

*Pescha, Argiruntum*, a City of *Liburnia* in *Dalmatia*, now a Village over against the Island of *Pago*, in the Borders of *Croatia*, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea.

*Peschiera, Pisaria*, a small but strong City in the States of *Ve-*

*nice*, in the Territory of *Verona*, upon the Lake *di Garda*, where the River *Menzo* flows out of it, fifteen Miles from *Verona* to the West, and twenty five from *Brescia* to the East.

*Pescia, Arnine*, a River of *Emilia*, which has a great and a populous Town upon it of the same Name, in the Territory of *Pisa*, twelve Miles from *Lucia* to the East. The River falls a little lower into the River *Arno*.

*Pest, Pestum*, a great Town in the Upper *Hungary*, seated upon the *Danube*, over against the Lower *Buda*. It is a square Town, seated in a pleasant Plain, and gives the beholder from *Buda* a very delightful prospect, by reason of its Walls, Towers, and Mosques. The Country about it is called the County of *Pest*, from this Town. Between it and *Buda* there is a fine Bridge of Boats, almost a-quarter of a League long, or half an *English* Mile. In the year 1541. *Solyman* the Magnificent, took it without resistance, and though the next year after it was attempted by a Potent Army, under the Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, and a breach made, and a brave Assault given by *Vitellius*, an *Italian*, yet the Germans Cowardly left the Siege. But in the year 1602. whilst the *Turks* were busie in the Siege of *Alba Regalis*, the Germans took *Pest* and the Lower *Buda*; after which many sharp Rencontres passed between the two Garrisons, especially when the River was frozen. But in the year 1604. *Jagenreuter*, a base Coward being

being intrusted with the Government of it, without any force, or so much as the appearance of an Enemy, upon a bare report the *Turks* were coming to besiege it, deserted the Town, and fled away. After this it continued in the Hands of the *Turks* till the year 1684. when it was taken by the Duke of *Lorrain*, and kept all that Summer, but deserted when he drew off from the Siege of *Buda*. But in 1686. it was retaken, and by the acquisition of *Buda*, assured to the Imperialists.

*Pesto, Pesti, Pestum, Posidonia*, a City and Colony of *Lucania*, and a Bishops See in the Hither Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon a Bay of the same Name, twenty two Miles from *Salerno* to the South, and three from *Capaccio*. This City in the year 930. was taken by the *Saracens*, and intirely ruined, and all its Inhabitants slain, or carried into Captivity, and never recovered this blow, but the Bishops See was thereupon removed to *Capaccio*.

*Petacal, Patala*, a City of the Hither *Indies*, at the mouth of the River *Indus*, which is of great antiquity.

*Peterborough, Petroburgum, Petuaria*, a City in the County of *Norhampton*, seated on the River *Aufon* or *Nen*, in the Borders of *Huntingdon*, *Cambridge* and *Lincolnshire*, five Miles from *Crowland* to the West. This place sprung up out of a Monastery here built, and dedicated to *St. Peter*, by *Penda* the first Christian King of the *Mercians*, about the year 646. *Wolpher* his Successor,

finished it in the year 633. In the year 867. it was destroyed by the *Danes*. And in the year 960. *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, began to rebuild it, with the assistance of King *Edgar*, and *Adulph* the Chancellor. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror it was Plundered by *Herward* a *Saxon*, but it recovered in after-times. And when *Henry VIII.* dissolved this House, there belonged to it a Revenue of one thousand nine hundred seventy and two pounds the year. This Prince in the year 1541. Founded a Bishoprick in this Monastery, and annexed to it a Dean, and six Prebends; *John Chambers*, the last Abbot, becoming the first Bishop, from whom the present *Dr. White* is the thirteenth. *Charles I.* of Blessed Memory, added another Honor to this place, when in the year 1627. he Created *John Lord Mordant*, Baron of *Turkey*, Earl of *Peterborough*. In which Family that Honor now is.

*Peteril, Petriana*, a River in *Cumberland*, which riseth five Miles from *Keswick* to the North-East, and by *Penrith*, and *Hesket* falls into the *Eder*, above *Carlisle*.

*Peter Wardens*, See *Petro Waradin*, a Town in *Sclavonia*.

*Petigliano, Petilianum*, a fortified strong Town, in the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State, and the Dukedom of *Florence*, five Miles from *Savona* to the East, twelve from *Aula* to the North-West, and thirty from *Orbicello*. This is the Capital of a Sovereign

County or Earldom, belonging heretofore to the Family of *Sforza*, but lately purchased by the Great Duke of *Tuscany* in whose Territories it lay.

*Petra*, or *Petra Deserti*, a City of the *Stony Arabia*, which was of old the Capital of the Kingdom of *Ammon*, and was called *Rabbah*; which was taken by King *David*, in revenge of the injuries offered to his Ambassadors. In the times of Christianity it became an Archbishops See, and is at this day called by the *Arabians*, *Krach*, and *Kelaggeber*. Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

*Petrus*, *Pelios*, *Pelion*, a Mountain in *Thessalia*; *Dicearchus Siculus*, one of the Scholars of *Aristotle*, found this Mountain to be the highest in *Thessalia*, by one thousand two hundred and fifty Paces, as *Pliny* saith.

*Petrina*, a strong Castle in *Croatia*, seated upon a River of the same Name, which there falls into the *Kulp*, eight Miles from *Zagrab*, or *Agram*, a Town of *Sclavonia*. This was once in the Hands of the *Turks*, but was retaken by the *Germans*, and is now in the possession of the Emperor.

*Petrikow*, *Petricovia*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Sirackie*, in the Greater Poland, two German Miles from the River *Pilozza*, four from the Confines of the Lesser Poland, and twelve from *Sirackie* to the East. It is a neat populous Town, seated in a Morass, and is often Honored with the Diets of Poland; but in 1640. it was almost intirely burnt down by a Fire.

*Petro - Waradin*, *Acuminium*, *Petro Varadinum*, a Town in *Sclavonia*, called by the Inhabitants *Petro War*, by the *Germans*, *Peter Wardein*. It stands upon the *Danube*, between the *Save* and the *Drave*, six Hungarian Miles from *Belgrade* to the North-West, and about twelve from *Esseck* to the South. This place has been made very famous during the present War, the *Turks* having made it their common passage into the Upper Hungary, ever since *Buda* fell into the Hands of the Emperor, and to that end maintained a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*: but after the Battel of *Mohatz*, this place became more famous by a Revolt and Mutiny against the Prime Visier of the Turkish Army, whereby that General, in the year 1687. was forced to fly for his life to *Belgrade*, and afterwards to *Constantinople*, upon which followed the Desertion of *Esseck*, *Possoga*, and *Walcowar*, all which were taken and Garrisoned by General *Dunwalt*, for the Emperor.

*Petschen*, the same with *Quinque Ecclesia*, a City in the Lower Hungary.

*Pettaw*, *Petavium*, *Petovio*, a City, and Roman Colony of *Pannonia*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, and many other ancient Historians, now called by the *Germans*, *Pettaw*, and made a part of *Stiria*, upon the *Drave*, in the Borders of *Sclavonia*, but under the Dominion of the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, whereas it was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lorch*. It stands nine Miles from

from *Cilley* to the North, and as many from *Graz* to the North-East, and *Canisqa* to the West.

*Petz*, the same with *Vienna*, the Capital of *Austria*.

*Petzorcke*, *Petzora*, a Province in the North of *Moscow*, towards the frozen Ocean. The principal Town and River is of the same Name. The River falls into the White Sea, by six great mouths, between *Pustejezero*, a Town and Castle, and *Ziemnoipoi*, a ridge of Mountains, which Name signifies in the *Russ* Language, the Girdle of the World.

*Pezin*, *Peneus*, a River of *Thessalia*. See *Salampria*.

*Pfaltz*, the German Name of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*.

*Pfaltzburg*, *Phalsburgum*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Borders of the Lower *Alsacia*, at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, by the River *Zinzel*, which Name signifies the Palatine Castle, having heretofore been under the Palatine Princes of *Veldenz*, of whom it was purchased by the Dukes of *Lorain*, and it is now a Principality, and lately very well fortified by the King of France, in whose Hands it is. It stands seven Leagues from *Strasburgh*, and sixteen from *Nancy*.

*Pfortsheim*, *Phorcena*, *Phortzenum*, a small City in the Marquisate of *Baden*, upon the River *Enz*, where it takes in the *Nagold*, two Miles from *Durlach*, seven from *Heydelberg* to the South, and six from *Spira*. This belongs now to the Family of *Durlach*, but was heretofore under the Duke of *Wurtemberg*.

*Phazzerh*, *Phasis*, the Capital

of *Mengrelia*, a City of great antiquity, mentioned by *Pliny*, and *Strabo*. It stands upon the *Euxine* Sea, at the mouth of a River of the same Name, and was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trebefonde*. Sir *John Chardin*, who entered this River, and took great pains to find this City, could not find the least remainder or token of it, he saith the Channel of this River is at its fall into the Sea, a Mile and half broad, and sixty Fathom deep, and that this River is called by the *Turks*, *Sachs*, and by the *Mengrelians*, *Rione*, and that it ariseth out of Mount *Caucasus*.

*Philiad*, *Pisti*, the most ancient Inhabitants of *Scotland*, who lived in that Kingdom when the *Romans* Conquered *Britain*, and by their inroads upon the *Britans*, after the *Romans* withdrew, occasioned the calling in the *Saxons*.

*Phidari*, *Euenus*, a River of *Ætolia*, which riseth out of Mount *Callidromus*, and pursues its Course Southward to the *Ionian* Sea, which it entereth not far from the Gulph of *Corinth*, or *Lopanto*.

*Philadelphia*, a City of *Lydia* in the Lesser *Asia*, built at the foot of Mount *Imolus*, and very frequently afflicted by Earthquakes, which was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sardus*, called by the *Turks*, *Philadelphia*, which the Reader may consult in the proper place.

*Philibe*, *Philippopolis*, a City of *Thrace*. See *Filippopolis*.



*Philippstadt, Philippopolis*, a City in Sweden, in *Vermelandia*, a County of *Gothland*, built in the Fens, twenty five Miles from the Lake of *Wener*, and the same distance from *Carlstad* to the South-East.

*Philippeville*, a Town in *Hainault*, of great strength, which was fortified by *Mary Queen of Hungary*, Governess of the Low Countries, in the year 1555. and which by the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1660. was granted to the French. It stands thirteen Miles from *Brussels*, seven from *Namur*, and ten from *Mons*.

The *Philippine Islands*, *Philippine*, are a knot of Islands belonging to *Asia*, which took this Name from *Philip II. King of Spain*, in whose times, in the year 1549. they were viewed, and carefully observed by *Ruy Lupo a Spaniard*. And in the year 1564. *Michael Lupo*, another *Spaniard*, was sent to people and reduce them. They lie between *China* to the North, and the *Molucco Islands* to the South, between 13. and 14. deg. of Northern Latitude; and the exact number of them is not known, but they are supposed to be above ten thousand; the greatest of them is *Manila*, or *Lutonia*. The *Spaniards* were once Masters of the greatest part of these Islands, and built some considerable Cities in them, but their affairs growing less prosperous in *Europe*, and the *Dutch East-Indy Company* having ruined their Trade here, many of them have deserted from the *Spaniards*, and they have been forced to leave others, so that they do

with some difficulty keep their possession in the Island of *Manila*, which is the greatest and most Northern of them. These Islands were at first subject to the King of *China*, who abandoned them, about 1520. They were first discovered by *Ferdinando Magellanes*, who perished in one of them. The Air of them is very mild and temperate, the Soil is very fruitful, and produceth whatever is needful to the life of Man. The Names of the principal of them are *Mindano*, *Paragoja*, *Calamianes*, *Mindora*, *Tandaja*, *Cebu* (in which *Magellanes* was slain) *Pintados*, *Parraya*, *Masbat*, *Sabunra*, *Matan*, *Luban*, *Capul*, *Abuyo*, *Banton*, *Bobol*, *la Verde*, *dos Negons*, and *San Juan*.

*Philipsbourg, Philipp burgum*, a strong Fort, or Castle upon the *Rhine*, which before was called *Odenheim*, and was first Walled in the year 1243. by *Gebhard Bishop of Spire*. And afterwards took its present Name from *Philipp Christopler de Soeteren*, Bishop of *Spire*, who in the year 1615. re-fortified this place for the defence of that Bishoprick. Before this *George Count Palatine of the Rhine*, a former Bishop of *Spire*, had built in this place, in the year 1513, a noble Castle, or rather Palace, which was again much improved in 1570. by *Marquardus ab Hattstein*, another Bishop. This place being thus improved, and made very considerable, was first reduced by the *Suedes* in 1634. by *Hanger* Surprized by the *Spaniards* by a stratagem in 1635. Taken by force by the *French* in 1644. The *French* bestowed very much during the time

time they were possessed of it, in adding to the fortifications of it, but in the year 1676. the Duke of *Lorain* retook the Town, though the *French* came up with a great Army to relieve it, and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679. it was assigned to the Bishop of *Spire*. This Town stands three German miles from *Heydelberg* to the South, and from *Manheim*, one from *Spire* to the North, and three from *Durlach*.

*Phortsheim*. See *Pfortsheim*.

*Piacenza, Placentia*, a City of *Lombardy*, of great Antiquity, called by the *French* *Plaisance*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bologna*, and the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, which ever since the year 1557. has been in the Hands of the Dukes of *Parma*. It is a neat, populous City, being said to have twenty five thousand Citizens within its Walls, full of fine Buildings, and blessed with an ingenious Race of men, fit either for Arts or War. This City stands one mile from the *Po*, forty from *Milan* to the East, and thirty five from *Parma* to the North-East, in a pleasant place, surrounded with fruitful Fields, Meadows, and Pastures, and having many Channels cut for the Watering their Ground, and the bringing in Merchandizes. It has several Salt Springs, Mines of Iron, plenty of Wine, Oyl, Corn, and Fruits of all sorts, and the best Cheese in the whole World is made here in great quantity, nor does it want Woods and Forests for Hunting; so that all things considered, it is one of the pleasantest situated Cities in

the World, and is thought to have taken its Name from thence. It was one of the first Colonies the *Romans* settled in *Gallia Cisalpina*, against the *Gauls*; and they fortified it so well, that though the *Insubres* and *Boii*, out of discontent revolted, and joined with *Hannibal*, and he made the Siege of this place one of his first Attempts, yet he was not able to take it. Nor had *Asdrubal* who followed him any better success; so that *Livy* informs us, this was one of the Twelve Colonies which in the second *Punic* War saved *Rome*. But in the year of *Rome* 553. *Amilcar* a third *Punic* General, took this City with the help of the *Gauls*, and in a great degree ruined it by Fire and Sword. *Spurina*, a Commander under *Vitellius*, defended this City with great Gallantry against *Cecina*, one of *Otho's* Generals, who yet at last took and burnt it, Anno Christi 69. In the year of *Christ* 269. *M. Aurelianus* received a great overthrow from the *Marcomanni* near this City. In the year of *Christ* 542. *Totilas* King of the *Goths* took it by a siege, which reduced them to the necessity of eating Mans Flesh. About the year 1335. it fell first into the Hands of the Viscounts of *Milan*; about the year 1447. they called in the *Venetians*, and endeavoured to shake off the Dominion of the *Milaneses*, which had like to have ended in their Ruin, the City being taken and Sacked, and most cruel Slaughter made of the Inhabitants. It continued after this under the Dukes of *Milan*, till together with that City, it fell into the Hands of



*Lewis XII.* King of France, in the year 1499. Pope *Julius* in the year 1512. got the Possession of this City. In the year 1545. Pope *Paul III.* created *Lewis* his Natural Son, Duke of this City; who was slain for his Cruelty and wickedness, by some Gentlemen hereof; and the place put into the Hands of *Charles V.* in the year 1547. *Philip II.* his Son, ten years after this, Granted this City to the Duke of *Parma*, whose Posterity enjoy it now.

*La Piave*, *Anassus*, *Plavis*, a River of the Marquisate of *di Treviso* in Italy, which springs out of the *Carnick Alpes*, in the Borders of *Germany*, and *Carinthia*, near the Fountains of the *Drave*, and flowing Southward through this Marquisate, and watering the Cities of *Cadorino*, *Belluno*, and *Feltria*, it takes in the *Boetio*, *Calore*, and the *Cordevolio*, and then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, thirteen miles from *Venice* to the East.

*Picardie*, *Picardia*, a Province on the North of France, towards the Low Countries, between *Champagne* to the East, and *Hainault* and *Artois* to the North, the *British Sea*, and *Normandy* to the West, and the Isle of France to the South. This Province was heretofore much greater than it is now, part of it being now taken into the Isle of France; but then it has also had some additions made to it, by the Conquests in *Artois*. The Capital of this Province is *Amiens*, the other good Towns are *Abbeville*, *Boulogne*, *Calais*, *Doullens*, *S. Quintin*, *La Fere*, *Guise*, *Ham*, *Monstreuil*, *Perone* and *Roye*.

*Pictland* *Pyth*, *Fretum Picticum*, the Streight between the N. of Scotland and the Isles of *Orkney*.

*Pico*, or *Pica*, one of the Islands of the *Atlantick Ocean*, which is one of the *Azores*, extending twelve miles from East to West, and which is under the *Portuguese*.

*Picolmaio*, a River of *Paragua* in South America, which ariseth in *Peru*, near the City of *La Plata*, and falls into the River of the same name, after a long Course, and the addition of many smaller Rivers.

The Picts Wall, *Vallum Hadriani*, *Murus Picticus*, was the most ancient Boundary between England and Scotland, which was begun by *Hadrian* the Emperor, to separate the Picts or Barbarous Northern Nations from the Civilized Roman Britans, in the year of Christ 123. and reached from *Eden* in Cumberland, to *Tine* in Northumberland; it was first made only of Turf, supported by Stakes, and strengthened by Pallisadoes; *Severus* the Emperor repaired this Wall, and made it much stronger than before it was, in the year of Christ 207. Before these times there had been one made in the narrowest part of Scotland, first by *Agricola*, and after by *Lollius Urbicus*, under *Antonius Pius*, but these Countries being not thought worth the keeping, *Severus* fixed the Bounds finally where *Hadrian* had at first settled them, and erected this Wall of solid Stone, and Towers at the distance of a mile from each other, from the Irish to the German Sea, eighty miles in length. This Wall

was

was again repaired by *Carausius*, under *Dioclesian* the Emperor, about the year 286. This Wall having been ruined by the Picts in several places about the year 388. was again repaired by the Britans, after the defeat of the Picts, by the assistance of the Romans, about the year 404. but in the year 406. it was again beaten down by the Picts. *Aetius* a Roman General, rebuilt it the last time of *Brick*, about the year 430. and so left the British to defend it, which the Scots ruined again in the next year, after which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations by Consent. It ran on the North side of the *Tine*, and the *Irthing*, two considerable Rivers. The tract of this Wall appears at this day in many places in Cumberland, and Northumberland, so many hundred years not having been able to deface intirely that great Roman Work.

*Pidanemo*, *Apidanus*, a River of *Thessalia*, it ariseth from Mount *Gomphos*, and watering *Pharsalus*, and taking in the *Enipeus*, the *Melex*, and the *Phoenax*, falls into the *Peneus* above *Larissa*, with a very swift Current.

*Piedmont*, *Piedmontium*, is a Province of Italy, towards France and Switzerland, called by the French *Piemont*; by the Spaniards *Piamonte*; by the Germans *Was Piemund*; and by the English *Piedmont*; which signifies the foot of the Hills. It has the honour to be stiled a Principality, and is now under the Duke of Savoy, having been of old called *Gallia Subalpina*. It is great, well watered, fruitful,

and populous, and lies extended between the Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Montferrat* to the East, the States of *Genova*, and the County of *Nizza* to the South, the *Dauphine* and *Savoy* to the West, and the Dukedom of *Auostor*, *Osta*, and a small part of *Milan* to the North. It contains the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, the County of *Asti*, and the Territories of *Verellese*, *Biellese*, and *Albesano*, and *Piedmont* properly so called, together with a part of the Dukedom of *Montferrat*. The Capital of this Province is *Turin*, *Torino*; the other Cities are *Asti*, *Biela*, *Furci*, *Fossano*, *Mondovi*, *Pignerol* (under the French) *Saluzzo*, *Susa*, and *Verelli*. Under the Lombards this was called the Dukedom of *Turris*. The History of this Country belongs properly to *Savoy*, of which this is but a Province.

*Pienza*, *Pientia*, *Corfinianum*, a City of *Hetruria*, now in the Territory of *Siena*, and a Bishops See (by the Institution of Pope *Pius II.* in the year 1462.) under the Archbishop of *Siena*. It is little, but well Peopled, and stands six miles from *Monte Pulciano* to the West, ten from the Pope's Dominions, and twenty five from *Siena* to the North-East, and is under the Duke of *Florence*. *Baudrand* in another place states the distance thus, three from *Monte Pulciano*, and twenty two from *Siena*.

*Piergo*. See *Polina*, a River of *Albania*.

*Pisar*, *Phitarnus*, *Tifernus*, the same with *Biserno*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it ariseth out of the *Apennine* in the Province of *Molise*.

*Molise* near *Boiano*, and flowing to the South-East, it watereth *Guardia Alfere*, and passeth by *Larina*, and at last by *Termini*, a City of the *Capitanata*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, between *il Fortore* and *Trigno*, two other Rivers of that Kingdom.

*Pignerol*, *Pinarolium*, a City of *Piedmont*, seated upon an Hill, which has a strong Castle, upon the River *Cluso*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, twelve miles from *Turin* to the North-West, nineteen from *Suse* to the South, and ten from *Saluzes*. This City belonged to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, but was snatched from that Prince by Cardinal *Richelieu* in the year 1630. and by *Lewis XIII.* United March 31. 1631. to the Crown of *France* forever.

*Pilaca*, *Ajax*, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the *Ionian* Sea.

*Pilau*, *Pilaua*, a strong Fort or Castle, in the Ducal *Prussia*, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Koningsberg*, three German miles from that City to the West. It was taken by the *Sueds*, in 1626. but is now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and has a very good Harbour belonging to it.

*Pilsen*, *Pilsenum*, a City of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Mies*, nine German miles from *Prague* to the West, six from the Borders of the *Upper Palatinate*, and eleven from *Egis* or *Heb*. This is a great and strong City.

*Pzyno*, *Pisna*, a City of the Lesser *Poland*, in the *Palatinate* of *Sandomir*, near the *Vistula*, which is the Capital of a Territory of the same Name.

*Pinco*, *Pincus*, a River in the Isle of *Candy*, or *Crete*.

*Pindus*, a vast Mountain, ascribed by *Strabo* to *Macedonia*; by *Ptolemy* to *Epirus*, it passing between it and *Macedonia*; by others to *Thessalia*. It stretcheth from East to West, from the *Acroceraunian* Hills, now called *Capo della Chimera* in *Albania*, to the *Thermopylae*, now *Bocca di Lupo*; in the midst of this Course it brancheth out to the South the *Parnassus* and *Helicon*, which has occasioned the confounding these three Names. The *Euacho* and *Eas*, two Rivers, spring from this Mountain, which is now called *Mezzovo*.

*Pinbel*, *Pinelum*, a small but strong City in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, in the Contines of the Kingdom of *Leen*, upon a River of the same Name, four Leagues from the *Duero* to the South, and six from *Guarda*.

*Pinsk*, *Pinscum*, a Town in *Lithuania*, in the *Palatinate* of *Brescia*, upon a River of the same Name, which was once a very considerable place, and is now the Capital of a District called by its Name; but being taken by the *Cossacks*, they burnt and Plundered it, by which devastation it is reduced into a mean condition. It stands nineteen miles from *Brest* to the East.

*Piomba*, *Helvinum*, *Matrinus*, a River of *Abruzzo*, flowing between the Cities of *Adria* and *Penna*, in the Further *Abruzzo*, into the *Adriatick* Sea.

*Piombino*, *Plumbinum*, a great and strong City in the Territory of *Siena* in *Italy*, on the Shoars of the *Tyrrhe-*

*Tyrrhenian* Sea, which is under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, but has a Spanish Garrison for its Protection; it lies in the midst between *Orbitello* and *Ligorn*, fifty miles from either, and from *Siena*. This City sprung out of the Ruins of *Populonium*, which stood not far from it.

*Pir*, *Orontes*, a River of *Syria*.

*Pirgi*, *Perga*, once an Archbishops See, now a small Village in *Pamphylia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

*Pisa*, *Pisæ*, a City of *Herruria*, of great Antiquity, built by the People of *Peloponnesus*, as *Strabo* avers; it is now an Archbishops See, upon the River *Arno* which divides it, 'tis great, but not well Peopled. It has an University, which was opened here in the year 1349. and a strong Cittadel. It was also once a Potent Commonwealth, and as such recovered *Sardinia* out of the hands of the *Saracens*, mastered *Carthage* and *Majorca*, and gave great Assistance to the Christians of the East, but being it self first overpowered by the *Florentines*, and restored to its former Liberty by *Charles VIII.* of *France*; it fell the second time under their Power, and together with *Florence* under the House of *Medices*, under whom it now is. This City stands six miles from the Mouth of the *Arno* to the East, and forty five from *Florence*, ten from *Luca* to the South, fifteen from *Ligorn*, and fifty five from *Siena*. In a Council here held in the year 1400. *Alexander V.* was chosen Pope; the Archbishops See was settled here by

Pope *Urban II.* Anno Christi 1092.

*Pisano*, *Pisanus Tractus*, is a part of *Herruria* in *Italy*, between the States of *Florence*, and *Siena* to the East, the States of *Luca* to the North, the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the West, and *Tuscany* to the South, which was once a Commonwealth, but is now under the Duke of *Florence*. The Capital is *Pisa*, and the other considerable places are *Ligorn*, and *Volterra*.

*Pisatello*, *Rubicon*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, which is small, but of great Fame, having been the ancient Boundary between *Gallia Cispadana* and *Italy*, and that account mentioned by many of the ancient Historians, the Passing of which by *Julius Caesar*, was the first Act of Hostility against the Commonwealth of *Rome*. It is now called towards its Fall, *il Pisatello*, at its Rise *Rico*, and before it reacheth the Sea, *il Fiumicello di Savignano*. This River runs near *Cesene* and *Savignano*, and falling to the *Adriatick* Sea, ten miles from *Rimini*, four from *Cervia* towards the North-West. In this place there was a Marble Inscription erected in the year 1546. to perpetuate the Memory thereof; but yet some Learned men have rather thought it to be *Luse*, a River in the Territory of *Rimini*, than this, which is the ancient *Rubicon*.

*Pistoia*, *Pistoria*, a City in the State of *Florence*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishops of *Florence*, built upon the River *Stella*, at the foot of the *Appennine*, which is now in a flourishing State.

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and stands twenty two miles from Florence to the North-West. Pope Clement IX. was born in this City.

*Pistrina, Philistine Fossæ*, one of the Mouths of the Po.

*Pisuerga, Pisoraca*, a River of Spain, which ariseth out of the Mountains of Old Castile, and running South, separates the Kingdom of Leon from that of Old Castile. It admits the Carrion, (another of its Boundaries) and the Arlanion, and watering Duennas and Valladolid, it falls into the Duero above Simalucas.

*Placentia, Placencia*, a City of the Kingdom of Leon, in the Province of Extremadura, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Compostella, and was built in the year 1180. by Alphonfus VIII. King of Leon, out of the Ruins of Deobriga, a City of the Vettones in Lusitania; the place where this now stands, was called the Village of Ambrosio. It is seated in a Plain upon the River Xexte, twelve miles from Coria to the East, twenty six from Salamanca to the South, and as many from Merida to the North, and was once Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

*Plaisance*. See *Piacenza*, a City of Lombardy.

*Plaitz, Celius*. See *Henstberg*, a Mountain of Austria.

*Plamzza, Inachus*, a River on the East of the Morea, which falls into the Mediterranean Sea, near Napolì di Romania.

*La Plata, Argenteus Fluvius*, a River of South America, called by the Spaniards *El rio de la Plata*; by the Americans *Paranaguazu*

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by the English and French, the River of Plate. This is thought to be one of the greatest Rivers in the whole World. It ariseth in *Paragua*, above the Lake de Los Xaraces, and running a vast Course to the South, and separating *Paragua* from *Chaco*, beneath the City de Buenos Ayres. It entereth the Sea of *Paraguay*, by a Mouth of sixty English miles in breadth, or forty Spanish Leagues. This River was first Discovered in the year 1513. by John Diaz, a Portuguese.

*La Plata, Argentea*, a City in Peru, in the Government of *Characa*, built in the Mountains, upon the River *Picolmaio*, and is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of the Province of *Characa*; it was built by the Spaniards in the Valley of *Chugusaca*, one hundred and sixty five Spanish Leagues from *Cusco* to the South, and eighteen from *Potosi*, and one hundred and ten from the Pacifick Ocean. This is one of the richest, most populous, and best built Cities in America, and stands near the Silver Mines.

*Platamona, Aliacmon*, a River of Macedonia, which ariseth from the Cambuvian Hills; and running Eastward by *Pidna* now *Chitro*, or *Platan*; falls into the Gulph of *Salonica*. It is called *Pelecas* by *Sophianus*; *Platamona* by *Moletrius*; *Bistrifa* by *Holstenius*; and in the latter Maps *Aliagmo*, and *Injacovi*.

*Platano, Lycus*, a River on the South of Sicily, which falls into the Sea eighteen miles from *Gergenti* to the West.

*Platsee*,

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*Platsee, Platzen*. See *Balaton*, a vast Lake in the Lower Hungary.

*Plaven, Plaun, Plava*, a City of *Voigheland*, a Province of the Upper Saxony in Germany, or as others say in *Misnia*, seated upon the River *Ester*, between *Zwickaw* to the South-East, and *Curow* or *Curen* to the North-West, four miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*, which is under the Duke of Saxony.

*Plawe, Plava*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*, upon a Lake of the same Name, near the efflux of the River *Elde*, six German miles from *Gustrow*, and ten from *Havetberg* to the North.

*Plescow, Plescoviensis Ducatus*, the most Western Province of *Moscovy*, bounded by *Ingria* to the North, *Lithuania* to the South, *Livonia* to the West, and *Novogard* to the East. It is great, populous and fruitful, and was a Sovereign Dukedom, till *John Basilovitz* Conquered it, in the year 1509. The principal City is *Pleskow, Plescovia*, which stands upon the River *Veliki*, forty miles from the Confines of *Livonia* to the East, sixty from the Lake of *Ilmen*, and forty from *Riga* to the North-East. This City was betrayed into the hands of the *Russ* by the Priests, in 1509. upon a Religious Pretence, who were severely punished for their Treason, by that perfidious, bloody, cruel Tyrant. In the year 1581. it was besieged, and taken by *Stephen King of Poland*; and again in the year 1615. it was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden*, out of whose hands the *Russ* were forced to Re-

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deem it, by the Payment of a vast Sum of Money.

*Plymouth, Plymthum*, a Noble Sea-Port Town in the most Western part of *Devonshire*, on the South of England, which takes its Name from the River *Plyme*, which is of no great consideration, between which and the *Tamer* (a much greater River, and the Western boundary of *Devonshire*) this Town is seated, and by means of which Rivers it has one of the largest, safest, and most convenient Havens in the World; this Town was anciently called *Sutton*, and (saith Mr. *Cambden*) of late times was a poor Fishermens Town, but within the compass of a few years, is since become equal to some of the best Cities in England, being fortified both to the Seaward by a Fort built on *S. Nicolas Isle*, and to Landward, by two Forts upon the Haven, and a Castle on a Hill, besides all which, it has a Chain for the security of the Haven in time of War. *Henry VI.* granted this Town a Mayor. From this Town *Sir Francis Drake* set Sail in the year 1577. when he went that Voyage, in which he Sailed round the Terrestrial Globe; and out of this Haven the English Fleet was Towed by Ropes (the Winds being contrary) when in the year 1588. *Charles Lord Howard* Admiral of England, went to Fight the Spanish Invincible Armado, as they unwisely called it. *Charles II.* added both to the strength of this place, by building a stately Citadel on a Hill near it, and to its Honour, by Creating *Charles Fitz-Charles*, one of this Natural Sons, Baron

Baton of *Dartmouth*, Viscount *Tornes*, and Earl of *Phymouth*, July 29 1575.

*Ploen*, *Plona*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, in the Province of *Wagaren*, between a double Lake of the same Name, six German miles from *Lubec* to the North. It has a splendid and Noble Castle, which together with the City, is under the Dominion of a Prince of the Family of *Holstein*.

*Plotzko*, *Plocum*, *Ploscum*, a small City in the Greater *Poland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name in the Dukedom of *Mazomickie*, or *Masovia*, and to which there belongs a Castle. It is seated upon the *Vistula*, fourteen Polish miles from *Warsaw* to the West.

*Pludents*, a small Seignory in *Tyrol*, belonging to the King of *Spain*.

*Plusa*, *Aprusa*, a small River in *Romandiola*, which springeth out of Mount *Titani*, and running Southward falls into the *Adriatick Sea* near *Rimini*. This River is also called *L' Avesa*.

*Pluviers*, *Aviarium*, a City in the Province of *La Beausse*, upon the River *l' Oeuf*, ten Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, and as many from *Montargis* to the East; it is a spruce City, and by the Writers of the middle times is called *Pithuria*.

*Plurs*, *Plura*, an Italian Prefecture, belonging to the *Grisons*, by the Gift of *Maximilian Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, in the year 1513, which takes its Name from the chief Town of the same Name, once

seated at the foot of the *Alpes*, upon the River *Maira*, the chief of sundry Villages, lying in the same bottom, now nothing but a deep and bottomless Gulph, for on April 26. 1617. a huge Rock falling from the top of the Mountains, overwhelmed the Town, and killed in the twinkling of an Eye fifteen hundred people, and left no sign or ruin of a Town there standing, but in the place thereof a great Lake of some two miles in length. *Heylyn*.

*Po*, *Padus*, *Eridanus*, the greatest River in *Italy*, which riseth in *Piedmont*, and dividing *Lombardy* into two parts, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* by many Mouths. It is called by the *Italians*, *French* and *English* *Po*; by the *Germans* *Daw*. Its Head is in Mount *Viso* (*Vesulus*) one of the *Cottian Alpes*, in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, in the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, from a Spring called *Visenda*, in the midst of a Meadow, and running East by the Castle of *Paisana*, it hides it self in the Earth again, so dividing *Piedmont* at *Villa Franca*, it takes in the *Chisone*, and at *Pancalieri* the *Veraita*, and *Macra*; by the addition of which it becomes capable of bearing a Boat. Then it waters *Turin* (the Capital of *Savoy*) where it takes in the *Doria*, so continuing his Course to the East by *Chivas* and *Casal*, he takes his leave of the Duke of *Savoy's* Dominions, and entreth *Milan*; leaving *Pavia* five, and *Milan* twenty miles to the North, it passeth on the South of *Piacenza*, and the North of *Cremona*; leaving *Parma* four miles to the South, and *Mantoua* six to the

the North, he passeth to *Fichervolo*, where he divides his vastly improved Streams into two great Branches, the Northern of which watereth the State of *Venice*, and by five Mouths entereth the Gulph of *Venice*: the Southern passeth to *Ferrara*, and is there subdivided into three other Branches, the most Southern of which runs within four miles of *Ravenna*. This River receives about thirty Rivers in all from the *Alpes*, and the *Apennine*, and being by far the greatest River in *Italy*, is mightily magnified by the *Latin Poets*, who would have it no less than the *Nile*, and the *Danube*, and call it the *King of Rivers*, and the greatest in the World. And it must be confessed, that it is a Noble Flood, and that it is the only River which has found a place in Heaven too, or hath the Glory to be made a *Constellation*: but then (saith the Learned Dr. *Brown* who saw it) there are many Rivers that far exceed it in greatness.

*Poblet*, a Monastery in *Catalonia*, where the Kings of *Arragon* were anciently Buried.

*Pocevera*, *Porcifera*, a River in the States of *Genoua*, which takes its rise from the *Apennine*, and by a Valley ten miles long, makes its passage by *Gonoua* into the *Ligustick Sea*.

*Pocutie*, *Pocuria*, a small Tract in the South part of the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the Natives *Pocouk* or *Pocouth*. It is a part of the Territory of *Halitz*, between the River *Tyra*, now the *Niester*; and the Borders of *Transylvania* and *Walachia*: the principal

Town is *Sniatin* upon the *Pruth*, and the rest are *Colomey*, and *Martinow*.

*Podolia*, *Bodeni*, *Budini*, *Patzinaca Populi*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, comprehended under the *Red Russia*, of which it is a part, and subject to a Palatinate of its own. It is bounded on the North by *Volhinia*, on the East by the Palatinate of *Braslaw*, on the South by *Wallachia*, and on the West by *Russia*, properly so called, or the *Black Russia*. This Country extends Eastward through vast uninhabited Countries, as far as the *Euxine Sea*; the People are *Russians* by their Original, and Conquered by the *Poles*, and in the year 1434. admitted to the same Privileges with the rest of *Poland*, by *Uladislaus* then King of *Poland*. This Country is fruitful to a wonder, yet more accommodated to the life of Beasts than Men; and yet could it enjoy a steady Peace, should not need to envy the fertility of *Italy*, or any other Country in the World; but being a Frontier against the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and always exposed to their devouring Incursions, it is but meanly inhabited, and not much improved. In the year 1672. it was yielded to the *Turks*, but since a part of it has been retrieved; the principal place in it is *Caminieck*, the rest are *Tzudnow*, *Bratzlaw*, and *Orczakow*, which last is in the Hands of the *Tartars*; but there is hopes before the present War ends, this Country may be intirely regained by the *Poles*.

*Podgarim*, *Babylonia*, a Province in *Asia*.



*Poitiers, Poictivum, Augustoritum* a City which is the Capital of the Province of *Poitou* in *France*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*, and a Celebrated University. It stands upon the River *Clain*, 14 Leagues from the *Leyre* to the S. thirty from *Saintes* to the North, and thirty five from *Bourges* to the West. This City is famous for many Battels fought near it, but especially for that of the *Black Prince* in the year 1356. in which Battel *John* King of *France* was taken Prisoner, together with many Lords, and two thousand Knights and Esquires; Fifty two Lords, and one thousand seven hundred Knights and Gentlemen, being slain on the *French* side. Three *French* Batalions, the least of which exceeded the *English*, were intirely routed, and in great part destroyed.

*Poitou, Poictivensis Provincia*, is a large Province in *France*, which was a part of *Aquitain*, and is called by the *Italians*, *Poitou*. Its greatest extent is from East to West, being bounded on the East by *Touraine*, and *la Marche*, on the North by *Anjou*, and *Bretagne*, on the West by the Bay of *Aquitain*, or the *British* Sea, and on the South by *Saintonge* and *Angoulesme*. This Province was under Sovereign Counts of its own, till the year 1271. when upon a failure of the Line it was united to the Crown of *France*. The principal Towns next *Poitiers*, are *Chastelleraud*, *Thouars*, *St. Maixent*, *Fontenay*, *Loudan*, *Niort*, *Parthenay*, and *Richelieu*.

*Poissy, Pisiacum*, a Town in the Isle of *France*, which has a Stone Bridge over the *Seine*, six Leagues above *Paris* to the East. *St. Lewis* King of *France* was born here in the year 1215.

*Pola, Pola, Julia Pietas*, a City and Colony in *Istria*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, and still called by the same Name, being one of the strongest Cities in *Istria*, and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, seated on a Hill near the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon which it has a large Haven, twenty eight Miles from *Paranzo* to the South, sixty from *Trieste*, and an hundred from *Ancona* to the North. This City is said to have been built by the *Colchi*, and is now under the States of *Venice*, but it is small, and not much Inhabited, it having not above seven or eight hundred Inhabitants. In the time of the *Roman* Empire, this City as a Free State, Dedicated a Statue to *Severus* the Emperor, and it has several other Noble Remains, which speak its greatness and antiquity, as *Mr. Woeler* acquaints us in his Travels, pag. 5. Long. 37. 00. Lat. 45. 04.

*Polan, Bolia*, a River of *Stiria*.

*Polana, Monalus*, on the North of *Sicily*; written in *Baudrand* *Polina*.

*POLAND, Polonia*, is one of the principal Kingdoms in *Europe*, called by the Natives *Polska*, by the Germans, *Die Polen*, by the French, *Pologne*, by the Spaniards and *Italians*, *Polonia*, and by the *English* *Poland*, and

and is a part of the old *Sarmatia Europæa*, and has its Name from *Pole*, which signifies a Plain in the *Slavonian* Tongue. It is bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, the *Sweedish*, *Livonia*, and *Russia*, and by the last, and the Desarts of *Tartary* on the East, on the South by the Upper *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, and *Wallachia*, and on the West by *Germany*. This Kingdom is of a round Figure, two thousand and six hundred Miles in compass. The Earth is plain, but full of Woods, which do in some degree rectifie the coldness of the Air. They have no Wine, but as for Barley and Pulse, they have more than they spend. The People are Industrious and Learned, good Soldiers, Proud and Prodigal. The Christian Faith was first settled in *Poland* under *Micestlaus*, in the year 963. by one *Meinardus*. The Reformation about the year 1535. crept into these Countries, but was never generally imbraced, nor persecuted. And the *Greek* Church has some footing here too, but the most general is the *Roman* Catholick. This vast Kingdom is divided into thirty four Palatinates, most of which I shall mention in their proper places, and, had I had room for them, here altogether. The principal Cities are *Belzko*, *Braclaw*, *Braslaw*, *Briescie*, *Kaliss*, *Kamieniec*, *Chelmo*, *Krakov*; *Elbing*, *Dantzick*, *Gnesna*, *Kjow*, *Lenzyce*, *Lwow*, *Lublin*, *Lucko*, *Malbork*, *Mscislawau*, *Minsko*, *Novograd*, *Plocko*, *Pozan*, *Przemisl*, *Konigsberg*, *Sandomierz*, *Siracz*, *Thorn*, *Trocko*, *Warzawa*, commonly called *Warsaw*.

*Warsaw*, the Capital of *Poland*, *Wilna*, *Witebsko*, and *Wlodzimiers*. The first Duke of this Kingdom was *Lechus*, who began his Reign in the year 694. His Posterity in eleven Descents, continued till the year 800. when *Priastus* was the first Elected Duke. In the year 1000 *Boleslaus*, Son of *Micestlaus*, received the Title of King from *Otho III* Emperor of *Germany*, and the present King of *Poland* is the forty sixth Prince, and the thirty second King of *Poland*, who has had the Honour to be the preserver of Christendom, by the Relief of *Vienna*, and many other brave Actions. Though this Prince has the Name of a King, and the first Dukes were in truth Kings without the Title: Yet at present he is nothing less, being not allowed to make Peace or War, to impose Taxes, make Laws, or to Alienate any of his Demcans, or in short to do any thing of Importance, which concerns the Publick, without the consent of the Diet. And he does not only Swear to do all this, but allows their disobedience, in case he violate his Oath, which makes the Subjects the Princes Judges, and this Kingdom is a meer Aristocracy, or knot of petty Kingdoms under one Head.

*Polaquie, Polachia*, a small Province in the Kingdom of *Poland*, between *Mazovia* to the West, and *Lithuania*, and *Polesia* to the East. The principal Town of which is *Bielka*.

*Pole, Pola*, a Province on the East of *Moscovy*, towards the River *Tanais*, between *Mordua*, *Re-*



zania, and the Kingdom of *Astracan*, in which there is no City or Town of Note.

*Polesie, Polesia*, a Province of *Poland*, in the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, extended from East to West between *Red Russia, Volhinia, Mazovia*, and the Palatinate of *Novogrod*. The principal Town of which is *Brescie*, twenty five Miles from *Lublin*, and thirty from *Warsaw* to the East. This Province is extremely over run by Woods, and full of Bogs and Marshes.

*Policastro, Policastrum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither Principate, on the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, fifty five Miles from *Salerno* to the North-East. It is now almost desolate, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, and it gives Name also to a Bay, formerly called *Sinus Laus*.

*Polignano, Polinianum*, a small City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*.

*Polina, Aous*, one of the principal Rivers of *Albania*, it ariseth ten Miles above *Apollonia*, an ancient City, now called *Pollina*, and falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, others call it *Piergo*. Near this River *Philip King of Macedon* received a great overthrow from the *Romans*, on which account it is mentioned by divers Historians.

*Polizzi, Politium*, a great Town in *Sicily*, built upon an Hill, six Miles from *Nicosia*, and twenty from *Palermo*.

*Pollina, or Periergo, Apollonia*, a City of *Macedonia*, now in *Albania*, upon the *Adriatick Sea*, which was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*: But is now a Metropolitan See it self. Seated thirty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the South, and inhabited by a small number of Men, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. In this place *Octavianus*, afterwards *Augustus*, was at his studies, when *Julius Caesar*, his Uncle, was Murthered in the Senate. Long. 45. 06. Lat. 40. 19.

*Poloczko, Polocia, Polotium*, a City of *Lithuania*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, the Head of a Palatinate, which was once a Dukedom. It stands upon the *Dwina*, where it receives the *Polotta*, seventy five Polish Miles above *Riga* to the South-East, and fifty five from *Vilna* to the North-East. This City was taken by the *Russ* in the year 1563. and retaken by *Stephen King of Poland* in the year 1579. And of latter times it has changed its Master again, but is now under the *Poles*.

*Pologne*. See *Poland*.

*Pomesok*, an Indian Town, and River in *Virginia*, upon the North Sea.

*Pomerania*, a Province of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants, *Pomerren*, by the *Poles*, *Pomerzka*. It lies in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*, and is bounded on the N. by the *Baltick Sea*, on the East by *Prussia*; on the South by the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*. This Country lies extended upon the *Baltick Sea*, from

from East to West two hundred English Miles, and is a plain and fruitful Country, yielding great plenty both of Corn and Grass, Butter and Cheese, &c. full of People of a vigorous Constitution.

This Country in the year 1295. was given by *Mestovius*, the last of its Princes, to *Primislaw King of Poland*, who enjoyed all the Eastern part as far as *Prussia*, and the River *Weyssel* or *Vistula*. The rest continued under Princes of its own, till the year 1637. when *Bugius*, the last of them, dying without Heirs Males, this great Country, by the Treaty of *Munster*, was divided between the *Swedes* and the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. All that lay on the West of the *Oder*, and the Dukedom of *Stetin*, being left to the *Swedes*, together with *Rugen*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, and *Dam* and *Golnow*, two Towns beyond the *Oder*. And the further or more Eastern *Pomerania*, and *Prussia*, was granted to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. There is in this vast Country under the *Swedes* these Cities, *Anclam*, *Gripswald*, *Stetin*, *Stralsund*, and *Wolgast*: and under the *Brandenburgh*, are *Camin*, *Colburgh*, and *Stratgard*.

*klein Pommeren, Pomerania Parva*, the Little *Pomerania*, or the Palatinate of *Pomerania*; is that part of *Pomerania*, which long since was given to the Crown of *Poland*, and is called by the *Poles*, *Wojewodztwo Pomorskie*, which is for the most part included in *Prussia*. It is bounded on the West by that part of *Pomerania* which is under the Duke of *Branden-*

*burgh*, on the North by the *Baltick Sea*, the River *Vistula* to the East, by which it is separated from the rest of *Prussia*, and the Greater *Poland* to the South; the principal City in it is *Dantzick*.

*Pomerelle*, or the Dukedom of *Pommeren*, is a part of the Eastern *Pomerania*, which is under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, and is bounded on the East by *Cassubia*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, by the *Baltick Sea* on the North, the *Oder* on the West, and the Dukedom of *Stetin* on the South. The Great Towns in it are *Stargart*, *Camin* and *Treptow*.

*Pont à Mouson, Mussipontum*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, upon the *Moselle*, five Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, six from *St. Michael*, and five from *Toul*, which has been well fortified, but is at present disinantled and made an University.

*Pont de l' Arche, Pons Arcus*, a City in *Normandy*, in the Bishoprick of *Roan*, which has a strong Castle, and a Stone Bridge upon the *Seine*, built by *Charles the Bald*. It stands three Leagues above *Roan* to the South.

*Pont Audemer, Pons Audomari*, a small City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Rille*, two Leagues from its mouth, and ten from *Roan* to the West.

*Pont de Ce, Pontes Caesaris*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou*, upon the *Loyre*, over which it has a very long Bridge, and had once a very strong Castle, one League from *Angiers* to the South.

*Pont du Gard, Pons Vardonis*, or *Gardonis*, three Bridges built one over the other, over the River *Gardon*, for the continuing an Aqueduct to *Nismes*, the lowest Bridge having six Arches, the second twelve, and the highest thirty four, a thing of great antiquity. It stands in the middle between *Avignon* to the East, and *Nismes* to the West, four League from the latter. The Learned Dr. *Brown* in his Travels, gives the Figure of this wonderful Work, and assures us that the top of it is one hundred eighty and six Foot above the water of the River.

*Pont Eau de Mer*, a Town in *Normandy*, the same with *Pont Audemer*.

*Pont l' Eveque*, a Town in *Normandy* near *Caen*.

*Pont-Oise, Pontesum*, a Town in the Isle of *France*, which has a Stone Bridge over the River *Oise*, six Leagues from *Paris* to the North-West towards *Roan*. This Town was taken by the *English* in the year 1417. and recovered by the *French* in the year 1442.

*Pont Orson, Pons Ursonis*, a Town in the Confines of *Normandy*, and *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Conesnon*, which a little lower falls into the *British* Sea, between *Auranches* to the East, and *Dole* to the West, two Leagues from Mount St. Michael.

*Pont S. Esprit, Pons Sancti Spiritus*, a City of *France* in the Lower *Languedoc*, which has a Castle, and a Stone Bridge over the River *Rhosne*, three Leagues from *Viviers* to the South, and

seven from *Avignon* to the North.

*Pontieu, or Pontbieu, Ponticum*, a County in *Picardy*, which lies towards the mouth of the *Somme*, between the *Chanche*, and the County of *Bologne* to the North, and the *Somme* to the South. The chief Towns in it are *Abbeville*, *Monstreuil*, *Rue*, *Pont St. Remi*, and *Cleri*.

*Ponte Mole, Minvius Pons*, an ancient Bridge belonging to the City of *Rome*, over the *Tiber*. It lies two Miles above the City to the East, Near this Bridge *Maxentius* was defeated, and in his passage over the River Drowned in the year 312. by which Victory, *Constantine* the Great obtained the Empire of the World.

*Potremoli, Pontremulium*, a Town and Seignory in *Italy*, which anciently was called *Apua*, and lies at the foot of the *Appennine*, in the Eastern Borders of the States of *Genova*, fifteen Miles from *Genova* to the East, and eleven from *Majsa* to the North. This Town and Seignory in the year 1650. was sold by the *Spaniards* to the Duke of *Tuscany*, under whom it now is, and has belonging to it a strong Castle.

*Popayan, Popaiana*, a great Province in South *America*, in the *Terra Firma*, towards the Mountains, which on the West is bounded by the South Sea, on the South by *Peru*, on the East by New *Granada*, and on the North by New *Carthage*. Its greatest extent is from North to South. The Capital City of this Province is *Popayan*, seated near the rise of the River of St. *Martha*, one hundred

dred and forty Miles from the South Sea to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop de *Sancta Fé d' Antiquera*, the other Cities are *Caramanta*, *Arma*, *Sancta Anna d' Anzerma*, *Carthage*, *Cali*, *Amaguer*, and *Agrada*.

*Popfingen, Popsinga*, a small City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Tract of *Rieß*, upon the River *Eger*, one Mile from *Norlingen* to the West, which is an Imperial and Free City.

*Pormon Thermodon*, a River of *Cappadocia*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea.

*Porentu, Brundisia*, a Town in *Switzerland*, called by the Inhabitants, *Bontrut*, and by the *French*, *Porentu*, which is the Seat of the Bishop of *Basil*, and subject to him. It stands in the Borders of *Suntgov*, and the Higher *Alsatia*, upon the River *Halle*, three German Miles from *Ferrette*, or *Pfirt* to the West, and six from *Basil*. The Tract in which it stands is called *Elsgaw*.

*Poros*, an Island in the Gulph of *Corinib*, or *d' Engina*, between the *Morea* and *Athens*, which is eighteen Miles in Compass, and is very Fruitful and Populous. Now under the *Venetians*.

*Portalegre, Amœa*, a City in *Portugal*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Evora*, fourteen Miles from that City, and twenty eight from *Lisbon* to the East, eight Miles from the *Tajo* South, and nine from the *Guanadiana* North, thirty three from the *Atlantick* Ocean, East.

*Il Portatore, Ofens*, a River in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church, which ariseth at a place called *Casenoue*, two Miles from *Sezze*, a Town in the same Province, and falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, near *Terracina*, sixty Miles from *Naples* to the West.

*Portland, Vindels*, a small Peninsula in *Dorsetshire*, which shoots into the *British* Sea, about nine Miles from North to South. The principal place in it is called *Portland* Cattle. This Island belongs to the Church of *Winchester*, by the gift of *Edward* the Confessor. It affords Corn in good plenty, and excellent Pasture for Sheep, but its Quarries of Stone of late much used in Building, are its most remarkable Commodity. *Charles I.* in the year 1632. Created *Richard* Lord *Weston* of *Neyland*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, Earl of *Portland*, which Honour is now enjoyed by *Thomas* his Grandchild, the fourth Earl of this Family.

*Porto, Puerto, ein Port, un Port*, a Port, or Haven, is a part of the Sea, so inclosed and so deep, that Ships may safely Ride in it, Load and unload, whether it be made by Art or Nature. All which vulgar Names in *Italian*, *Spanish*, *German*, *French*, and *English*, are derived from the Latin word *Portus*, which signifies the same thing.

*Porto, Port a Port, and Ciudad de Puerto, Portus Cale*, is a great City, and a considerable Mart in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, at the mouth of the *Douro*, on the North

North side of that River, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Braga*, and has a large, safe, and convenient Haven, upon the Western Ocean, within one League of which this City is built, eight Leagues from *Braga* to the South, and forty seven from *Lisbon* to the North. This City took its Name from *Cale*, a Village near it, and gave the Name of *Portugal* to that Kingdom, which before was called *Lusitania*. it being one of the first and most frequented Ports of that Kingdom. Long. 11. 15. Lat. 41. 10.

*Porto de Acaxutla*, a great and Celebrated Port, or Haven in New Spain in *America*, in the Province of *Guatemala*, upon the South Sea, near *Sancta Trinidad*.

*Porto Belo*, *Portus Belus*, a new City in South *America*, upon the Shoars of the North Sea, which has a Celebrated Haven, secured by two strong Forts, eighteen Leagues from *Panama* to the North, in the Province of *Terra Firma*. This City was taken and Plundered by the Buccaneers.

*Port en Bessin*, *Portus Bajocensis*, a Port in *Normandy*, on the *British* Sea, one League North of *Bajeux*.

*Porto Betto*, *Portus Gazæorum*, *Majuma*, See *Gaza*, a famed City, and Sea-Port in *Palestine*.

*Porto Bon*, *Achæorum Portus*, *Portus Bonus*, an Haven on the *Euxine* Sea, at the Mouth of the *Nieper*.

*Porto di Coruna*, *Portus Brigantinus*, a large Port in *Gallicia* in *Spain*, ten Leagues from *Compostella* to the North.

*Porto desfré*, a Port in *Magellania*, between the River of *Plate*, and the *Terra de Fogo* in South *America*.

*Porto Ercole*, or *Hercole*, *Portus Herculis*, a Sea-Port in the States of *Siena*, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, five Miles from *Orbitello* to the South, and twelve from *Talamont* to the same, which is in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, and has a Fort and a small Haven.

*Porto di Gorio*, *Carbonaria*, a Haven at the Mouth of the *Po*, which takes its Latin Name from a black Tower. It is the Southern Branch of the North Branch of that River, and lies in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, under the Dominion of the Pope, but within six Miles of the Borders of the States of *Venice* to the South, and is made by that Branch of the *Po*, which is called *Il Po di Ariano*, or the Right Hand Branch.

*Porto di Gruaro*, *Portus Romatinus*, a Town in *Friuli*, upon the River *Lemene*, (*Romatinum*) under the *Venetians*, two Miles from *Concordia*, a ruined City to the North. The Bishop of which resides in this Town, forty Miles from *Venice* to the East, and twenty five from *Aquileja*.

*Porto di Leone*, *Piræus*, the Port of *Athens* in *Achaia*, which stands five Miles South of the City, and was joynted to the City by a double Wall, built by *Themistocles*, which was ruined by the Victorious *Lacedemonians*, in the year of the World 3546. And being rebuilt, was afterwards again ruined by *Sylla*. This Haven would then contain four hundred Ships, and

and was both as to Peace and War, one of the most frequented Ports in the World. In after-times it took the Name of *Port Lion*, from a huge Marble Statue of a Lion, of admirable Work, placed at the bottom of the Bay, in a sitting posture, but erect upon his fore Feet, ten foot in height. This Harbour would not hold above thirty or forty of the Ships of our Times, as Mr. *Wheeler* judged. Nor is there any one House or Habitation in this place, except a Ware-House for the receiving of Merchandise. The true Long. of this place is 53. 00. Lat. 38. 05. as Mr. *Vernon* found it. This Port and *Athens* it self, which was so famous of old, this year 1687. the *Venetian* General *Morosini*, September 21. coming up to *Port Lion*, submitted to him, and three thousand *Turks* pretending to defend the Castle of *Athens*, (as they easily might have done, it being built on a Rock, which is inaccessible by reason of Precipices on three of its sides, and has not Earth enough on the fourth to carry on a Work against it) but a Granado falling, the first day it was battered, into their Magazine, so astonished them, that after a Siege of five or six days they surrendered the place, which (*Megara* being deserted also) has put all *Livadia* or *Achaia*, once more under the State of *Venice*. This hapning after the first Sheets were Printed off, was of necessity to be put here, or totally omitted.

*Porto Longone*, *Portus Longus*, a large safe Haven in the Isle of

*Iua*, or *Elve*, under the *Spaniards*, ever since the year 1577. fortified by them in the year 1606. taken by the *French* in the year 1646: retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1650. It stands over against *Piombino*, twelve Miles to the South, fifty four from *Ligorne*, thirty seven from the Isle of *Corfica* to the East, fifty four from *Orbitello*. This Island was before under the Princes of *Piombino*.

*Porto Louis*, *Lewis* or *Blavet*, *Portus Ludovici*, *Blabia*, a strong Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, at the Mouth of the River *Blave*, which has a large Haven, twelve Leagues from *Vannes* to the West, and fifteen from *Quimper* to the East. This Town sprung up out of the ruins of *Blavet*, an old Town near it.

*Port Louis*, a new built Town in the Lower *Languedoc*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, near Mount *de Sete*. This Haven and Port was made by a vast Artificial Mount raised out of the Sea with a mighty expence. It stands two Leagues from *Frontignan* to the South, and five from *Agde* to the East.

*Porto Moriso*, *Portus Mauritanus*, a pleasant Town in the State of *Genoua*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, which is well Peopled, and stands near *Onelia*, upon a Hill, in the midst, between *Savona* to the East, and *Nizza* to the West, thirty six Miles from either; but it has now no Port, as *Baudrand* assures us on his own knowledge.

*Il Porto di Paula*, *Portus Pallæ*, a Sea-Port in the State of the Church in *Campagna di Roma*, near

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near Mount *Circello*, into which the Lake of *Sancta Maria* vents it self. This Harbour is able to contain two thousand Ships, and it has every where the marks of a *Roman* Port, but being neglected it fills up with Sand.

*Porto de la Paz*, *Portus Pacis*, a Port at the North end of the Island of *Hispaniola*, where there is of late a *French* Colony settled.

*Porto Ravaglioso*, *Portus Oreffis*, a Port in the Province of the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Marro*, near *la Palma*, thirty Miles from *Regio* to the North, and twenty from *Tropea* to the South. It is of great antiquity, but of no great use.

*Porto Ricco*, *Portus Dives*, a City in South *America*, seated at the North end of an Island of the same Name in the North Sea, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Dominico*. This City was taken and plundered by the *English* in 1595. and by the *Hollanders* in 1615. This Island lies eight Leagues from *Hispaniola* to the East.

*Porto Royal*, *Portus Regius*, a Port of North *America*, in the Province of *Tabasco*, in the Confines of *Yucatan*, upon the Bay of *Mexico*, called by the *Spaniards*, *El Puerto Real*. There is another *Porto* of the same Name in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, over against the Isle of *Cadis*, which of old was called *Portus Gaditanus*.

*Port Royal* in New *France*, in North *America* in the Province of

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*Acadia*, taken by the *English*, but restored to the *French* by the Treaty of *Breda* in the year 1667. It stands at the bottom of the Bay of *France*, and has a safe and large Harbour.

*Port Royal*, a Port in *Florida*, near *Virginia*.

*Port Royal*, a Port on the South of *Jamaica*, in the Hands of the *English*, by whom the Town was built, which has now in it above one thousand and five hundred Houses, and extends twelve Miles in length, and is extremely populous, it being the Scale of Trade in that Island. It is seated at the end of a long point of Land which makes the Harbour, and runs into the Main about twelve Miles, having the Sea on the South, and the Harbour on the North, which is about three Leagues broad, and in most places so deep, that a Ship of one thousand Ton may lay her sides to the Shoar of the Point, and Load and Unload at pleasure, and it affords good Anchorage all over. For the security of which there is built a very strong Castle, which is always well Garrisoned with Soldiers, and has sixty pieces of Cannon mounted. Yet after all, this Town stands upon a loose Sand, which affords neither Grass, Stone, fresh Water, nor any Trees, nor any other thing which could encourage the building of a Town, besides the goodness and convenience of the Harbour.

*Porto Sabione*, *Edron*, a Port on the Gulph of *Venice*, near *Chioggia*, (*Fossa Clodia*) a City in that State, twenty five Miles from *Venice*.

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*Porto di Salo*, *Salotius*, a Port in *Catalonia*, four miles from *Tarragona* towards *Barcinone*.

*Porto Santo*, *Cerne*, one of the *Azore* Islands.

*Port Vendres*, *Portus Veneris*, a large Port in the County of *Russillon*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Borders of *Catalonia*, seventeen miles from *Perpignan* to the North-East. It has this Name from a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, in the times of *Paganism*, which stood near it.

*Porto Venere*, a Town in the States of *Genoua*, which has a Haven and a Castle, seated over against the Isle of *Palmaria*, sixty miles from *Genoua*, and three from the Gulph of *Spezza* to the East.

*Porto Zora*, *Pisidon*, a City of *Africa Propria*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, now called *Zora* by the *Europeans*, and *Zurra* by the *Moors*. It is a strong place, which has a large Harbour belonging to it in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, one hundred and twenty miles from *Tripoli* to the West; yet this place has been taken and plundered by the Knights of *Malta* not long since.

*Portsmouth*, *Portus Magnus*, a Town in *Hampshire*, of great Antiquity, called by *Ptolemy* *Μεγαν λιμην*, the Great Haven; but then the Old Town stood higher up. The New Town is built upon an Island called *Portsey*, which is about fourteen miles in Circuit, and at a full Tide floats in Salt Water, but yet by a Bridge is joined to the Continent. The Town is fortified with a Timber Wall, covered with Earth, and on the North-

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East, near the Gate, it has a Port, and two Block-Houses at the entry of the Haven, built of hewn Stone, by *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII.* to which *Queen Elizabeth* added other Works, and a Garrison to watch and defend the Place; and the latter Princes have built Store-Houses for all sorts of Naval Provisions, and Docks for the building of Ships. In *Mr. Camdens* time it was more resorted to on the account of War than Commerce, and had little other Trade than what arose from the boiling of Salt; but since that its Trade is much increased, and thereupon it is grown populous, and a good Nursery for Sea-men, and is a Corporation, represented by two Burgesses in the Lower House of Parliament.

*Portugal*, *Lusitania*, *Portugallia*, a Kingdom on the West of *Spain*: it is bounded on the West by the *Atlantic* Ocean, on the South by *Algarve*, which is annexed to this Kingdom, on the East by *Andalusia*, *Extremadura* and *Leon*, and on the North by *Gallicia*. It lies on the Sea Coast from North to South four hundred miles, but not above one hundred where broadest; and eighty in the narrower places, eight hundred and seventy nine miles in Compass. It was anciently called *Lusitania* from the *Lusitani* its first Inhabitants, and took the present Name about the Fifth Century, from *Portocale*, a Celebrated Mart. The Air is generally healthful, but the Earth Hilly and barren, especially as to Corn, which is much of it Imported from *France*. This Kingdom is said to be founded by

by one *Henry* Earl of *Lorain* about the year 1099. For this Prince having shewn much Gallantry in the Wars against the *Moors*, was by *Alphonfus* VI. King of *Castile* rewarded with the Marriage of *Teresa* a Natural Daughter of his, and a part of this Kingdom with the Title of an Earl, the Son of this *Henry*, *Alphonfus* I. having in the year 1139. in the Battel of *Obrigue* defeated five *Moorish* Kings, assumed the Title of KING. And his Posterity enjoyed this Kingdom, and very much enlarged it by Victories against the *Moors* at home, and by the Discovery of several unknown Countries abroad, for seventeen Descents. But *Sebastian* a young Prince perishing in a Battel in *Africa*, in the year 1580. and *Henry* dying soon after, who was a Church-man, and very old when he came to the Crown, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, obtained this Kingdom by force, and a pretended Title in the year 1584. But in the year 1640. *John* Duke of *Braganza*, who had a better Title, Ejected the *Spaniards*, and assumed the Kingdom, succeeded in it by two of his Sons, the youngest of which *Peter*, is now King of *Portugal*.

*Porzevera*. See *Porzevera*, a River of *Italy*.

*Pesega*, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, is seated upon the River *Oriawa*, eight miles from the *Save* to the North, thirty from *Gradisca* to the East; it consists of about ten thousand Houses, but they are mean and small, after the manner of the Buildings in this Country, and it is seated in a very fruitful Country, which produceth Fruits

of all sorts, of a more than ordinary size. This Town fell into the hands of the *Turks* under *Solyman* the Magnificent, about the year 1544. together with *Walpo* and *Quinque Ecclesie*, and continued under his Posterity till 1687. when the *Turkish* Army after the Battel of *Mohats*, Revolting from, and Mutining against the *Prime Visier* their General, the Garrison which was laid in this City to defend it, of a sudden no Enemy being near them, deserted the Town, and carried many of the Inhabitants with them, and slew others. Whereupon General *Dunewalt*, who had then crossed the *Drave* to besiege *Zygeth*, returned and took Possession of this Town, without force, or any opposition, and immediately took care to secure this most important Place, by raising new Works and Forts about it.

*Posnan* or *Posen*, *Posuania*, a City in the Greater *Poland*, the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the same Name, built upon the River *Warta*, amongst the Hills, seven miles from *Gnesna* to the West, twenty from *Franckfort* upon the *Oder* to the East, and as many from *Wratistaw* to the North: it is little, yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and has an excellent and well built Castle. The Palatinate of *Poznanski*, is bounded on the West by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, on the North by the Further *Pomerania*, on the East by the Palatinate of *Kaliski*, and on the South by *Misnia*.

*Poson*. See *Presburg*, a City of *Hungary*.

*Poten-*

*Potenza*, *Potentia*, a City of *Italy*, ascribed by *Ptolemy* to *Lucania*, now seated in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, fifteen miles from *Acerenza* to the North-West, and eighteen from *Venosa* (*Venusia*) to the South. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, and is now in a tolerable good condition.

*Potosi*, *Potosium*, a great City in South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, in the South part of that Country, in a Province called *Los Charcas*; seated at the foot of a Mountain of the same Name, eighteen *Spanish* Leagues from *La Plata* to the East, eighty from the *Pacifick* Ocean to the East, one hundred and sixty from *Cusco* to the South, and three hundred and sixty from *Buenos Ayres*, on the River Plate to the West. This City is mostly regarded on the account of rich Mines of Silver here discovered in the year 1544. by the *Spaniards*, who built this City, which is since become one of the greatest, richest, and most populous Cities in *America*.

*La Pouile*, *Apulia*. See *Puglia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Pouliny*, or *Poligny*, *Polichnium*, a Castle in the *Franche Comté*, which was heretofore a place of great strength. It stands seven Leagues from *Dole* to the South.

*Powhatan*, or *James River*, the principal River in *Virginia*.

*Pozzuoli* or *Pozzuolo*, *Puteoli*, *Dicaearchia*, a City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania*, built by the *Samians*, and called *Flavia* by

*Vespasian*, now in the *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples*; it stands upon an Hill, by the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, upon which it has a large and safe Haven, and a Bay of the same Name, eight miles from *Naples* to the West. There are within the bounds of this City, thirty five Natural Baths, which have their different sorts of warm Waters, wondrously useful for the Cure of several Diseases. This City was the place to which the *Roman* Emperors retreated for the most part for their divertisement and Pleasure, and is at this day a great, populous, fine City; in which the *Spaniards* have built a Cittadel, and in which there are very many *Roman* Antiquities, and Natural Rarities, not easily to be found elsewhere, Mr. *Sandys* in his Travels has largely described some of these.

*Prague*, *Prag*, *Praga*, *Casurgis*, *Marobudum*, *Bubiemum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and the Royal City, or rather three Cities within one Wall, stands upon the River *Mulda*, called by the Inhabitants *Vetave*; a large rapid River, which arising in the South of *Bohemia*, before it arrives at *Prague*, receives the Rivers *Sarsua* and *Warta*, and beneath it the *Egra*, and then falls into the *Elbe*. Within the City it is covered by a Stone Bridge of sixteen great Arches, seventeen hundred Foot long, and thirty five broad. This City is divided into three parts, the *Old*, the *New*, and the *Little* City; the *Old* lies



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lies on the East of the *Muldau*, and is very populous, and full of Buildings, and in this the University is. 2. The *New* is very large, and is separated from the former by a large Ditch or Trench. 3. The *Klein Seitten* or Lesser *Prague*, for pleasantness, beauty of Buildings, and fair Palaces, far exceeds the other two, and this lies on the West of the *Muldau*; in this is the Royal Palace, the Cathedral Church dedicated to *S. Veit*, and built by *S. Wenceslaus* Duke of *Bohemia*, in the year 923. The Circuit of the City is very great, but then there are many Hills and void spaces in it, yet it is more populous than *Florence*, and the Streets are larger. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels has given an exact account of this City. It seems to be a place of great Antiquity, and to be the *Marobudum* of *Ptolemy*. *John* King of *Bohemia* took this City from *Henry* Duke of *Carinthia*, in the year 1311. The Inhabitants Imprisoned *Wenceslaus* their King in 1392. *George Podiebrach*, the Revenger of the Perfidy of the Council of *Constance*, took it in the year 1441. The University was opened here by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, in the year 1370. which has had above forty thousand Students at once in it, especially in the time of *John Hus*, about the year 1409. But this City is most famous for the Defeat of the Protestant Forces near it November 8. 1620. which was after severely revenged in the *Swedish Wars*. And in this City May 26. 1635. a Peace was made between the Emperor and his Protestant Subjects. It lies fifteen

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*German* miles from *Budweis* to the North, eighteen from *Dresden*, and thirty eight from *Vienna* to the North-East. Long. 36. 38. Lat. 50. 06.

*Pragoca*, *Lithoproscopus*, a Mountain of *Phœnicia*, between *Tripoli* and *Botryn*.

*Prasobo*, *Hæmus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

*Procops*, *Procopias*, *Procopiana*, *Taurica Chersonesus*, once a City, now only a Fort in the entrance of the Neck of *Crim Tartary*, said to be taken (but untruly) by the *Moscovites* in the year 1687. from this place that Peninsula is sometimes called *Procopska*.

*Presburg*, *Pozonium*, *Pisonium*, *Flexum*, the Capital City of that part of *Hungary* which remained to the Emperor before his late Conquests; called by the *Hungarians* *Pozon*; by the *Germans* *Præsburg*; by the *Poles* *Præspurg*; it is seated upon the *Danube*, eight *German* miles from *Vienna* to the East, and as many from *Newbœufel* and *Comora* to the North-West, and seven from *Raab*. It is also the Capital of a County of the same Name, between *Austria*, *Moravia*, and the *Danube*. It has a considerable Castle, built of White Stone, seated on the top of an Hill, a stately and beautiful Pile, to preserve it from the Inroads of the *Turks*. After *Gran* fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, the Archbishops See was removed hither, and the Assemblies of the States of *Hungary*, have been of late ever held in this City, and there is now one sitting, for the making *Hungary* an Hereditary Kingdom, and the Crowning *Joseph*

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*seph* the Eldest Son of the present Emperor, King of *Hungary*. After *Newbœufel* in the year 1662. fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, this City was fortified, it being then a Frontier.

*Preslaw*. See *Breslaw*, a City of *Silesia*.

*Presrem*, a City in *Thrace*. See *Filippopoli*.

*Prester John's Kingdom*, the same with *Æthiopia*.

*Prerustine*, a Valley in *Piedmont*, famous for a defeat of the *Savoyards*, in the year 1663. by the Protestants of that Valley, in the defence of their Lives, contrary to the Faith given, then Assault by sixteen thousand Horse and Foot, which they forced to a retreat with the loss of a thousand of the Assaultants.

*Preveza*, *Nicopolis*, a City of *Epirus*, called by *Ptolemy* and others *Cassiopeja*. It is seated at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Larta*, or *Prevesa*, near the Shoars of the *Ionian Sea*, between the Islands of *Corfu*, and *Sancta Maura*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lepanto*. This City took the Name of *Nicopolis* in the time of *Augustus Caesar*, being built, and so called by that Prince, in Memory of his Victory obtained near it, over *Antonius* and *Cleopatra*, in a Sea Fight. Long. 46. 20. Lat. 39. 25.

*Principato Citra*, *Principatus Citerior*; the *Hither Principate*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, is bounded on the North by the *Further Principate*, and part of *Terra di Lavoro*, on the West and South by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*,

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and on the East by the *Principato*. It is seventy miles in length from the South-East to the North-West. The Capital of it is *Salerno*; the other Cities are *Amalfi*, *Nocera*, *Marsico Nuovo*, and *Sarno*.

*Principato Oltra*, *Principatus Ulterior*; the *Further Principate*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is bounded on the East and North by the *Capitinate*, the *Terra di Lavoro* to the West, and the *Hither Principate* to the South; *Benevento* is the Capital of it (which yet is under the Pope) and it has besides *Conza*, *Avellino*, *Ariano*, and *Gerdogna*; in ancient times the greatest part of this Province belonged to the Church. See *Benevento*.

The *Principality of Halberstad*. See *Halberstad*.

*Prisrien* or *Prisrêhen*, the same with *Giustandil*, a City of *Macedonia*.

*Prochita*, or *Procida*, an Island three miles in compass, on the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Bay of *Naples*, which has a fine Cattle, and a Monastery.

*La Provence*, *Provincia*, one of the Southern Provinces of *France*. This was the first part of *France* which the *Romans* Conquered, and reduced into the form of a *Roman Province*, from whence it has its Name. In those times it was bounded on the East by the *Maritim Alpes*, on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the West by the *Rhône*, and on the North by the *Vocontii*, *Caturiges*, and *Ebroduntii*, three *Gallick Tribes*, or Nations, and within these bounds it contained all these other Tribes, The

The *Cavares*, the *Salii*, *Desviates*, *Albici*, *Mimeni*, and *Oxybii*. It is now much less than it was then, but yet is still one of the greatest Provinces in *France*, and is bounded on the North by the *Dauphine*, on the East by the *Alpes*, and the County of *Nizza*, on the West by *Languedoc*, cut off by the *Rhofne*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*. And it is from East to West forty four Leagues, from North to South thirty two; in Circuit one hundred and fifty eight; as *Honorate de Bouche* has shewn in a very exact description of it lately published. The Capital of this Province is *Aix*; the other Cities are *Antibe*, *Arles*, *Avignon*, *Carpentras*, *Digne*, *Dragignan*, *Freyus*, *Grasse*, *Marseille*, *Orange*, *Sisteron*, *Tarascon*, *Toulon* and *Vaison*. This Province was conquered by the *Romans* before *Julius Caesar* entered *France* upon the Complaint of the *Marfillians* against the *Salians*. *M. Fulvius Flaccus*, was sent with an Army against them in the year of *Rome* 627. one hundred and twenty three years before the Birth of our Saviour, and the War was ended by *Fabius Maximus* in the year 632. It continued under the *Romans* till the year of *Christ* 411. When it was Granted to *Atholphus* King of the *Goths*, with *Placidia* a Sister of the Emperor *Honorius*, by that Prince. *Theodorick* expelled this Nation in the year 462. and brought it under the *Ostrogothes*, or *Goths* of *Italy*, from whom it passed to *Theodobert* King of *Metz*, a *Franck*, about the year 549. by the Grant of the Emperor *Justinian*, from these it passed to

*Rodolph* Duke of *Burgundy*; and in the year 876. *Hugh de Arles* obtained this Province of *Boson* King of *Burgundy*, by the Title of Earl of *Provence*. It continued under Earls with the changes of Families, till the year 1481. when *Charles* Earl of *Maine* the last Earl of *Provence*, gave it to *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, his Cousin German, from which time it has been united to the Crown of *France*. But then there is in this Province three other small States, which are not subject *de Jure* to the Crown of *France*; as *Avignon* under the Pope, *Nizza* under the Duke of *Savoy*, and *Orange*, under the Prince of *Orange*.

*Prussia*, a great and fruitful Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is a Dukedom called by the Inhabitants *Prouss*; by the *Poles* *Prussy*; by the *Germans* *Preussen*, and by the *Italians* *Prussia*. It is bounded on the North by the *Baltick Sea*, on the West by *Pomerania*, on the South by *Poland* and *Mazovia*, and on the East by *Lithuania* and *Samogitia*. This Province was at first under Sovereign Dukes of its own, and after that under the Knights of the *Teutonic Order*; in the year 1454. the Western part of it was subdued by the *Poles*, and in the year 1525. the Eastern part submitted to that Crown too, *Albert* Marquess of *Brandenburg* the XXXIV. and last Matter of that Order, doing Hommage, and obtaining from that Crown the Eastern part, with the Title of Duke of *Prussia*. So that it stands now divided into two parts, called the Regal, and the Ducal *Prussia*: in the first are *Dantzick*,

*zick*, *Marienburg*, *Elbing* and *Thorn*, and in the second are *Koningsberg*, *Brandenburg*, and *Memel*. But then the Regal *Prussia*, (*Dantzick* excepted) was yielded by a Treaty in the year 1655. to the Crown of *Sweden*.

*Pruth*, *Porara*, *Hierafus*, a River of *Moldavia*, which arising in *Red Russia*, entereth *Wallachia*, and watereth *Fatzzy*, the Capital of that Province, and at last falleth into the *Danube*.

*Pruym*, *Prumia*, a Castle, and Monastery in *Germany*, of the Order of *S. Benedict*, built by *Pepin* King of *France*, in the year 760. It stands upon a River of the same Name, which after falls into the *Saur*, as the latter does into the *Moselle*, two Leagues above *Trier*, from which City *Pruym* stands seven Leagues to the North, and six from *Limburg* to the South. *Lotharius* the Emperor resigning the Imperial Dignity, died a Monk in this Monastery, in the year 855. And in the year 1576. the Territory belonging to that Abby (which till then had been subject to the Abbat of this House only) fell under the Elector of *Trier*, whose Successors are ever since the perpetual Administrators of this Jurisdiction, which extends to some Villages about this Monastery.

*Przemysl*, *Premisla*, a City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, upon the River *San*, in *Red Russia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemburg*, and stands sixteen Polish miles from *Sandomir* to the South, and eighteen from *Lemburg* to the West. It stands upon an Hill, is well Peopled, and in a flourishing state.

*Pugan*, *Puganum*, a City in the Province of *Queycheu* in the Kingdom of *China*.

*Puglia di Bari*. See *Terra di Bari*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Puglia Piana*, *Apulia Daunia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*, the same with the *Capitanata*.

*Puyg-de Cerdan*, *Jugum Carretanorum*, a Town in *Spain*, in the County of *Cerdaignia*, upon the River *Segre*, in the *Pyrenean Hills*, in the Borders of *France*, fourteen Leagues from *Perpignan*, and six from *Urgel* a City of *Catalonia*; this Town is the Capital of the County in which it stands, and was lately in the hands of the *French*, but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, was restored to the *Spaniards*. The *French* call this Town *Puycerda*.

*Le Puy*, *Podium*, *Anicium*, a great and populous City in the County of *Velay* in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Lyr*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It is the Capital of the County in which it stands, twenty two Leagues from *Lyon* to the North-West, twenty from *Clermont* to the North, and eighteen from *Vienne*.

*Puy-en Anjou*, a Town in *Anjou* in the Borders of *Poitou*, three Leagues from *Salmur* to the South, and eight from *Poitiers* to the North-East.

*Puy Laurens*, a small Town in *Languedoc*, which has been dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, and stands two Leagues from

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*Chartres* to the West, and three from *Lavaur*.

*Puzzuolo, Puteoli*. See *Pozzuoli*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Py*, a small River in the Bishoprick of *Reims* in *France*, which falls into the *Suippe*, and with it into the *Aisne*, at *Neufchastel*.

The *Pyrenean Hills*, *Mons Pyrenæus*, one of the greatest Chains of Mountains in *Europe*, called by the *Spaniards*, *los Montes Pyrenæos*, by the *French*, *les Monts Pyrenées*, by the *Italians*, *li Monti Pirenei*. They lie between *France* to the North, and *Spain* to the South, extending from East to West eighty *Spanish Leagues*, that is from *Port Vendres*, in *Roussillon*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*, to *St. Sebastian* on the Bay of *Biscay*, and are in various places called by different Names.

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*Qadalkuivirjo, Saduca*, a River in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Malaga*, a City on the South of *Spain*.

*Quadi*, the old Inhabitants of *Moravia*, and the North of *Austria* as far as the *Danube*, who maintained a perpetual War with the *Romans*, till the year of Christ 565. when they were Conquered first by *Lechus Duke of Poland*.

*Quancheu, Quangcheu, Quancheum*, the Capital City of the Province of *Quamsi*, in the Kingdom

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of *China*, which has been called *Fangching*, and by Foreigners *Canton*. It stands upon the River *Ta*, which a little lower falls into the Ocean, and affords it a large and safe Harbour, defended by two Castles. It is surrounded with Hills, and is in Circuit four *German Miles*. This City was besieged twelve Months by the *Tartars*, and was at last taken more by fraud than force, to the great ruin of it, and the slaughter of its Inhabitants. Long. 140. 30. Lat. 26. 25. according to the last and best Maps.

*Quangan, Quanganum*, a City in the Province of *Tunnan*, in *China*, which is in the Hands of the King of *Tumkim*.

*Quangsi*, one of the principal Cities of the Province of *Tunnan* in *China*.

*Quangte*, a City in the Province of *Nanquin*, or *Nankim*.

*Quangping*, a City of the Province of *Pekin* in *China*.

*Quamsi*, a Province in the Kingdom of *China*, bounded by *Tunnan* on the West, *Queycheu* on the North, *Cochin China* on the South, and *Quantum* on the East. It contains eleven Cities, ninety nine great Towns, one hundred eighty six thousand seven hundred and nineteen Families, and was the last Province which the *Tartars* Conquered.

*Quanto*, a Province in the North of *Nippon*, in the Kingdom of *Japan*.

*Quantum, Quangtung*, a vast Province in *China*, bounded on the North by *Kiamsi*, and *Huquam*, on the East by *Fokien*, on the West

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West by *Quamsi*, and the Kingdom of *Tumkim*, or *Cochin China*, and on the South by the Ocean. It contains ten Cities, seventy three great Towns, and four hundred eighty three thousand three hundred and sixty Families. This is one of the best watered, and most fruitful Provinces in this Kingdom.

*Quaquacust, la coste des Dents*, a part of *Guinea* in *Africa*, which extends eight *Spanish Leagues* in length from East to West. See *Guinee*.

*Quarentan, Vadicasses*, or *Caerentan*, a Sea-Port Town in *Normandy*, seventeen Leagues from *Caen* to the West, and eight from *Coutances* to the North-East.

*Quars*, the same with *Carin*, a City of *Syria*.

*Quebec*, an *Indian City* in *New France* in *America*.

*Queda*, a City of the *East-Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malacca*, over against *Sumatra*. Long. 125. 31. Lat. 5. 50. It has an excellent Port, and a very great Trade, being the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name, which was subject to the King of *Siam*, but has now a Prince of its own.

*Quedelinburgh*, a Town in the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, which was once a Free Imperial Town, but being afterwards exempted, became subject to its own Abbess. It lies two *German Miles* from *Halberstad* to the South, and is now (with its Territory) subject to the Duke of *Saxony*.

*Queens County*, a County in

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the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish*, *Connatae Loighsaigh*, and is bounded by *Kildare* to the West, *Kilkenny* to the South, and *Kings County* to the East. The chief Town of which is *Queens Town*, sixteen Miles from *Kildare* to the West, and twenty two from *Kilkenny* to the North.

*Queicheu, Queichea*, a Province on the South-West of *China*, bounded on the North with *Suechuen*, on the East with *Huquam*, on the South with *Quamsi*, and on the West with *Tunnan*. This Province is extremely Mountainous, yet it has eight Cities, ten great Towns, and forty five thousand three hundred and three Families. The Capital City is *Queiyan*.

*Queicheu*, a City in the Province of *Suechuen*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kiang*, built in a very fruitful and well watered Plain.

*Queilin*, a City in the Province of *Quamsi* in *China*.

*Queilloa, Quiloa, Kiloa*, a Kingdom between *Mosambique*, and *Melinde*, on the Eastern Shoar of *Africa*, the King of which is a Tributary to the King of *Portugal*. It has a City of the same Name, seated in an Island, which in the year 1509. was taken by *Francis Almada*, the *Portugal Vice-Roy of Africa*. Long. 63. 25. South Lat. 9. 18.

*Queite, Queitum*, a City in the Province of *Honan* in *China*.

*Queiyang*, a great City in the Province of *Queicheu* in *China*.

*Quercy, Cadurcensis Tractus*, is a County in *Guienne*, in *Aquitain*

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in France, Great, Populous, and Fruitful, bounded on the North by *Limosin*, on the East by *Auvergne* and *Rovergne*, on the South by *Languedoc*, and on the West by *Agenois* and *Perigort*. The Capital of this County is *Cahors*, the other Towns are *Montauban*, *Figeac*, *Gordone*, and *Marstel*.

*Querimba*, an Island towards the North-East of *Madagascar*.

*Quernfurt*, a small Town, which is yet the Capital of an Earldom of the same Name, in the Upper *Saxony*, in the County of *Mansfeld*, which has been under the Duke of *Saxony* ever since the year 1635. but belonged before to the Bishop of *Magdeburgh*.

*Quesnoy*, *Quercetum*, a small but very strong Town in *Hainault*, three Leagues from *Landrecy* to the North, two from *Valenciennes*, and five from *Cambray*; which has been in the Hands of the French ever since the year 1654.

*Queximi*, *Aphana*, an Island in the Gulph of *Persia*, by others called *Quetumi*.

*Quiansy*, or *Kiansy*, *Quiansia*, a Province in *China*, towards the South of that Kingdom, bounded on the East by *Chekiam*, on the South by *Quantum*, on the West by *Huquam*, and on the North by *Nankin*. The Capital of which is *Nanchang*. It contains thirteen Cities, sixty seven great Towns, and one hundred thirty six thousand six hundred twenty and nine Families.

*Quichen*. See *Queichen*, a Province of *China*.

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*Quiloa*. See *Queilloa*, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*.

*Quimper*, *Corisopitum*, a City in the Province of *Britagne*, in the Territory of *Cornvaile*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, and stands upon the Oder, three Leagues from the Ocean to the North, ten from *Brest*, and forty from *Remmes*.

*Quimperlay*, a Town in *Britagne*, upon the River *Isotte*, two Leagues from the Sea, and ten from *Quimper* to the East.

*Quinque Ecclesia*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants, *Otegiaczac*, by the Germans, *Funkirchen*, by the Turks, *Petschen*, by the French, *Cinq Eglises*. It stands in the County of *Baran*, upon the River *Reortz*, not far from the *Drave*, six German Miles from the *Danube*, twenty three from *Belgrade* to the North-West, fourteen from *Alba Regalis*, twelve from *Buda* to the South, and four from *Sigeth*. It has this Name from five Noble Churches which were heretofore in this City. *Stephen* King of *Hungary* established the Bishoprick here, in the year 1009. under the Archbishop of *Gran*. *Solyman* the Magnificent took this City with great difficulty, in the year 1543. and died in it after, whilst his Army lay before *Sigeth*, in the year 1566. Count *Serin II*. burnt it and the Bridge of *Esseck* in the year 1664. This City having been surprized and plundered by the *Croatian* Army, in the year 1685. the year following after the taking of *Buda*, was surrendered without resistance to the *Imperialists*. The Turkish

## QUI

*Turkish* Governour saying, Now the old Hen was escaped out of their Hands, the Chickens would follow her. Long. 42. 08. Lat. 46. 09.

*Quinsay*, a vast City in the Province of *Chequin*, which in the year 1300. was the Capital, and Royal City of *China*, said then to be ten Leagues in length, and five broad, and to have four hundred and seventy Gates, with a Wall thirty Leagues in compass, and of that breadth at the top, that twelve Horsemen might ride a breast, without any inconvenience, upon it. This City stands upon the River *Cientang*, about forty Leagues from the Eastern Ocean.

*St. Quintin*, *Quintinum*, a City in the Province of *Picardy* in France, which is the Capital of *Vermandois*, and sprung up out of the ruins of *Augusta Veromanduorum*, a Roman Town. This Town is famous for a great defeat of the French Forces, upon which the Town was yielded to the Earl of *Pembroke*, who besieged it in the year 1557. but the getting this Town was the loss of *Calais*, the Garrison of which was drawn out by King *Philip* to manage this Siege, and two years after the French recovered *St. Quintin* by a Treaty, and kept *Calais* too. It stands upon the River *Somme*, six Leagues from *Peronne* to the East, and seven from *Cambray* to the South.

*Quiscon*, or *Quiscun*, *Ionia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*.

*Quiso*, *Cissa*, a River of the *Calchis*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea, seventy six Miles South

## QUI

of the Mouth of the *Phagos*, now called *il Fazo*.

*Quiess*, *Quissus*, a River of *Bohemia*, in the Lower *Silesia*, which in the Borders of *Lusatia* falls into the *Borber*, near *Sagan*, seven German Miles from *Glogaw* to the West.

*Quiteva*, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*, on the South of *Aethiopia*, which was heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Monotapia*, and lies towards *Zanguebar*.

*Qusto*, a Province of *Peru*, in South *America*, in the North part of that Kingdom, between the Province of *Quixo* to the East, and the *Pacifick* Ocean to the West, eighty Leagues long, and thirty five broad. It had at first Kings of its own, but before the arrival of the *Spaniards*, was Conquered by the King of *Peru*, and together with it, fell under the Dominion of *Spain*.

*El Quito*, the Capital City of the Province called by its Name, is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*, and stands in a fruitful Valley, at the foot of a Mountain called *Volcano Pinta*, near *Machangara*, and *Machangavilla*, two Rivers almost under the Line, two hundred, and fifty Spanish Leagues from *Lima* to the North, and six from the *Pacifick* Ocean to the East. In the year 1586. there was an University opened here.

The Government of *Quito*, is a considerable part of South *America*, and one of the three principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Peru*; on the North it is bounded with *Popian*, on the East with the River

## R A

Rivers of *Pulumaio*, and *Amazons*, on the South with the rest of *Peru*, and on the West with the *Pacifick Ocean*. The *Andes* divide it into two parts, and besides *Quito*, it contains *Canela*, *Quixos*, and the South and middle *Popian*, with some other Territories of small Note. This is a Fruitful, Populous, and well watered Province.

*Quivira*, a Province in North America, between New Mexico, Mount *Sual*, and *Florida*, which was never Conquered by any of the European Nations, nor indeed thoroughly Discovered.

*Quixos*, *Quixorum Provincia*, a Province in the North of *Peru*, between *Quito* to the West, and *Canela* to the East, which was first Discovered in the year 1557. The Spaniards have only four Colonies in it.

## R A.

**R** Aab, *Faurinum*, a City of Hungary. See *Gewer* and *Favarin*.

*Raab*, *Arrabo*, a River of Hungary, which ariseth in the Lower *Stiria*, near *Graetz*, and running Eastward through the Lower Hungary, by the Counties of *Salamar* and *Gewer*, it entertains the *Lausnitz*, the *Binea*, and the *Guntz*, and watering *St. Gothard*, and *Kerment*, beneath *Sarvar* it divides into two Branches, the right Hand Branch is called *Rabnitz*, and the other *Rab*, these two make the Isle of *Rab*, seven

## R A

German Miles in length, and at *Rab* or *Favarin*, they reunite into one Stream again, and fall into the *Danube*. This River is particularly memorable for a great defeat of the Turkish Forces, by the French and Germans, in the year 1664. upon the Banks of this River, near *Kerment*. See *Ricaut's* State of the *Ottoman Empire*, pag. 207.

*Rabath*, *Oppidum Novum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Fez*, sixty two Miles from *Tangier*, and seventy four from *Fez*.

*Rabath*, a City of Arabia the Stony, called afterwards *Petra*, which was the Royal City of *Moab*, and afterwards an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*. See *Petra*.

*Racanello*, *Cylistarnus*, a River of the Hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which flowing by *Cosano*, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*.

*Rachelburgh*. See *Ratzenburgh*, a City of Saxony.

*Rackelsburg*, *Bohentium*, *Raceburgum*, a City of Germany, in the Lower *Stiria*, upon the River *Muer*, under the Emperor, as Archduke of *Austria*, four German Miles from the borders of Hungary to the West, and six from *Graetz* to the East. This City is a Roman Town, ascribed by *Antoninus* to the Upper *Pannonia*.

*Radicefani*, a Castle and Seignior in *Tuscany*, between *Siena* and *Rome*.

*Radini*, the same with *Strymon*, a River which parts *Thrace* and *Macedonia*.

Rad=

## R A

*Radnozhire*, *Radnor*, one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*, is bounded on the North by *Monmouth*, on the East by *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*, and on the South by *Brecknock*, cut off by the Rivers of *Clarwen* and *Wye*, and the Western point falls upon *Cardiganshire*. Its form is Triangular, and the sides almost equal, the whole circumference being about ninety Miles. The Air is sharp, the Soil barren. The *Silures* were the ancient Inhabitants of this County. The Town of *Radnoz*, which gives Name to this County, was by the Romans called *Magi*, or *Magnos*, and is pleasantly seated under an Hill, which bears upon his top a large and strong Castle, from whose Bulwarks there is a Trench drawn along the West of the Town, on which has stood a Stone Wall. Its Long. is 17. 00. Lat. 52. 45. *John Roberts*, Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*, was by *Charles II.* July 23. 1679. Created Viscount *Bodmyn*, and Earl of *Radnor*, and is the first Earl of this County. This County proved fatal to *Vortiger*, the last Monarch of the British blood, here slain by Lightning, and to *Llewellyn*, the last Prince of the British Race, who in the year 1282. was found lurking in the vast Mountains of this County, and slain by one *Adam Francdon*, and his Head being Crowned with Ivy, was set upon the Tower of *London*, in whom the British Race of Princes ended.

*Radom*, a Town in the Lesser Poland, in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, which is the Capital of a

## R A

District of the same Name, and stands twenty Polish Miles from *Warsaw* to the South, and fifteen from *Sandomir* to the North.

*Ragling*, *Ricina*, an Island on the North of *Ireland*, on the Coast of the County of *Antrim*, which has a Castle, and is sometimes reckoned amongst the *Hebrides*, though it lies but eight Miles from the Continent.

*Ragusa*, *Ragusium*, *Epidaurus*, *Rhauxium*, a City of *Dalmatia*, which is an Archbishops See, and a Free State, and is called by the *Sclavonians*, *Dubrounich*, by the *Italians*, *Ragusi*. It stands in the Confines of *Albania*, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, at the foot of a Mountain, called by the *Greeks*, *Lau*, upon a Rock, and in so disadvantageous a situation, that the *Turks* by rouling down great Stones from the Mountain might have overwhelmed it, and so have become absolute Masters of it, if they had ever desired to be so. This City is about a Mile in compass, but has large Suburbs beside, and is Populous, Rich, and well Traded, and Fortified. About a League from it lies the Harbour of *Santa Cruz*, of great Capacity, and secured by the Island of *Lacroma*. The City out of which this sprung, was called *Epidaurus*, from its Founders, and lies six Miles more to the E. It did pay a Tribute of twelve thousand and five hundred Hungarian Duckats to the Grand Seignior, but had several Privileges in recompence, by way of Trade, and ten Colonies in *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Thrace* besides, so that this



was no hard Condition. Yet in the year 1686. they sent Ambassadors to the Emperor, and desired to be received into his Protection. In the year 1667. this City suffered much by an Earthquake. The Territory belonging to this City is about an hundred Miles in length, from the North East to the South-West, but it is not above twenty five Miles broad, and was granted to this City by Stephen King of Bosnia, in the year 1333. Long. 42. 52. Lat. 42. 50.

*Il fiume di Ragusa, Hirminius*, a River on the South of Sicily, which is so called from a Town it washeth; it falls into the African Sea, between Camerino to the West, and Cape Passaro to the East, and is sometimes called *il Mauli*.

*Rain, Raina*, a strong Town in the Dukedom of Bavaria, in the borders of Schwaben, at the Confluence of the Lech, and the Danube, two German Miles from Donawert to the East, and a little more from Neuburgh, which yet was often taken, and retaken in the Swedish War, and is now rebuilding. There is another Town of the same Name in Stiria, in the Borders of Carniola, and Croatia upon the Save, twenty five Miles from Cilley to the East, and twenty two from Metling to the North.

*Raiz*. See *Retz*, a Dukedom in Poland.

*Rakonick, Raconicum*, a City of Germany, near the River Miza, seven German Miles from Prague to the West, thirteen from Egra, and seven from Litomierske, or Leutmeritz.

*Rakuska, Austria*, a Province in Germany.

*Rama, or Ramia*, the Name of the Kingdom of Bosnia, in the Royal Title of the Kings of Hungary, which has been used by them ever since the year 1138. when Bela Cacus, King of Hungary, Possessed that Kingdom, or at least a part of it. And there is still a River in that Kingdom of this Name, which falls into the Nerenta, and gives the same Name to a small Territory as it passeth.

*Rama, or Ramatha*, a City of the Tribe of Ephraim, afterwards a part of Samaria, now called Ramola by the Turks. It stands ten Miles from Joppe to the East, and thirty from Jerusalem, and is almost entirely ruined.

*Rampano, Biandyna*, a Town formerly, now only a Castle on the South of the Morea; at the Mouth of the River of Eurotas, it gives Name to a Bay formerly called Sinus Laconicus, now the Gulph de Castel Rampano, on the East of Cape Malio.

*Ramsey, Limnos*, a small Island in the Irish Sea, called by the Welsh, Lymen. It lies upon the Coast of South Wales, three Miles from St. Davids.

*Ranals, Ocetis*, one of the Isles of Orkney, ten Miles from the Coast of Scotland.

*Rangnitz, Ragnitia*, a City in the Kingdom of Poland, in the Ducal Prussia, upon the River Ruffe, in the Borders of Samogithia, sixteen Polish Miles from Koningsberg to the East, which is under the Elector of Brandenburg.

*Raon.*

*Raon*. See *Traon*, a River of Germany, which falls into the left Branch of the Moselle.

*Raperswyl, Rapervilla*, a Town in Switzerland, which has a very ancient Castle, and stands on the Lake of Zurich, between it and the upper Lake, five German Miles from Zurich to the North-East. This Town is so seated that it is only approachable by a Timber Bridge, and having been taken in the year 1458. by the Swiss, though it has been often attempted, could never be recovered out of their Hands.

*Rapin, Rapidus*, a small River in Lorain.

*Rapin*, a Town and Earldom in Germany of the same Name, eight Miles from Havelberg to the East, and nine from Berlin to the North.

*Rapoe, Rapa*, once a City, now a Village, in the Province of Ulster in the County of Dungal, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Armagh, but united to that of Derry, from which it stands 12 Miles to the West, forty from Dungal, and forty five from Armagh to the South-West.

*Rapolla*, a small ill-peopled City in the Basilicate, in the Kingdom of Naples, twenty Miles from Conza to the East. It was anciently a Bishops See, but in the year 1528. Pope Clement VII. united this See to that of Melfi, for ever.

*Raschit*, the same with Rosetto, a City and Sea-Port in Egypt.

*Rascia*, the same with Servia, a large Province under the Turk,

or rather a part of that Province, as others say, which takes its Name from a River which passeth through this District into Moravia. The principal Towns of it are Belgrade, Semendria, and Columbach. Brie-tius, cited by Baudrand, saith this was once a distinct Kingdom. However I am sure the Rascians have suffered very much in the present War; and when the Turks in the year 1687. deserted Possaga, they put some thousands of these Rascians to the Sword, for refusing to go with them, and Plundered all the rest. These were the ancient Scordisci.

*Raseborg, Raseburgum*, a small City in Finland, under the Swedes in the Province of Nyland, which has a large Haven on the Bay of Finland, and is seated on the Borders of South-Finland.

*Rasino, Erasinus*, a River on the East of the Morea, which falls into the Inacho, and with it into the Bay di Napoli Romania.

*Rathal Albaga, Arabia Petraea*, a Province of Arabia, called the Stony Arabia.

*Ratibor, Ratibora*, a small but spruce City in Silesia in Bohemia, which is the Capital of a Dukedom, and stands upon the Oder, four German Miles from Karnow to the East, seven from the Borders of the Lesser Poland, and the same distance from Oppolen to the South. This place was Mortgaged to Casimir Kingdom of Poland.

*Ratispon, Ratisbon, Augusta Tiberii, Ratispona, Ratisbona*, a City of Germany, (called by the Inhabitants, Regenspurgh) in the Circle of Bavaria, and a Bishops See,

See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It was first a *Roman* City or Colony, built by *Tiberius Caesar*, and was afterwards the Seat of the Kings of *Bavaria*, and after that of the Dukes of the same Title. *Frederick I.* made it a Free Imperial City. *Henry the Lion* proscribed and degraded it, and put it under the Dominion of *Otho Wittelsbach*, Duke of *Bavaria*. It stands upon the *Danube*, (which is here covered by a Stone Bridge, built by *Henry V.* in the year 1135.) at the Confluence of the River *Regen*, fifteen Miles from *Munich* to the North, seventeen above *Passau* to the West, and sixteen from *Ausburgh* to the North-East. This City is said to have been Converted to the Christian Faith by *Lucius Cyrenæus*, a Disciple of *St. Paul*, in the year 69. The Bishoprick was Instituted by *Charles the Great*, who held a Council in this City in the year 792. since which there have been many German Diets held here, which for brevity I must omit. This City has embraced the *Augustane* Confession. Long 34. 18. Lat. 49. 00.

*Ratzburgh*, *Raceburgum*, a City of Germany, in the Lower Circle of *Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Breme*. It is little, and subject as to the City, to the Duke of *Meckelburgh*, but the Castle is in the Hands of the Duke of *Lawemburgh*. Before the Peace of *Westphalia*, in the year 1648. they were both subject to the Bishop, and by that Treaty they were thus settled, and made a Principality. This City em-

braced the *Augustane* Confession in the year 1566. by the procurement of *Christopher* the thirtieth Bishop of this See, who was of the Family of *Meckelburgh*. It stands upon a Lake of the same Name, three Miles from *Lubeck* to the South, four from *Lawemburgh*, and six from *Swerin* to the West.

*Rava*, a City of Poland, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name, and is seated upon a River called *Rava* too, eleven Polish Miles from *Plucko* to the South, and fifteen from *Warsaw* to the West.

*Ravello*, *Rebellum*, *Ravellum*, a City in the Further Principato, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*. But in the year 1086. freed from his Jurisdiction by Pope *Victor III.* And in the year 1603. the Bishoprick of *Scala* was for ever united to this, from which it stands only two Miles, and ten from *Salerno* to the West.

*Ravenna*, a City of *Romandiola* in Italy, of great antiquity, which is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of that Province. It stands on a marshy Ground, forty five Miles from *Bononia* to the East, one hundred and two from *Ancona* to the North-West, thirty from *Rimini*, and forty two from *Ferrara*, near the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon which it had a great Harbour, which is now filled up with Sand. This City was built by the *Sabins*, as *Pliny* saith, as others, by the *Umbrians* about four hundred and ten years after the Flood A. M. 1766. In the latter

latter times of the *Roman* Empire under *Honorius*, it became the Seat of the Emperors, and was fortified with new and strong Walls for that purpose. *Augustus* had before made it the Station of his Fleets, on the *Adriatick* Sea, and made a noble Haven here, which may be supposed to have contributed something to its growth, and this change. But however *Theodorick*, King of the *Goths*, in the year 493. took it after a Siege of three years, and made it the Seat of his Kingdom. In the year 539. *Belisarius*, General under *Justinian* the Emperor, recovered it to the Empire. In the year 569 it became the Seat of the *Exarchs*, or Vice-Roys of Italy. In the year 725. it was sacked by *Luitprandus*, King of *Lombardy*, upon the Emperors Edict against Images. And in the year 752. *Aistulphus*, King of the *Lombards*, took it from the *Greeks*, and drove out the *Exarchs*. In the year 774. *Charles the Great* took it from the *Lombards*, and gave it to the Church of *Rome*. This City maintained a War against the *Venetians*, in the year 1140. In the year 1441. the *Venetians* took this City, and kept it till the year 1509. when it was forced from them by a League, and Union of the Emperor, King of France, Pope, and the Duke of *Milan*, and a joyn't War of all these Princes upon them. But the Pope falling out with the *French* King, lost the City to him again, and an Army of sixteen thousand Men, in the year 1512. but they were soon after forced to desert it. The Archbi-

shops See was founded by *Valentinian* the Emperor, about the year 425. and was never subject to the Pope till 684. when the Pope after a great contest, obtained this point from *Constantinus Pogonatus*, Emperor of *Greece*, who was a great admirer of the Sanctity of *Benedict II.* and with respect to that, subjected this See to *Rome*. There was a Council held here in 901. and another in 967. The City is now in a declining condition, and decays sensibly. Long 34. 53. Lat. 43. 54.

*Ravensberg*, *Ravensberga*, a small Town which gives Name to an Earldom in the Circle of *Westphalia*. It stands upon an Hill eighteen Miles from *Osnaburgh* to the South, thirty two from *Paderborne* to the North, and thirty from *Munster* to the East.

The Earldom of *Ravensberg*, is a small Territory between the Bishopricks of *Minden* and *Osnaburgh* to the North and West, and that of *Munster* to the South, and the County of *Lippe* to the East, the Capital of which is *Bisfeld*. This was subject to the Dukes of *Fuliers*, and is now under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, in their Right.

*Ravensburgh*, a small German City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Algow*, upon the River *Schuss*, six Miles from *Constance* to the East, and three from *Lindaw* to the North, which is an Imperial Free City. It is sometimes written *Ravenspurgh*, and is of great antiquity.

*Ravestein*, a Town upon the *Maes*, in the Dukedom of *Brabant*.

*bant*, in the Borders of *Guelderland*, four Leagues from *Bosleduc*, which belongs, with its Territory, to the Duke of *Newburgh*, but is in the custody of the United Netherlands.

*Ré, Rea*, an Island on the Coast of *Saintonge* in *Aquitain*, three Leagues from *Rochelle* to the West. The principal Town of which is *St. Martin*, which was once a place of great strength, near which the *English* received a great defeat from the *French*, in the year 1627. whilst they attempted the Relief of *Rochelle*.

*Recif*, a strong Fort in *Brasil*, called by the *Portuguese*, *Reciffa*; it stands near the City of *Olinda*, in the Province of *Pernambuck*, and was for some time in the Hands of the *Hollanders*, till the *Portuguese* in the year 1654. retook it.

*Reading*, the best Town in *Berkshire*, seated upon the *Thames*, where it receives the *Kenet*, which had anciently a Castle, and a noble Church, both ruined in *Mr. Cambden's* time. The *Danes* about the year 846. made this place the seat of their Rapines, and were hardly expelled by *Æthelwolph*, King of *Mercia*. This Town being Garrisoned for the King in the beginning of the late Troubles, was taken by the Earl of *Essex*, April 26. 1643. after a Siege of ten days, and was ever after a great vexation to the City of *Oxford*, which was the Kings head Quarters in all those Troubles.

The Red Sea, *Mare Rubrum*, *Erythræum*, *Azanium*, & *Ara-*

*bious Sinus*, is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Æthiopian* Ocean, which parts *Arabia* from *Africa* and *Egypt*, running from North to South above one thousand and two hundred Miles. The *Arabians* call this Sea, *Bubr el Calzem*, the Sea of *Calzem*, from a City of that Name; towards the North it is not above eight or nine Miles over, as *Mr. Thevenot* observes, who Travelled on its Shoars five days. It is narrow and full of Rocks, and therefore dangerous to Sailers, and for this and other reasons, now not much frequented since the way to the *Indies* was discovered by the Ocean. This Sea will be famous to all Ages, upon the account of the Children of *Israels* passing it on dry Ground, when they went up out of *Egypt*.

*Rednitz, Radiantia*, a River of *Franconia*, which ariseth in *Nortgow*, in the Borders of the Upper Palatinate, near *Weissenburgh*, and besides some smaller Rivers beneath *Norimburgh*, it receives the *Pegnitz*, and a little beneath *Bamberg* falls into the *Mayn* or *Meyn*.

*Rees, Reesium*, a small City, but formerly well fortified, in the Dudedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*, which was Garrisoned by the *Hollanders*, though it belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, but being taken by the *French* in 1672. In 1674. it was restored to that Duke, but dismantled by the *French*. it stands three German Miles from *Wesel* to the North, and the same distance from *Cleve* to the East.

*Regen,*

*Regen, Reginus*, a River in *Germany*, which ariseth in *Nortgow*, in the borders of *Bohemia*, and flowing through the Upper Palatinate falls into the *Danube* at *Ratisbon* in *Bavaria*, which City is from this River sometimes called *Reginum*.

*Regenspurg*, the same with *Ratisbon*.

*Reggio, Regium Lepidi*, a City in the Dukedom of *Modena*, which is a Bishops See, once under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, but now under the Archbishop of *Bononia*. It stands between *Parma* to the West, and *Modena* to the East, fifteen Miles from either, and is the Capital of a Dukedom, now possessed by the Duke of *Modena*.

*Regio, Rhegium Julium*, or *Rigio*, a City of the Further *Calabria*, called *d' Rijo* by the *Spaniards*, which is an Archbishops See, and stands upon the Shoars of the Straights of *Sicily*, at the most Southern point of *Italy*, in a fruitful Plain. This City was built by the *Chalcidians* in the year of the World 3279. eighty two years after *Rome*, it flourished many years in the condition of a free State, till at last it fell into the Hands of the *Sicilian* Tyrant *Dionysius*, after a Siege of eleven Months. This Prince began his Reign in the year of *Rome* 360. and Reigned thirty eight years, but I cannot assign the year of this Action. The City lay little regarded after this, till *Julius Caesar* rebuilt it, and made it a Roman Colony, calling it *Rhegium Julium*, after which it is frequently mentioned

in the Latin Historians. And at this day it is a very considerable City, though it has been several times surprized and Plundered by the *Mahometans*, and particularly in the year 1552. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 05.

*Reims, Remi, Durocortorum Civitas*, is a very Ancient, Great, Fine, Populous City of *France*, in the Province of *Champagne*, and an Archbishops See, a Dukedom, and an University, which latter was Instituted by the Cardinal of *Guise*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* King of *France*. The Archbishop of this City is always the first Duke and Peer of *France*, and claims the right of Anointing the King of *France*, and accordingly the Holy Ampoul or Vial of Oil, which an Angel brought from Heaven at the Coronation of the first Christian King of *France*, is ever kept here. This City stands upon the River *Vesle*, which afterwards falls into the *Aisne*, thirteen Leagues from *Soissons* to the East, twenty four from *Verdun*, ten from *Chaalons* to the South-West, and five from the *Marne* to the North.

*Reinfrew*, a City of *Scotland*, in the County of *Cuningham*, upon the *Irish* Sea, or *Dunbritan Fyrth*, not above five Miles from *Glasco* to the West.

*Remirmont, Romaricus Mons*, a Town in *Lorain*, at the foot of *Mount Vauge*, upon the *Moselle*, five Miles from *Fontenay* to the E. and eleven from *Colmar* to the West, in which is a noble Nunnery.

*Los Remolinos*, *Tarraconensis Fuga*, a Mountain in *Arragon*.

*Remorantin*. See *Romorantin*, a Town in *Sologne* in *France*.

*Rems*. See *Reims*, a City in *France*.

*Renelle*, *Ranula*, *Marronel*, a small River in *Normandy*, which falls into the *Scyne* to the West of *Roan*.

*Renes*, *Rennes*, *Urbs Rbedonum*, *Condate*, *Rhedones*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Britagne* in *France*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, and the Seat of the Parliament of that Province. It stands upon the River *Vilaine*, which falls into the *British* Sea, twenty two Leagues from *Nantes* to the North, and the same distance from *Angers* to the South-West. It is a place of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Cesar* and *Ptolemy*.

*Renty*, *Rentica*, a Town in *Artois*, which was heretofore of great strength, and in the year 1554. repelled the Forces of *Henry II.* King of *France*: but in the year 1638. was ruined. It lies five Leagues from *Bologne* to the East, and four from *Aras*, upon the River *Aa*, which falls into the *British* Sea, below *Graveling* in *Flanders*.

*Rerone*, *Rero*, a small River in *Lombardy*, in the States of *Venice*, which watereth *Vicenza*, and then falls into the Lesser *Malamoco*.

*Reschet*, a City of *Persia*, called by the *Arabians*, *Hufum*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Kilania*.

*Rescow*, *Rescovia*, a City of *Mos-*

covy, near the Borders of *Lithuania*, and the Fountains of the River *Volga*, forty Miles from *Tuver* to the North-West, and fifty from *Bielka* to the East, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and has two Castles; the *Russ* call this City *Isheva*.

*Retel*, *Retelium*, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Aisne*, which is the Capital of *Retelois*, eight Leagues from *Reims*, and ten from *Sedan* to the West. Near this place the *Spaniards* received a great defeat from the *French* in the year 1650. But in the year 1652. this Town was put into the Hands of the *Spaniards* by the Prince of *Condy*.

*Retelois*, *Retelensis Ager*, is a Territory in the Northern parts of *Champagne*, which was heretofore a Dukedom. It lies between the *Aisne*, the Bishoprick of *Leige*, and the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; the chief Towns of which are *Retel*, *Meziers*, *Charville*, and *Donchery*.

*Retz*, *Radesia*, a Dutchy in the County of *Nantes* in *Bretagne* in *France*, in the Borders of *Poitou*, at the Mouth of the River *Loyre*; the chief Town of which is *Marchecou*, ten Leagues from *Nantes* to the North-West.

*Revel*, *Revalia*, a great City and Sea-Port in *Livonia*, called by the *Russ*, *Rollva*. It stands upon the Bay of *Finland*, thirty three German Miles from *Nerva* to the West, and thirty seven from *Riga* to the North. This City was an Hanse Town, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Riga*, and subject

subject to the Crown of *Poland* till the year 1558. when being affrighted with the threats of the *Russ*, it was forced to fly to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, for Protection. (This City having been built by *Waldemar II.* King of *Denmark*, in the year 1223.) This Prince not being willing to engage in a War in his old Age, refused their profered submission. But the next year *Erick* King of *Sweden* accepted it, whereupon in 1563. there followed a sharp War between him and the City of *Lubeck*. And in 1569. the *Swedes* receiving a great defeat, a Peace was made at *Stetin* in 1570. *Magnus* Duke of *Holstein*, being imployed by the *Russ*, in the same year, laid close Siege to the City of *Revel*, but with no success. In the year 1577. the *Russ* did likewise attempt it, with the same success. So that ever since it has been in the Hands of the *Swedes*. This City, as *Olearius* saith, was built in the year 1230. Sold by *Walmar III.* King of *Denmark*, in the year 1347. to *Gosvin d'Eck*, Great Master of the Order of *Livonia*, for nineteen thousand Marks of Silver. About the year 1477. it began to be a place of great Trade, by reason of its very excellent Haven, and convenient situation for the Trade of *Russia*, and being thereupon grown Great and Rich, this City grew insolent, and broke with the other Hanse Towns in the year 1550. But the *Russ* taking *Narva* in the year 1558. and settling the Staple there, and threatening *Revel* with a Siege too, they submitted to *Sweden*, who have abated

some of their Privileges, to secure their Obedience, yet is it still a place of great Commerce, and enjoying many Privileges. The Religion professed here, is the *Augustane* Confession. Long. 48. 30. Lat. 50. 25. I suppose here is a mistake in the Print, finding it in others Lat. 60. 07.

*Reutlingen*, *Reutlinga*, a small City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Wirtemburgh*, which was made an Imperial Free Town in the year 1215. or as others say in 1240. It is of a square form, built in a Plain, upon the River *Echetz*, which a League beneath it falls into the *Necker*, at the foot of Mount *Alchameck*, one Mile from *Stuttgart*, ten from *Ulm*, and five from *Tubinghen*, and is under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemburgh*.

*Reux*, *Rodium*, a Town in *Hainault*, two Leagues from *Monte* to the East.

*Reydera*, *Anas*, a River of *Spain*. See *Guadiana*.

*Reyme*, the present Name of *Capernaum*, a City in *Palestine*.

*Reyos*, *Lima*, the Capital City of *Peru*.

*Rexan*, the Capital City of a Dukedom in *Moscovy*, which was heretofore a Sovereign Principality of great extent. It stands thirty six Miles from *Mosco* to the South-East, and twelve from the Fountains of the *Tanaïs*. The Province of *Rexan* lies between the *Don* and *Occa*, having on the West *Moscovy*, which is divided from it by the River *Aka*, and is the most fruitful

fruitful Province in this Kingdom ; besides the chief City, which lies upon the *Occa*, it has *Corfira* and *Tulla*, upon a River of the same Name. *Olearius*.

*Rhade*, *Rhæda*, an inland City of *Arabia Felix*. Long. 83. 20. Lat. 14. 15.

*Rheine*, *Rhenus*, a vast River in *Germany*, which is one of the greatest in *Europe*. It is called by the *Germans*, *das Rhen*, by the *French*, *le Rhéine*, by the *Poles*, *Rhen*, and by the *Spaniard*, *Rhin*, it is, next the *Danube*, the greatest River in *Germany*. It springeth out of the *Alpes* in the Western Borders of *Switzerland*, and the Northern of the *Grisons*, near the Fountains of the *Rhofne*, the *Aar*, and the *Tesino*, from two Fountains, the Northern of which is called *Worder Rhen*, the Further *Rheine*, and the Southern, *Winder Rhen*, and lies more South. These being united into one Stream near *Chur*, it passeth into the Lake of *Constance*, and separating *Schwaben* from *Switzerland*, watereth *Constance*, and *Scafhausen*, then taking in the *Aar*, it passeth to *Basil*; and between *Alsacia* and *Brisgow*, by a Northern Course it runs to *Newburgh*, *Brisach*, and *Strasbourg*; then taking in the *Ill*, it watereth *Stolhoffen*, *Philipsburgh*, and *Spire*, beneath which it admits the *Necker* at *Manheim*, and so proceeds to *Wormes* and *Oppenheim*. At *Mentz* it is covered by a Bridge of Boats, and beneath it takes the *Mayne*, a great River, and so by *Ingelheim* halteth to *Trier*, beneath which the *Lohn* and the *Moselle* come in

at *Coblentz*, where there is another Bridge of Boats: so dividing the Dukedom of *Monts*, from the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, it watereth *Bonne*, *Cologne*, and *Dufeldorp*, and at *Duisdorp* in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, the *Roure*, at *Wesel* the *Lippe*, come in to augment his Stream; but soon after in *Guelderland* this Torrent grows two great for one Channel, and divides into two Branches, and forms the Island of *Schenken*; the left or Southern Branch is called the *Wael*, which by *Nimeguen*, and *Bommel*, goes to *Worcum*, above which the *Maez*, out of *Brabant* comes in, and at *Dort* it divides again, and forms the Isle of *Yffel*, the Northern Branch goes by *Arnhem*, *Utrecht*, and *Newport* to *Rotterdam*, and *Vlaerding*, where it unites with the Southern Branch, and they fall into the *British* Sea by the *Briel*. Above *Arnhem* there is another Branch, derived from the North Branch of the first Division, which by *Doesburgh*, *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, *Hatten*, and *Campan*, falls into the *Zuyder* Sea, which last Branch is called by the *Dutch* the *Wiel*. There can be nothing greater said of this River, than that it was for many Ages the boundary of the *Roman* Empire.

*Rheineberg*, *Rhenoberga*, a City in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*, which is little, but very strong. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders*, in the year 1633. and continued under them till the year 1672. when it was taken by the *French*, and restored to the Elector

of *Cologne*, the proper Owner. It stands two German Miles from *Wesel* to the South, and three from *Guelders* to the East.

*Rheinfelden*, or *Rheinsfeld*, is a small, but strong City of *Germany*, in the Province of *Schwaben*, which has a Bridge upon the *Rheine*, and is under the House of *Austria*. It lies about two Miles above *Basil* to the East. It was often taken in the *Swedish* War, and suffered very much in 1678. by the *French*. It was once a Free Imperial City, but in the year 1410. was granted by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, to the Archduke of *Austria*. This Town is also the more famous for a defeat of the *Imperialists*, and the taking of *John de Wert*, by the Duke *Bernard Waymor*, in the year 1638.

*Rheinsfed*, a strong Castle upon the *Rheine*, above *St. Gewer*, in the County of *Calimeliboeh*, under the *Lantgrave* of *Hesse*. It was built by one *Dieter*, a Count of this Country, in the year 1245. and stands between *Coblentz* to the North, and *Bingen* to the South, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Trier*.

*Retimo*, *Rhetimo*, *Rhitymna*, a City in the Isle of *Candy* or *Creet*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and called at this day by the *Greeks*, *Rytimni*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candia*, and has a large Harbour at the North end of the Island, and is now strongly fortified. This Town was taken from the *Venetians*, by the *Turks*, in 1646. under whom it is now, and this is also the Capital of a County of the same Name in that Island.

*Rhoa*, *Edessa*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, mentioned by all the ancient Geographers, which is very great, and an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It has had anciently many other Names, and is at this day the Capital of *Diarbeck*, *Mesopotamia*, and under the *Turk*. It stands in the middle between *Aleppo* to the West, and *Amida* to the East. In the times of the Holy War it had Counts; but falling into the Hands of the *Mahometans* again, they have reduced it into the State in which it now is. Thus described by *Mr. Thevenot*, who saw it. This City is about two hours march in circuit; the Walls of it are fair, and pretty entire, and form a Square, but within there is hardly any thing but ruins to be seen, and yet it is very populous: on the South side is a Castle upon an Hill, with large and deep Ditches, though they are cut in the Rock; this Castle is of a large circumference, but has little within it, but ruins, and some pittiful old broken Guns. Long. 72. 30. Lat. 37. 30.

*Rhodes*, *Rhodus*, a Celebrated Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coast of the Lesser *Asia*, near its South-West Point, over against *Caria*, which of old had very many Names, and is now called by the most remarkable of those ancient Names. It is about an hundred and thirty Miles in compass, or as others say an hundred and ten. The principal place in it is called *Rhodes*, and is an Archbishops See, seated near the North-East part of the Island, which



sprung out of the ruins of *Falissi*, an ancient City near it. It has a delicate Harbour, which of old was much famed for a vast Coloss, or Statue of Brass, made by *Chares*, a *Lydian*, which was seventy Cubits high, and stood a stride over the Mouth of this Harbour, so that the Ships sailed between his Legs, and this was then thought one of the seven Wonders in the World. The Brass of this Statue in the year 654. one thousand four hundred and sixty one years after it was built, was carried to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, by the *Saracens*. This Island is seated twenty Miles from the nearest Coast of *Asia* to the South, one hundred and thirty four from *Crete* or *Candy* to the North-East, and five hundred from *Constantinople* to the South, and is of a most fertile Soil, and enjoys so serene and pleasant an Air, that many of the chief *Romans* chose it for the place of their retreat. It was first peopled by *Dodanus*, the Son of *Javan*, and Grandchild of *Japhet*, before he peopled *Greece*. After these the Empire of this Island passed to the *Phœnicians*, who made the Inhabitants of it so very expert in Navigation, that for some Ages they gave Law to the World, and were Sovereigns of the Sea. Their fear of the *Macedonians*, made them sue to the *Romans* for Protection, whom they served very effectually, to the ruin of the former, and after that they helped on the ruin of *Antiochus*, and withstood the flattering Fortune of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, till at last the *Roman* greatness became

undisputable by this small Island, and under *Vespasian*, they were made a *Roman* Province. It continued under the *Greek* Empire (to which it fell in the division) till the year 652. when it was Conquered by *Muhavia*, the *Saracen* Sultan of *Egypt*. It returned under the *Greeks* again, during the Civil Wars of the *Saracens*, and in the year 1124. was taken by the *Venetians*. The *Greeks* recovered it under *John Ducas*, about the year 1227. About the year 1283. it fell together with the *Lesser Asia*, under the *Turks*. And in the year 1310. the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem* retook it, after a Siege of four years, under *Fulke Villares*, Great Master of that Order. After this it was one of the Bulwarks of Christendom against the *Turks*. *Mahomet* the Great attempted the reduction of it, first in the year 1457. And again in the year 1480. but without any success; nor had *Solyman* the Magnificent had any better success in the year 1522. if he had not met one *Andrea Amarato*, a discontented Traytor, within the place, who was Chancellor of the Order, and betrayed their Counsels to that Prince, who yet spent six months before the place, and lost an infinite number of Men. Mr. *Kniolls* in his *Turkish* History pag. 391. has well described the situation of the principal City in this Island, and *Belonius* saith it was seated in a Plain, fenced with double Walls, thirteen Towers, and five Bastions, of great strength and beauty. The *Turks* have to this day so great a veneration for the Valor of these Knights,

Knights, that they preserve (saith he) their Houses as they left them, with all the Arms, Paintings, Statues and Inscriptions, and the Walls of the City are put into the same State they were before the Siege. From hence these Knights passed to *Sicily*, and in the year 1530. obtained from *Charles V.* the Isle of *Malta*. Long. 58. 00. Lat. 37. 30.

*Rhosne*, *Rodanus*, one of the most Celebrated Rivers in *France*, called by the *Germans*, *Der Roden*, by the *French*, *Rhosne*. It ariseth from a double Spring, in *Mount de la Fourch*, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, two German Miles from the Springs of the *Rhein*, and running Westward through *Vallais*, or *Wallisserland*, it divides that Tract, watering *Sion*, or *Sitten*, and *Martinach*, the principal places in it, then entering the Lake of *Lemane*, it divides *Savoy* from *Switzerland*; five Leagues beneath *Geneva* (saith *Baudrand*) it burieth it self for some time in the Earth, as I have often seen. Then turning South, and dividing *Savoy* from *Bugy*, at *Bellay* becomes first great enough to bear a Boat, then turning West and dividing *Dauphiné* from *Bugy*, at *la Bresse* it entertains the *Ain*, and at *Lyons* it is covered by a Bridge of Stone, and improved by the Addition of the *Saone*, (a great River) and here turning South, it parts *Lyonnais* from *Dauphiné*, watereth *Vienne* and *Candrieu*, and divides the *Viverrais* from *Dauphiné*, and salutes *Andasse*, and at *St. Vallier*, over against *Tournon* receives the *Isere* above *Valence*, and beneath it the *Erico*,

the *Drome*, and the *Ardoise*, and at *St. Esprit* it is again covered by a noble Stone Bridge; so dividing *Languedoc* from *Provence*, and increased by the *Sorgue*, it watereth *Avignon*, where there is a third Bridge; so receiving in the *Durance*, and the *Gardon*, and watering *Beaucaire*, it divides into two Branches, and then the Western Branch subdivides into two more, and at last it falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea by five Mouths, each of which has its proper Name, but there is no Town built upon any of them of any Note beneath *Arles*, which stands about eight Miles into the Land.

*Rbyn*. See *Rheine*.

*Atan*, *Abravanus*, a Lake and River in the South-West of *Galloway* in *Scotland*, of which *Cambden* saith that they are exceeding full of Herrings and Stone-Fishes.

*Richelieu*, *Richeleum*, a City in the Province of *Poitou*, which was built by the Cardinal of that Name, who was born here in 1585. and for some time under *Lewis XIII* of *France*, Governed that Kingdom as he pleased, and amongst other of his Actions, built or rebuilt at least this place, to perpetuate the Memory of his Name and Family, and procured it to be Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It stands four Miles from *London* to the East, five from *Mirebeau*, and one from *Tours* to the North-West. This City is now in a flourishing State.

*Richmont*, a place in *Saintonge* in *France*.

*Richensee, Verbigenus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Argow* in *Switzerland*.

**Richmond**, a Town and County in *Yorkshire*, lying on the North-West of that County, towards *Lancashire*, which bounds it on the West. It is a Mountainous and desolate place, yet it produceth Grasse in reasonable quantity. This took its Name from **Richmond**, a Town built by *Alane*, Earl of *Bretagne*, the first Earl of this County, after the Conquest, Nephew to *William* the Conqueror; upon the River *Swal*, thirty two Miles from *York* to the North-West, and twenty from the Sea to the South-West. The Town is indifferently well frequented, and populous. It was anciently Walled, and the Gates are still standing, but in the midst of the Town, its situation being shifted. Before this Town was thus rebuilt, it was called *Gilling*, and *Oswy* King of *Northumberland*, was basely murdered here in 659. after which he was ever reputed a Martyr. It is now a Corporation. Long. 18. 15. Lat. 55. 17.

This Earldom continued in that Family till the year 1171. When it came to *Geofrey Plantagenet*, the fourth Son of King *Henry II.* by the Marriage of *Constance*, Daughter of *Conan*, Duke of *Bretagne*, and in the year 1230. *Peter de Dreux*, was Earl of *Richmond*, one of whose Descendents *John de Montford*, was Created Duke of *Richmond*, in the year 1330. and was the sixteenth Earl, and first Duke, to whom in 1342. succeeded *John of Gaunt*, after-

wards Duke of *Lancaster*. The twenty second Earl of *Richmond*, was *Henry VII.* King of *England*. The twenty third was *Henry Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of *Henry VIII.* The twenty fourth was *Lewis* Duke of *Lenox*, Created Earl of *Richmond* by King *James I.* in 1613. and Duke of the same in 1623. which Family ended in *Charles*, the fourth of that Line, who died without Issue, Ambassador in *Denmark*, in 1672. And in the year 1675. *Charles Lenox* was Created Duke of *Richmond*, by *Charles II.* his Father.

**Richmond**, a Town in *Surrey*, upon the *Thames*, between *Kingston* and *London*, heretofore called *Shene*, but by *Henry VII.* named *Richmond*. There is an ancient Palace, or Royal House in it, belonging to the Kings of *England*, in which *Edward III.* died in the year 1377. *Henry VII.* rebuilt this Pile twice, it being burnt in his Reign, and afterwards he died here too, April 22. 1409. Also Queen *Elizabeth* of blessed Memory, left this World in this place, March 24. 1602.

**Ries, Regium**, a City in *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aix*, from which it stands twelve Miles to the North-East, and six from *Davignan* to the North-West, and eight from *Sisteron* to the South. It is little, but populous, built on a Hill by the River *Auvestre*, which falls into the *Verdon*.

**Rieti, Reate**, a City in the Ecclesiastical State in *Italy*, in the Province of *Umbria*, which is a Bishops See, immediately under the

the Pope, upon the River *Velino*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, between *Aquila* to the East, and *Narni* West, twenty eight Miles from each, and forty from *Rome* to the South. Though this City stands in a bad and unhealthy Air, yet it is populous, and in a thriving State, and of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pliny*.

**Rieux, Ruegium, Rivi**, a small City in the Upper *Languedoc*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*, upon the *Garonne*, where it takes in the *Rize* in the Borders of *Gascony*, 7 Leagues from *Toulouse* to the South, eight from *de Foix* to the South-West, ten from *Auch*, and eight from *Lyons* to the South-East. This City was made a Bishops See by Pope *John XXII.*

**Riez**, the same with *Ries* above.

**Riga, Rigen**, a City of *Livonia*, called by the Inhabitants *Ritig*, which is one of the Hanse Towns, Great, Strong, Rich, and Populous, being the Capital of *Livonia*, and an Archbishops See. It has also a large and safe Haven at the Mouth of the River *Duna*, where it enters the *Baltick* Sea, seven German Miles from *Mittaw* to the North, twenty nine from *Revel* to the South, forty five from *Koningsberg* to the South-East, and forty eight from *Vilna*; in the Borders of *Curland*. This City was built by *Albert III.* Bishop of *Livonia*, in the year 1196. others say it was built in the year 1186. by one *Bertold* an Abbot. In the year 1215. it was made an Arch-

bishops See, and it was a great while the Seat of the Masters of the Knights of the short Sword in *Livonia*, who divided the Sovereignty, and Administration of Justice, with the Archbishop in this City, till the Reformation, which excluded both of them. In the year 1561. it willingly submitted to the Crown of *Poland*. In the year 1605. it was in vain besieged by *Charles IX.* King of *Sweden*, nor had he better success in the second Siege, in 1609. But then *Charles Gustavus Adolphus*, his Son, in the year 1621, took it; and ever since the *Swedes* have possessed it. It is seated in a spacious, pleasant, fruitful Valley, a quarter of a League over, and was fortified to Land, with six Regular Bastions, with their Counter-scarps, Palisadoes, and Half-Moons, built by the *Swedes* in the year 1633. Its Traffick is so great, that it has almost as many Ships as Houses, and so abounding with Provisions, that an Ox may be bought for three Crowns. Their Religion is the strict *Lutheran*, and no other is allowed; they speak both the *Curland*, and *Sclavonian* Tongue, though they generally understand the High *Dutch* too. Thus far *Olearius*, Long. 47. 57. Lat. 57. 35.

**Rigi, Volerius**, a River in the Island of *Corfica*.

**Rignano, Arinianum**, a Town belonging to the *Falisci*, an ancient People of *Herruria*, which is now only a Castle, seated in *St. Peters* Patrimony, on an Hill, one Mile from the *Tiber*, and twenty one from *Rome* to the North. It is

honored with the Title of a Dukedom, though there are but few Inhabitants in it.

*Rille, Rifela*, a small River in Normandy, which arising by *Seez*, and flowing North, watereth *Aigle*, *Rugles*, *Lyre*, and at *Beaumont le Roger*, takes in the *Charante*, and separating *Lisieux* from the County of *Roanois*, falls into the *Seyne*, above *Honfleur*, three Leagues to the East.

*Rimini, Ariminum*, a City in *Romandola*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It is a neat, populous City, built in a fruitful Plain, upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Mareochia*, (*Ariminus*) over which it has a Bridge, built with great Art, by *Augustus Caesar*. This City stands between *Bononia* to the West, and *Ancona* to the East, twenty five Miles from *Ravenna* to the North-East, and a little more from *Urbino* to the North. The *Via Flaminia*, made by the old Romans with so much expence, ended at this City, and the *Æmilian* began here, which went to *Piacenza*. The Inhabitants of this City were very faithful to the Romans, under the distresses brought upon them by the Victorious Arms of *Hanibal*, in the second *Punic* War. The taking this City by *Julius Caesar*, was the first Act of the Civil War between him and *Pompey*. Being destroyed by the *Dalmatians*, it was rebuilt by *Dioclesian*. In the times of *Justin* it sustained a Siege from the *Goths*. In the year 359. here was a famous *Arrian* Council, held under *Constantius* the Em-

peror. In after times it was subject to the Family of *Malatesta*, who adorned it with Noble and Magnificent Palaces. Before this it had been subject to the *Lombards* and *Franks*. The first of the *Malatesta's* obtained this City from *Otho III.* in the year 1002. This Family is no more mentioned till the year 1348. which is on another occasion too. This Family continued till about the year 1522. when *Pandulfus*, the last of this House, being hardly laid at by Pope *Alexander VI.* sold it to the *Venetians*, out of whose hands Pope *Julius II.* recovered it the last mentioned year. In the year 1527. it was again surprized by *Pandulfus*, whilst Pope *Clement* was besieged by the Forces of *Charles V.* but this possession was short, and *Pandulfus* dying in great Poverty at *Ferrara*, that Noble Family, which had produced so many learned Men, and good Generals, was extinct, and the Church has ever since enjoyed this City, which has many remains of *Roman* antiquity, and amongst them a rare Triumphal Arch, built in honour of *Augustus*; beside the ruins of a fine Theatre. Long 35. 37. Lat. 43. 51.

*Rioga, Rivogia*, a Province in *Spain*, which was a part of *Navar*, but is now annexed to Old *Castile*; it is divided from *Alava*, by the *Douro*, and lies between Old *Castile* and *Navar*, the Principal Towns of which are *Calzada*, *Logrono*, *Najara*, and *Belorado*.

*Riogrande*, a Government in *Brasil*.

*Riom,*

*Riom, Riomum, Ricomagum*, a City of the Lower *Auvergne* in France, two Leagues from *Clermont* to the North, which is in a flourishing State.

*Ripa de Transona*, a small but elegant City, in the Marquisate of *Ancona*, under the Pope, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*. It stands five Miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, and the same distance from the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ten from *Fermo*. Pope *Pius V.* made this a Bishops See in the year 1571.

*Ripaille*, a Town in *Savoy*, upon the Lake of *Geneva*.

*Ripen, Ripa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in South *Jutland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, and has a convenient Harbour upon the German Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Nipsick*, five Miles from *Hadersleben* to the West, and eight from *Flensburgh* to the South-West. This Bishoprick was Founded by *Balatand* King of *Denmark*, in the year 950. *Christopher I.* King of *Denmark*, died here in the year 1259. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in the year 1645. but is since recovered by the *Danes*.

*Rippon, Rhidogunum*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, in the West Riding.

*Risano, Formio*, a River of *Carniola*, the upper part of which is called by the Germans, *Alben*, the lower by the *Italians*, *Risano*. It springeth out of the *Alpes* from Mount *Ocra*, in *Carniola*, towards the Lake of *Lugea*, or *Cirknitzsee*, and flowing

Westward through *Istria*, it falls by the Bay of *Trieste* into the *Adriatick* Sea, six Miles from *Trieste*, and two N. of *Capo di Istria*.

*Risano, Rhizana*, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Polybius*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, and accordingly much depopulated and ruined. It stands forty Miles from *Ragusa* towards *Scadra*, from which it is thirty. Long 45. 15. Lat 42. 00.

*Risenbergh*, a Mountain in the Eastern parts of *Bohemia*, out of which the *Elbe* springeth.

*Rivadava, or Rivadeo*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, called by the *French*, *Rivedieu*; it stands upon the Bay of *Biscay*, in the Borders of *Asturia*, at the bottom of an Hill, and the Mouth of the River *Navius*, which affords it the convenience of a Port, fourteen Spanish Leagues from *Oviedo* to the W. and four from *Mondonedo*.

*Rivera di Genova, Liguria Littorea*, is a Country in *Italy*, which is bounded on the West by the *Maritim Alpes*, by which it is divided from *France*, on the East by the River *Magra*, by which it is divided from *Ferruria*, or *Tuscany*, on the North by the *Appennine*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea, here called the *Ligurian* Sea, in the middle of it stands the City of *Genova*, which divides it into the Eastern and Western. This is now under the States of *Genova*; by whom great part of the Western Division is devoted more to pleasure than profit, the rich *Genoueses* having st-

led it with Country-Houses, where they spend the pleasant time of the Summer and Autumn, in noble Palaces, and delightful Gardens. The Eastern Division supplies them with as much Wine as they need, and an extraordinary plenty of good Oil. The principal place in the Western Division, is *Aranza*, once an inconsiderable Village, lately a place of great Trade and Wealth, having sixty Sail of Ships Trading into all parts of the World, but their Shipping is now declining. The Principal place in the Eastern, is *Sarazana*, a Town of great strength.

*Rivoli*, *Rivolium*, a small Town in *Piedmont*, called by the French, *Rivoles*. It stands upon the River *Doria*, eight Miles from *Turin* to the West, and has one of the most sumptuous Castles in *Piedmont*.

*Roan*, *Rotomagus*, the Capital City of *Normandy*, called by the French, *Roan*, by the English, *Roan*, by *Cæsar*, and the other ancient Historians, *Urbs Velocæsium*. It is an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Parliament of *Normandy*, Great, Rich, Populous, well Built, and in all respects one of the best Cities in *France*. This City stands upon the *Seyne*, which affords it a noble Harbour, and a great Trade, at the foot of an Hill, twelve Miles above *Dieppe*, and twenty eight beneath *Paris*; and has a Bridge upon the *Seyne*, for the convenience of a Land Trade. It has an old Castle called the Palace, and is about seven Miles in compass, having besides what lies within the Walls, six very

great Suburbs, and a Castle on *St. Catharines Hill*, which is now intirely ruined. This City is said by *Vitalis*, lib. 5. to be built by *Julius Cæsar*, but *Valesius* proves it one of the most ancient Cities of *France*, and that in the times of *Theodosius the Great*, it was esteemed as a City of the highest rank. This City was first taken by the Normans in the year 841. assigned to *Rollo* first Duke of *Normandy* in the year 912. It continued under his Posterity fourteen Descents, and was taken from *John King of England*, by *Philip the August*, King of *France*, in the year 1204. after it had been in the Hands of the Normans three hundred and sixteen years, so that they became Masters of it in the year 889. though the possession was not yielded till *Rollo* became a Christian in the year 912. This City continued under the French till the year 1418. When the English under *Henry V.* retook it, after a bloody Siege. *Charles VII.* of *France* recovered it back to that Crown in the year 1449. In the times of the late Civil Wars of *France*, it was taken by the *Hugonots* in the year 1562. but recovered after the Battel of *Dreux*, and Plundered by the Royal Party, the King of *Navarr* being slain before it. It fell after this into the Hands of the Leaguers. And *Henry IV.* besieged it in the year 1593. but was prevented from taking it by the Prince of *Parma*, though in the year following it willingly submitted to him, after he had embraced the Roman Catholick Religion. The Parliament in this City

City was instituted by *Philip the Fair*, in the year 1286. Established by *Lewis XII.* in 1499.

*Roan*, or *Rovane*, *Rhodumna*, an ancient Town in *France*, in the Dukedom of *Bourbonne*, upon the River *Loyre*, where it becomes first capable to bear a Boat, which is very great and populous, though it is not Walled. It stands twelve Leagues from *Lyons* to the South-West, and eighteen from *Moulins*. The Territory belonging to it, is called *le Roanex*, and has the Honour of being a Dukedom.

*Rober*, *Erubris*, a River in *Lorraine*, which falls by *Trier* into the *Moselle*.

*Robil*, *Robel*, *Rebellio*, a City or Town in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*, in the Lower *Saxony*, by the Lake of *Muritz*, in the Borders of *Brandenburgh*, two German Miles from *Var*, and seven from *Gustro*.

*Robogh*, a Village in the County of *Tyron*, which stands upon the Sea Shoar against *Scotland*, in the Province of *Ulster*, and has preserved the memory of the *Rhobogdii*, an old Irish Clan, which possessed the Counties of *Antrim*, *Colran*, and *Tyron*, in this Province, from whom that Cape now called the *Fair Foreland* by the English, was then called *Rhobodium*, which lies in the County of *Antrim*, scarce fifteen Miles South of the nearest Shoar of *Scotland*.

*Rochelle*, *Portus Santonum*, *Rupella*, a City of *France*, upon the Bay of *Aquitain*, which is the Capital of *le Pays d' Aunis*, and a

Bishops See, under the Archbishops of *Bourdeaux*. It stands seven Leagues from *Brouges* to the North, two from the Isle of *Re*, and thirty from the Mouth of the *Loyre* to the South-East. It takes its Name from the Rock on which it stands, and is supposed to be built about the sixth Century (because not mentioned before) against the Incursions of the Normans. At first it had Princes of its own; After this it was under the English from the times of *Henry II.* who possessed it as Duke of *Anjou*, and that Prince granted this City its first Charter and Privileges, which were confirmed by *Richard* and *John* his Sons. King *John* Landed here in the year 1206, when he went to the Siege of *Mountauban*, and after that in 1213. In the year 1224. it was taken from the English by *Lewis VIII.* King of *France*, but it was recovered the next year, and it continued under the English till the year 1453. And then was taken by *Charles VII.* of *France*. In the beginning of the Civil Wars of *France* this Town fell under the power of the *Hugonots*, who very much improved its Fortifications, and it was their principal place of refuge, under *Charles IX.* After the Massacre of *Paris* it was besieged by all the Forces of *France*, and defended it self to a Wonder, and at last forced that Prince to Peace in the year 1573. It continued after this in their Hands till the year 1628. and then was taken by Hunger, the English having twice unsuccessfully attempted to relieve it. In the year 1649. it first

first became a Bishoprick, the Chair being removed hither from *Ma'lexais*, a small place in *Poitou*. Long. 19. 25. Lat. 45. 50.

*Rocheſter*, *Roffa*, *Durobius*, *Dorobreis*, a City in the County of *Kent*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and stands upon the *Medway*, over which it has a Stone Bridge five Miles from the *Thames*, twenty five Miles from *Canterbury*, to the East, and *London* to the West. This was a Roman Town, or rather Castle, as *William* of *Malsbury* ſtiles it, but is ſince much enlarged to the East, Weſt, and South. In the year 676. it was ruined by *Ætheldred* King of the *Mercians*, and after this ſeveral times by the *Danes*. *Æthelbert* King of *Kent*, erected here a ſumptuous Church, and cauſed one *Juſtus* to be made the firſt Biſhop of it in the year 604. *Gundulphus* the Norman, about the year 1080. rebuilt this Church, and brought in Monks, which are ſince changed into a Dean and fix Prebendaries. It has a Caſtle built by *Will.* the Conqueror, which in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and twice after in the Barons Wars, has been beſieged. Dr *Sprat*, the preſent Biſhop of this Sea, is the eighty third Biſhop of this Dioceſs. *Charles II.* added another Honour to this place, when he Created *Henry Viſcount Wilmot*, of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, Baron of *Alderbury* in the County of *Oxon.* and Earl of *Rocheſter*, December 13. 1652. Whole Son, *John Wilmot*, ſucceeded him in 1659. Which Family failing, *Laurence*

*Hide*, ſecond Son to Sir *Edward Hide*, Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, was by the ſame Prince Created Earl of *Rocheſter*, November 29. 1682.

*Rochitzerbergh*, *Claudius*, a Mountain in *Stiria*, called by various Names.

*Rocroy*, *Rupes Regia*, a ſtrong Town in *Champagne*, in *Retelais*, in the Borders of *Hainault*, twelve Leagues from *Retel* to the North, four from *Carlville* to the South-Weſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Mariebourg* to the South: near this place the *Spaniards* received a great defeat from the *French* in the year 1643. But afterward the *Spaniards* took this Town, under the Prince of *Conde*, his Conduſt, in the year 1653. But it is ſince returned under the Crown of *France*.

*Rodano*, the ſame with the *Rhofne*, a great River in *France*.

*Rodaun*, *Erodanus*, a River in *Pruſſia* in *Poland*, which riſeth out of a Lake, twenty five Miles above *Dantzick*, and falling into the *Viftula*, not much above this City, and a little beneath it enters *Baltick* Sea.

*Rodes*. See *Rhodes*, a Celebrated Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

*Rodez*, or *Rhodes*, *Segodunum*, *Rhuceni*, a City of *Aquitain*, which is the Capital of the County of *Rovergne*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, and is a great and beautiful City, ſeated upon the River *Veronium*, fifteen Leagues from *Mende* to the Weſt, thirty two from *Narbone* to the North, and twenty two from *Cabors*

*Cabors* to the Eaſt. It is a very ancient City, and is mentioned by *Julius Caſar*.

*Roſto*, *Redceſtum*, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*; it ſtands upon the *Propontis*, twenty Miles from *Heraclea* to the South, at the foot of an Hill by a Bay of the ſame Name, which affords it a convenient and very large Haven, ſo that it is now a place of conſiderable Trade, and reaſonably populous. *Pliny* calls this City *Reſiſton*.

*Roer*, *Rura*, *Adrana*, a River of *Germany*, called by the *French*, *Roure*. It ariſeth in *Eiſel*, in the Dukedom of *Juliers*, and watering *Juliers*, and *Linnich*, at *Roermonde* it falls into the *Maes*.

*Roermonde*, *Ruremunda*, a City of the Low Countries, called by the *French*, *Ruremonde*. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, and the *Maes*, having the firſt to the South of it, and the ſecond to the Weſt, three Leagues from *Venlo* to the South, twelve from *Leige* to the North, *Cologne* to the Weſt, and *Weſel* to the South. This City was made a Bishops See by Pope *Paul IV.* under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, and was an Hanſe Town till the year 1635. when it firſt fell into the Hands of the *Hollanders*, from whom it is ſince recovered. In the year 1665. this City ſuffered much by a Fire.

*Robaczow*, *Robaczovia*, a conſiderable Town, which is the Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name in *Lithuania*, upon the *Nieper*, where it takes in the O-

*drux*, twenty *Polish* Miles from *Mobilow* to the South, and forty from *Kiovia* to the North.

*Roham-Thaura*, *Antitaurus*, a Mountain in the Leſſer *Armenia*, which lies to the North of the great *Taurus*, between the *Euphrates* and the *Arſanias*, ſeparated from the ſaid great Mountain, and therefore by the Ancients called *Antitaurus*. In the Vallies beneath this Mountain ſtands the City of *Comana*, now called *Tabachafa*.

*Roie*, *Rodium*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Picardy*, upon the River *Auvergne*, in the Territory of *Santerre*, four Leagues from *Noyon* to the Weſt, nine from *Amiens*, and ſeven from *Compeigne* to the North. This is but a ſmall City, but it is Populous.

*Rom*, one of the Names of the Leſſer *Aſia*.

*Rom*, *Roma*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, upon the Coaſt of the Dukedom of *Sleſawick*, about two *Engliſh* Miles from the Shoar. This is under the King of *Denmark*.

*Romagnia*, *Romandiola*, a great Province in *Italy* in the States of the Church, which was of old called *Emilia Regio*; it is bounded on the Weſt by *Bononia*, on the North by the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, on the South by the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and on the Eaſt by the *Adriatick* Sea: a ſmall part of it towards the *Appennine*, is ſubject to the Duke of *Florence*, and is therefore called *Romandiola Florentina*, but the reſt which is the far greateſt part, is under the Pope.



as a Temporal Prince; the Principal Places in it are, *Ravenna* the Capital, *Faenza*, *Imola*, *Forli*, *Bertinoro*, *Rimini*, *Cervia*, *Cesena*, *Sarsina*, and some others.

*Romania*, the same with *Thrace*, a part of *Greece*.

*Romania*, *Argia*, the Eastern Province of the *Morea*, the Capital of which is *Napoli di Romania*. The other Places are of small importance.

*Romans*, *Romantium*, *Romanis*, a spruce fine City in *Dauphine* in *France*; seated in a pleasant Plain upon the River *Iseure*, which falls into the *Rhone*, above *Valence*, over which it has a Bridge; this City stands four Leagues from *Valence* to the South-East, toward *Grenoble* ten Miles, and the same distance from *Vienne* to the South.

**R O M E**, *Roma*. The Capital City of *Italy*, once the Sovereign and Mistress of the whole World, the more immediate Capital now of *Campagna di Roma*. This City is seated upon the *Tyber*, twelve Miles above its fall into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, to the North East, one hundred and twenty from *Naples*, to the North, three hundred from *Genova* to the South, one hundred thirty five from *Ancona*, and one hundred and forty from *Florence*, Long. 36. 30. Lat. 40. 40. Though there are great Controversies concerning the time and the Founder of this City, yet the most received opinion is, that it was built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, in the first year of the VII. Olympiad, Anno Mundi 3198. seven hundred and fifty years before the Birth of Our Saviour; its Foundations were small

and obscure, and not above two Miles in compass. It continued under seven Princes two hundred and forty five years, and then *Sextus* the Son of *Tarquinius*, ravishing *Lucretia* a Roman Lady, it so incensed them, that for many Ages after, they would not endure the Name much less the Authority of a King; but lived under Temporary Accountable Magistrates. At this time their Empire was not above fifteen Miles in length, and this change greatly hazarded the Ruine of this Infant City. In the year of *Rome* three hundred and sixty five, it was taken by *Brennus* King or General of the *Gauls*, and all but the *Capitol* burnt down to the ground: yet it continued a Free State though sorely shaken first by *Hannibal* about the year five hundred and thirty seven, and by their own Domestick broils under *Marius* and *Sylla*, between the years 665. and 672. But the fatal time being come, *Julius Caesar* in the year of *Rome* seven hundred and five by the Battle of *Pharsalia*, put an end to that Common-wealth forty six years before the Birth of our Saviour, and though the Civil Wars broke out again to the great hazard not only of their Empire but Being, yet *Augustus* in the Battle of *Actium*, put a happy period to them in the year 721. and prepared the World to receive the Prince of Peace by an Universal Peace, and He was born under this Prince in the year of *Rome* 753. and of the World 3950. The times that followed were fatal to *Rome*, which double died her pur-

ple

ple in the Blood of the Holy Men, that endeavoured to reduce her from the Vassalage and Slavery of Demons, to the Knowledge and Service of the True God, but to these an end was put by *Constantine* the Great, by the defeat of *Maxentius* under the Walls of *Rome*, in the year of Christ 312. of *Rome* 1064. But then this great Prince laid soon after the Foundation of the Ruin of *Rome*, by the removing the seat of the Empire to *Byzantium* or *Constantinople*, in the year of Christ 330. And *Alaricus* King of the *Goths* in the year 410. of *Rome* 1162. took and spoiled this City: *Genfericus*, the Vandal followed him, and in the year 455. took it the second time: *Odoacer* took it in the year 465. *Ricimere* in the year 472. and *Totila* in the year 547. so that in the space of one hundred and thirty seven years, it was taken and spoiled by these Barbarous Nations four times. In the year 580. it was besieged by the *Lombards*, and preserved by the Emperors Forces, which were sent to relieve it, and *Leo IV.* in the year 593. bestowed something in the repair of it. *Rome* was now recovered by the Eastern Emperors, *Justinian* by *Narjes* his General in *Italy*, having slain *Totila* in the year 553. and three years after by the taking of *Capua*, having put an happy end to the *Gothick* War in *Italy*; this City continued under those Princes, till the year 726. when under *Gregory II.* *Italy* by the procurement of that Pope, revolted, because *Leo* the Emperor had by an Edict Prohibited the Wor-

ship of Images; the *Lombards* were very Instrumental in this change, but then neither could they and the Popes long agree, but *Aistulfus* in the year 753. besieged *Rome* and Pope *Stephen III.* obtaining no relief from the Emperor against the *Lombards*, sends for *Pepin* King of *France*, who came and delivered him for that time. *Desiderius* the next King of the *Lombards* got *Rome* by a Stratagem, in the year 770. but using his Power Tyrannically, *Charles* the Great in the year 774. was call'd in, who put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, and made the Western Empire once more considerable. The *Lombards* and these *French* Princes in order to oblige the Popes by the Ties of gratitude to them, had at several times bestowed several Territories upon the See of *Rome*, and *Charles* the Great had reserved to himself and his Successors, the Approbation of the future Popes, which was Confirm'd by a Council held at *Rome*, in the year 773. And this in after-times embroil'd the Popes and the Western Emperors as much as ever the Eastern and the *Lombards* were; for *Charles* the Great being Crown'd at *Rome*, in the year 800. his Posterity had frequent quarrels with the Popes, the Clergy and City of *Rome*, about the Elections of the Popes; the first Invasion was made by *Stephen VI.* about the year 817. under *Lewis* the gentle, who is pretended to have granted away the right of Electing the Pope, that had been acknowledged in *Charles* the Great, in the year 819. after that

that *Paschal I.* a *Roman*, had been chosen Pope against the Will of this Prince: But in the year 823. *Lothaire* coming to *Rome* to receive the Crown, put this Pope to purge himself by Oath, and slew many of the Nobility for setting him up against the Emperors Will; for which that See bore him no good will, but *Gregory IV.* in the year 833. finding *Pepin* his Son in Rebellion against him, and pretending to reconcile them, when he came into *Germany*, he took part with the Son against the Father, and Popelike, threatened to Excommunicate the Emperor if he did not resign the Empire to his Son; which Treachery of his, in the year 836. was severely revenged by *Lothaire* the Emperor, by taking many Places from him in *Italy*. In the year 839. the *Saracens* sorely distressed the Papacy, which necessitated the Pope to have recourse to the Emperor for Protection, and he had it: In this Invasion the *Saracens* wasted the Suburbs of *Rome*, as they did after this in the year 846. which occasion'd the Building of the Castle of *St. Angelo* by Pope *Sergius II.* The Empire being Translated from the *Franks* to the *Germans*, in the Person of *Arnulph* a natural Son of *Carloman*, against him *Formosus* Crowns *Guido* a Rival, in the year 891. and in the year 893. sendeth for *Arnulph* to come and free *Rome* from the oppressions of this *Guido*; *Arnulph* however comes into *Italy*, and in the year 906. took *Rome*. A Schism being about this time in the Church of *Rome*; there was little done by the Popes, till

*Berengarius* growing Potent in *Italy*, necessitated the Popes to seek to *Otho I.* who being Crown'd at *Rome*, in the year 962. a Council there held in the year 964. acknowledged the same Right in him that had been in *Charles* the Great. *Gregory VII.* on this account begins a quarrel with *Henry IV.* Emperor, and sets up Anti-Emperors, and Excommunicates the Emperor, in the year 1076. whereupon that Prince thus provoked, besieged *Rome* in the year 1081. took it in 1084. and burnt it, and soon after this Turbulent Pope died in Banishment in great Misery. In the year 1242. Pope *Gregory IX.* having Excommunicated *Frederick II.* Emperor, for refusing to give the See of *Sardinia* to *Rome*, and Proclaiming a Croysade against the Emperor, that Prince defeated this Army, and following his blow took *Ravenna*, *Siena*, and *Faenza* with divers of the Cardinals, and reduced the See of *Rome* to a mean condition; yet *Innocent IV.* insolently renews the Excommunication against the Emperor in the year 1242. whereupon arose the famous Factions of the *Guelphs* for the Pope, and the *Gibelines* for the Emperor, which made *Italy* extremely miserable for some Ages: During part of which times in the year 1305. Pope *Clement V.* removed the See to *Avignon* in *France*, where it continued to the year 1376. upon which arose a Schism between the Popes of *Rome* and *Avignon*, which was not ended till the Council of *Constance*, begun in the year 1414. In the year 1408. *Ladislau* King of *Naples*

*Naples*

*Naples* took *Rome*, and laid its Walls in the dust, and in the year 1494. *Charles VIII.* of *France* took *Rome*. In 1526. Cardinal *Pompeius Columna*, and in 1527. the Forces of *Charles V.* took and sacked *Rome*; and *Philip II.* besieged it, and had certainly taken it, if the Pope had not complied about the year 1557. And whether the Entry made by the Marquess of *Levardin* as Ambassador from *France* in so Military a way, in this present year 1687. be not worth the mentioning, is referr'd to the Reader, yet after all these Changes and Calamities, this City at this day is said to be fifteen Miles in Compass, very Populous, and full of Magnificent Buildings, as well Ancient as Modern.

*Rome*, *Roma*, a small Island in the Kingdom of *Congo*, in the River *Zaire*, twenty Leagues from its fall into the Ocean, in which there was some few years since a *French* Colony.

*Romechi*, the *Turkish* name of *Greece*.

*Romont*, *Rotundus Mons*, a small County in the Province of *Vauc* or *Vaud*, which was under the Duke of *Savoy*, but is now a part of the Canton of *Freiburg*.

*Le Romois*, the Territory of the City of *Roan*, beyond the *Seyne* in *Normandy*.

*Ronches*, *Aronches*, *Arunci*, once a City of *Lusitania*, now a small but strong Town in the Province of *Extremadura*, between the Rivers of *Caja* and *Elva*, three Leagues from *Albuquerque* to the West.

*Roncevaux*, a Town in *Navarre*,

where the *French* received a great Defeat under *Charlemagne* in the year 792.

*Ronciglione*, *Roncilio*, a Town in *St. Peters Patrimony*, which is the Capital of a Territory of the same Name, and is seated upon the River *Fatiscus*, thirty Miles from *Rome*, and ten from *Viterbo*; it was heretofore under the Dukes of *Parma*, but is now under the Pope, and the Territory belonging to it is call'd *Lo Stato di Ronciglione*.

*Ronda*, *Arunda*, an Ancient City in *Spain*, call'd also *Ronda la Vieja*, in the Kingdom of *Granada* in the Borders of *Andalusia*, upon the River *Guadiaro*, not far from the *Goza* and the *Guadalquivir*, twelve Leagues from *Granada* to the North, and thirteen from *Malaga* to the West; it has a Castle and is the Capital of a Territory, and in a thriving State. Long. 15. 00. Lat. 36. 10.

*Roni*, *Paphlagonia*, a Province in the lesser *Asia*.

*Le Ros*, the *Rhosne*.

*Roschild*, *Roschilda*, a City in the Island of *Zeland*, in the *Baltick Sea*, under the King of *Denmark*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, and ennobled by the bones of the Kings of *Denmark* here buried, often mention'd also on the account of a Peace here concluded between the *Danes* and *Swedes* in the year 1658. It stands four German Miles from *Koppenhagen* to the West, and seventy five from *Kroonburg* to the South-East, this Bishoprick was Founded by *Svenno* King of *Denmark*, in the year 1012.

**Roscomen, Roscomenum**, a Town and County in the Province of *Conaught*. The County is bounded on the North by the *Curlew Mountains*, dividing it from *Slego*, on the East by the River *Shanon*, dividing it from the Counties of *Letrim*, *Longford*, *West-meath*, and *Kings County*, on the South by *Kings County* and *Galloway*, and on the West by the River *Suck*, which parts it from *Galloway* and *Mayo*. It is of a considerable length, viz. sixty *English Miles* from North to South, but then it is not above nineteen where it is broadest; the Soil is level and extremely fruitful, so that this County abounds with Grass and Corn, produced by very little Husbandry. **Roscomen**, the Principal Town which gives Name to this County, stands upon the River *Suck*, towards the Western Border, but near the middle of the County, twelve Miles from *Athlone* to the North-West, and thirty three from *Galloway* to the North-East.

**Rosas, Rhoda**, once a City, now only a Castle, and a small Town in the County of *Roussillon* in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which has a large Harbour on the Mediterranean Sea, and is very strongly and well fortified, yet it was taken by the *French*, in the year 1645. but restored by the *Pyrenean* treaty to *Spain*; it stands ten *Spanish Leagues* from *Perpignan* to the South. This Place was first fortified by *Charles V.* before which time it was only a Monastery, though in the time of the *Romans*, it had been one of the most

considerable Cities in *Spain*, and is supposed to have been built by the *Rhodians*, before the *Romans* were Masters of this Kingdom, and from them to have taken this Name.

**Rosetto, Meteli**, a City of *Egypt*, call'd by the *Turks* *Raschit*, by the *Italians* *Rosetto*; it stands upon the Mediterranean Sea, upon that Branch of the Nile which was anciently called *Canopicum*, and is now one of the Principal Cities of that Kingdom. *Monsieur Thevenot*, who Travell'd from *Alexandria* to this Place, tells us it is sixty short Miles. This City, saith he, was anciently call'd *Canopus*, it lies five Miles up the River from the Sea, and is next to *Cairo* one of the best Cities in *Egypt*, and is still encreasing, it being a Place of great Traffick, and very pleasant, surrounded by lovely Gardens, and full of well-built and tall Houses, and in which there is great plenty of Victuals very cheap, but in the Months of *July* and *August*, they have none but Cistern-waters to Drink. Long. 60. 45. Lat. 31. 6.

**Roseveque** a small Town in *Flanders*, famous for a Battle, which *Charles V.* won against the *Rebellious Gante-men*, of whom were slain forty thousand, and their General *Philip d' Artevill* was taken and Hanged.

**Rosieme, Rosima**, a City in *Poland*, which is the Capital of *Samogithia*, and stands upon the River *Dubissa* twelve *Polish Miles* from *Corona* to the North, thirty from *Riga* to the South, and twenty seven from *Vilna* to the West,

West, this Place is little and ill Peopled. *Baudrand* writes *Rosienie*.

**Rosne**, see *Rhesne*, a great River in *France*.

**Ross, Rossia**, a County in the North of *Scotland*, which is bounded on the North by *Naverina* and *Sutherland*, on the South by *Murray* and *Abria*, on the East by the *German*, and on the West by the *Irish Sea*; *Charles I.* was Earl of this County in the Life of his Father.

**Rossano, Roscianum**, a City in the hither *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbishops See and a Principality; it is built upon a Rock, and encompassed on all sides by Rocks, and seated scarce three Miles from the Shoars of the Bay of *Taranto*, sixteen Miles from *Bisignano* to the East, thirty five from *Cosenza* to the South-East, and twelve from *Thurium* to the South, which last being an old City, was formerly the Bishops See. This Place is great and well Peopled, and was the birth place of Pope *John VII.*

**Rosse, Rossa**, a City in the Province of *Mounster* in the County of *Cork*, which is a Bishops See, under the Arch-Bishop of *Cashell*; it stands upon the *British Channel*, at the Mouth of a small River call'd *Fin*, thirty Miles from *Cork* to the South-West, and twenty two from *Kinsale* to the West; the Bishops See in the year 1618. was united to that of *Cork*, the Town being reduced to a mere Village.

**Rossetto**. See *Rosetto*, a City in *Egypt*.

**Rossillon, Ruscinonensis Comitatus**, a County of *Catalonia*, call'd by the *French* *Roussillon*, by the *Spaniards* *Rossillon*; it is Bounded on the East by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the North by *Languedoc*, on the West by *Cerretania*, and on the South by *Catalonia*: The Capital of it is *Perpignan*, and there are besides in it *Leucate*, *Villa Franca*, *Rodes*, *Elna*, and some other Places of note, it extending from East to West eighteen *Spanish Leagues*. This County was anciently a Part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, but annexed to *Spain* in the Times of the *Goths*, and had then Earls which were Sovereign Princes of it, and on the Death of *Gerrard* the last of them, it was under *Alphonfus II.* added to *Arragon*; by *James I.* annexed to the Kingdom of *Majorca*, and recovered back again to that Crown by *Pedro IV.* by King *John II.* sold to *Lewis XI.* of *France*, in the year 1462. and by *Charles VIII.* of *France*, return'd back freely to *Ferdinando*, on condition he should not obstruct his Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the year 1493. and it continued under that Crown till the year 1659. and then *Lewis XIII.* retook it by his Arms, and had the possession Confirm'd by the *Pyrenean Treaty*.

**Rostock, Rostocium, Laciburgum, Rhodopolis, Rosarum Urbs**, a City in the lower *Saxony* upon the *Baltick Sea*, in the Dukedom of *Meckleburg* in *Germany*, which is a free Imperial City, and has an Harbour made by the River *Warna*, on which it stands eight Miles from

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from *Wisemar* to the East, and eleven from *Sralfunde* to the West; it is under the Protection of the Dukes of *Meckleburg*, by whose Ancestors it was built about the year of Christ 329. and wall'd by another of them about the year 1160. Its Ancient Name was *Rostoch* or *Rotzoch*, which signifies a *Miry Ground*. *Ericus* King of *Denmark* Conquered this Territory about the year 1286. *Christopher* III. his Successor in the year 1322. restored it to the Duke of *Meckleburg*. *Waldemar* IV. Granted this City and its Territory to *Albert* Duke of *Meckleburg*. in the year 1360. and *Albert* another Duke in the year 1416. Founded an University here, which was opened three years after. It is about five Miles in compass, and almost equal to *Lubeck*. A Sedition arising in this City, in the year 1573. against the Duke, he entred it in Arms, and treated the Senate with great severity. In the year 1629. this City was with the whole Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, taken by the Imperialists, out of whose hands it was recovered by the *Swedes*, the sixteenth of *October* 1631. Long. 34. 20. Lat. 54. 20.

*Rostow*, *Rostovia*, a great City in *Russia*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Cotorea*, twenty six Miles from the *Volga* to the South, and thirty four from *Mosco* to the West. The Dukes of this Province were next *Novograd* in the greatest Esteem of any in this Kingdom, till *John Basilovitz*, in

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the year 1565. totally extirpated this Family, and since that time it has been given to the second Son of the *Czars*.

*Rotenburg*, *Rotenburgum*, a City of *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Tauber*, nine German Miles from *Norimburg* to the West, and a little more from *Wurtzburg* to the South. It was made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick* I. in the year 1163. There is another Town of the same Name, in *Schwaben* upon the *Neckar* one Mile from *Tubingen* to the West, which is under the Emperor.

*Roterdam*, *Roterodamum*, a great, strong, rich, populous City, which is the Capital of the Province of *Schielandt*, and one of the most celebrated Sea-ports in *Holland*. It stands on the North-side of the middle branch of the *Rhine*, four German Miles and an half from the Sea, and eight from *Amsterdam* to the South-West. *Trithemius* saith it was built in the year of Christ 89. by *Ratherius* the twentieth King of the *Franks*. *Erasmus* the great restorer of Learning was Born in this City, and they have taken care to preserve the memory of the Place by an Inscription set upon the House, and placed his Statue on the Bridge besides; this Statue which was erected in the year 1564. was very injuriously treated by the *Spaniards* in 1572. The greatest convenience of this Town is, that Ships of great Burthen, are taken into the middle of many of the streets without difficulty, their Channel's being deep and large. This

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This Place was small when the *Spaniards* were ejected, and therefore is not mention'd as to the time of its conjunction with the States.

*Rother*, a River which ariseth in *Suffex*, and passing between it and *Kent*, falls into the *British* Sea at *Rie*.

*Rothesay*, a Castle in an Island in *Dunbritton Fyrth* or Bay on the West of *Scotland*, which has annexed to it the Title of a Dukedom, and belonged heretofore to the Prince or eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*. It is said the Royal Family of the *Steuarts* came at first from this Castle, which was their most Ancient Seat.

*Rota*, *Ebora*, a Castle in *Andalusia*, upon the Bay of *Cadiz*, at the Mouth of the River *Quadalquivir*, three Leagues from *Cadiz* to the North, which is mention'd by *Srrabo*, *Mela* and *Stephanus*, as one of the Cities in that Part of *Spain*.

*Rotta*, *Rutuba*, a small River in *Liguria* in *Italy*, which riseth out of the *Apennine*, and flowing through the County of *Nizza*, and dividing it from the States of *Genoua*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Vintimiglia*.

*Rotwyl*, *Rubea villa*, *Rotevilla*, a small but Imperial and Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the *Neckar* under Mount *Abenow*, from which it stands three Leagues to the South, ten from *Brisach* to the East, and six from *Schafhouse* to the North. In this City *Conrad* III. Duke of *Schwaben*, in the year 1147. Instituted a Chamber of Justice for that whole Dutchy.

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It has its Name from *Rott* a Germanword, which signifies a *Troop*; it was built at first on the opposite side of the *Necker*, and removed to the place it now stands in, upon the account of frequent inundations. In the year 1643. it was taken by the *French*, but *Monfieur Guebrande* the *French* General died in the City soon after, of the Wounds he had received in the Siege, and by the Treaty of *Munster* it was restored to its former state, and is now united with the *Swiss* Cantons for its Preservation.

*Rouen*. See *Roan*, the Capital City of *Normandy*.

*Rovergue*, *Rutenensis Provincia*, a Province in *France*, under the Generalite of *Gascony*, which is bounded on the South by *Languedoc*, on the East by *Givaudan*, on the North by *Auvergne*, and on the West by *Quercy*; the principal Town in it is *Ville Franche de Rovergue*.

*Revigo*, *Rhodigium*, a small City in *Italy*, which was heretofore under the Dukes of *Ferrara*, but is now under the Republick of *Venice*, and is the residence of the Bishop of *Adria*, from which it stands twenty Miles to the West, and twenty five from *Ferrara* to the North, and the same distance from *Padoua* to the South. This is the Capital of *Robigno*; a small Province in *Lombardy*, which was anciently a Part of *Romandiola*, but in the year 1500. in the disorders of *Italy* was seized by the *Venetians*.

*Roussillon*. See *Rosillon*, a County of *Catalonia*.

**Roxburg**, *Marchenium* or *Marchidun*, a strong Castle both by its situation and Art, seated upon the *Tuede*, where it receives the *Teife* almost twenty *English* Miles from *Berwick* to the West. *James II.* of *Scotland*, a Prince of Great Virtue and Goodness, was slain at the Siege of this Place by one of his own Cannon, which accidentally broke in the firing it against the Castle, in the year 1459. The next year the Castle was surrendered to the *Scots*, who intirely ruin'd it, in revenge of the Death of their Prince, so that it can scarce now be seen where it stood.

*Royan*, *Royanum*, a Town in *Saintonge*, at the Mouth of the *Garonne*, which was heretofore strongly fortified.

*Rudolfsverd*, *Rudolphi-verda*, a new and very strong City in the Borders of *Carniola*, upon the River *Gurk*, three Miles from the *Save* to the South, six from *Cell*, and five from *Carolstadt* to the West.

*Ruffach*, *Rubencum*, a small City in the upper *Alsatia*, in the Territory of *Mundat*, upon the River *Rottback*, which was once an Imperial and Free City, but was taken by *Turene*, in the year 1675. after a great Defeat of the Imperialists, and is now under the Bishop of *Strasburg*; it is one of the Ancientest Towns in *Alsatia*, and was for the rare fertility of its soil, for five hundred years the seat of some of the *Roman* Nobility. *Conradus Pellicanus* was Born in this City. It stands three Miles from *Brisach* to the West, and two from *Mulhuse* to the North.

*Rugen*, *Rugenlandt*, *Rugia*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, upon the Coast of *Pomerania*, which has the Title of a Principality; it is about seven *German* Miles square, but then the Sea breaks in and covers a considerable part of the middle of it from the West, and almost divides it into several Islands, this was caused by an Outragious Tempest in the year 1309. and a part of this Island, at the same time which lay to the South-East, as far as the Isle of *Ruden* (then conjoyned with this) was torn away, and sunk so deep into the bottom of the Sea, that the greatest Ships that be may sail over it; yet what remains affords Corn and Cattle in great plenty. The best Town in it is *Bergen*, the others of note are *Sogart*, *Wick*, and *Bingst*, and this Island is able to Arm about seven thousand Men in case of necessity. About the year 1066. this Island was subject to *Buz* then Son of *Godescalck* King of the *Heruli*. *Christopher II.* King of *Denmark*, in the year 1322. subjected this Island to that Crown. *Wratislaus IV.* Duke of *Pomerania*, in the year 1325. becoming Heir of this Island, by the Death of *Wizlaus* the last Prince of it, drove out the *Danes* and became Master of it; after this the *Danes* regain'd the Possession of it, and *Erick* King of *Denmark* in the year 1438. resigned it the second time to the Duke of *Pomerania*, and under them it was in the year 1630. when *Gustavus Adolphus* began the *German* War with the Conquest of this Island. In the year

year 1678. The *Danes* attempting to recover it out of the Hands of the *Swedes*, received at first a great overthrow, but in a second attempt in the same year, prevail'd and kept the Island till the Peace of *St. Germane*, in the year 1679. by which it was restored to the *Swedes* who now have it. The Christian Faith was first Preached in this Island, by the Monks of *Corby* in *Saxony*, in the year 875. and they built a Chappel here for the Service of God, which was after abused to the *Pagan* Idolatry, till *Waldemar* a *Dane*, about the year 1161. destroyed the Idol they Worshipped, and thereupon they became generally Christians.

*Rugoso*, *Rubicon*. See *Pisatello*, a River of *Italy*.

*Rulla*, *Rhodope*, one of the greatest and best known Mountains in *Thrace*, out of which the River *Hebrus* ariseth; it stretcheth from West to East, and is at this day little Inhabited; the *Turks* call it *Rulla*, that is the Queen of Mountains, the *Italians* *Argentario*, and the *Greeks* *Basilissa*; it divides *Thrace*, and ends at the City of *Apollonia*.

*Rumelia*, the present Name of *Greece* or *Achaia*, by which the *Turks* call it, under whom it is. See *Greece*.

*Rupel*, *Rupera*, *Rupela*, a small River in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, made by the *Demera*, *Dila*, *Sen-na* and *Neth*, which falls into the *Scheld* at

*Rupelmonde*, *Rupelmunda*, a Town and ancient Castle in *Brabant*, which has its Name from

the last mention'd River; and stands between the *Scheld* and *Rupel*, two Miles from *Antwerp* to the South. *Mercator* the great Geographer was Born in this Town, in the year 1512.

*Ruremond*, *Ruremund*. See *Roermond*, a City of *Guelderland*.

*Russ*, *Urza*, a River in *Switzerland*, which ariseth from the *Alpes* and Mount *St. Godard*, and running North-ward by *Altorff*, and the Lake of *Lucern*, and watering the City of *Lucern*, and being improved by some smaller Rivers, it finally buries it self in *Aa*.

*Russe*, *Rusna*, a River of the Ducal *Prussia*, which has been call'd *Chronus*; it ariseth in *Lithuania*, where it is call'd *Riezen*, and entertaining the *Sezara* and *Vilia*; it watereth the Southern Parts of *Samogitia*, after which it takes the Name of *Russe*, and at last it ends in the Bay of *Memel* by five out-lets, having watered *Grodno* and *Kowna* two considerable Cities of *Poland* in his Progress.

*Russia*, a vast Country in the North-East Part of *Europe*, which is call'd by the Inhabitants *Rus*, by the *Germans* *Ruslandt*, by the *English* *Russia* and *Muscovy*, by the *Poles* *Roshwa* and *Rus-senlandt*, and by the *Turks* *Rus*; by the Ancients it was known by no other Name than that of *Sarmatia*. *Europæa*: It is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the East it is separated from the *Asiatick Tartars*, by the Rivers of *Obb* and *Faickz*, on the South it is divided from the *Crim Tartars* by the *Tanais Minor*, or the



the *Donetz* as it is now call'd; and on the West the *Nieper* and *Narva* divide it from *Poland*. Its length from North to South is three hundred and eighty *German* Miles, and its breadth from East to West is three hundred of the same Miles, so that it is by far the greatest Kingdom in *Christendom*, if it were equally *Civiliz'd*, *Fertil*, and *Peopl'd* as it is not. For the dispatch of business and the Management of Affairs, it is divided into forty Provinces, the Names of which, and of about thirty three Cities, which are to be found in it, would take more room than this small Work will allow me. This Nation in the year 861. made an Invasion into *Greece*, and besieged *Michael* the Emperor in *Constantinople*, but could not take the City, but the Captives they carried home with them, made them partakers of a greater blessing, by teaching them the Christian Religion; which was after this in the year 866. promoted by *Basilus* the Emperor. In 944. they made a second attempt upon *Constantinople*, which miscarried also, but in the year 980. *Uladomir* Duke of *Russia*, Marrying *Anna* Daughter to *Basilus* Emperor of *Greece*, embraced the Christian Religion, and settled it intirely in this Country; from whence it comes to pass, that they embrace the Tenets, Rites, and Ceremonies of the *Greek* Church, and have the utmost Aversion for the Latin Church and Service. About the year 1058. *Boleslaus* King of *Poland* Conquered *Russia*, which was reduced

to obedience after a Revolt by another *Boleslaus* in the year 1123. In after-times they had frequent Wars with the *Poles*, who prevail'd so far as about the year 1342. they intirely Conquered the red *Russia*, the Nobility of which, in the year 1434. were received into the same state with the Nobility of *Poland*; allowing them at the same time the Exercise of the *Greek* Religion, which they from their first conversion to this day follow, by which they are as well by Interest as Conquest united to that Crown, and are never to be separated from it, but by another Conquest. About the year 1205. the black *Russia* now call'd *Muscovy*, was Invaded by *Batton* Son of *Changius* King of the *Tartars*, who live to the North-East of this Country; and they oppressed this Nation for many Ages, and so harra's'd them, that no account can be given of the times, when the Reigns of their Princes began or ended. *John* the eleventh of these Princes, was the first who began to enfranchise these Countries from the Servitude of the *Tartars*, which they had so long groaned under; and *John Basilovits* the fourth of this Race, who began his Reign very young, in the year 1540. ended it by the Conquest of the *Tartars*, and all the petty Princes, which had till then reigned in several parts of this Empire. This was the cruellest Tyrant that any age has produced, and died as wretchedly as he lived, in the year 1584. *Fedor Juanovits* his Son Succeeded him at the Age of twenty two years, but

but he was a perfect natural fool; there was another Brother call'd *Demetrius* of nine years of Age, which had more sense, but *Boris* who managed all things under him; caused *Demetrius* the younger Brother to be Murthered; and in the year 1597. *Fedor* dying suddenly without Children, *Boris* was Elected, and soon after deposed, in favour of a Counterfeit *Demetrius* brought in by the *Poles*, after which followed nothing but Calamities and Confusions, till in the year 1615. or as others say in the year 1612. one *Michael Fedrovitz*, Son of *Fedor Nikitis* a Kinsman, but far removed, of *John Basilovitz*, was chosen by the Body of this Nation Emperor of *Muscovy*. This Prince settled this vast Empire, govern'd it with more Justice, Clemency, Prudence and Piety than all his Predecessors had used, and at last died in great Honour the twelfth of July 1645. To him Succeeded *Alexius* his Son; the two Princes now Reigning are of this Race, and Succeeded their Father some few years since.

*Red Russia*, is a Province under the Crown of *Poland*, which is sometimes call'd the *Proper Russia* and *Roxolania*; it lies extended towards the South, between *Poland* properly so call'd and *Muscovy*. This contains the Palatinates of *Russia* properly so call'd, *Podolia*, *Volhinia*, *Belza*, *Braslaw*, *Kiovia*, and the Territory of *Chelm*; this is that Part of *Russia*, which as I said before was Conquered by the *Poles*, and by *Casimir* II. in the year 1342. united for ever to *Poland*.

*White Russia*, is a very considerable Province, under the Crown of *Poland*, and so call'd, because it was of old a Part of *Muscovy* or *Russia*; it is divided into six *Palatinats*, which are *Novogrod*, *Miscislaw*, *Witebsko*, *Minsk*, *Polokie*, and *Smolensk*, but then this last *Palatinate*, has been recovered in latter times by the *Russ*, and is not now under the *Poles*.

*Russia*, properly so call'd, is a Province of *Poland*, and a part of *Red Russia*, which has *Poland* on the West, *Volhinia* and *Podolia* on the East, the Territories of *Culm* and *Belsia* on the North, and the *Carpathian Hills*, dividing it from *Hungary* and *Transylvania* to the South; and the Capital of it is *Lemburg*.

*Rustan*, *Rustanus Ager*, a small Territory in the Province of *Bigorre* in *Aquitain* in *France*, near the River *Arroux* and *St. Severe*.

*Rutland-shire*, *Rutlandia*, is the least of all the Counties of *England*, and is bounded on the North by *Lincoln-shire*, on the East and South by *Northampton-shire*, divided from it by the River *Weland*, and on the West by *Leicester-shire*; its greatest length is from North to South, and that not full twelve Miles, from East to West it is hardly nine, and its circumference is about forty *English* Miles. The Air is temperate, serene and healthful, the Soil rich, and fruitful, in Corn; Woods, and Pleasant Springs are plentiful enough, so that it wants nothing. This County was a part of the Lands possessed by the *Coritani*, before the *Roman* Conquest of

Britain, and was Conquered by P. Ostorius, in the Reign of *Claudian* the Emperor. There are but forty eight Parishes, and two Market-Towns in this small County; *Okeham* being the Shire Town, and *Uppingham* the other. In the year 1390. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edmond Duke of York*. In the year 1326. *Richard*, second Brother of the said *Edward*: And in the year 1450. *Edmund Plantagenet*, second Son of *Richard Duke of York*; all of them of the Royal Family, successively were Earls of this County But in the year 1525 *Thomas Mannors*, Lord *Roos of Hamlake, Tresbut*, and *Belvoir*, Descended by the Lady *Ann* his Mother, from the said *Richard, Duke of York*, was Created Earl of *Rutland*, by *Henry VIII.* whose Posterity enjoy this Honour to this day, *John* the twelfth of this Family, succeeding *John* his Father, in the year 1679.

*Ruvo, Rubi*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*, and is a small, but spruce and populous City. It stands about seventeen Miles from *Bari* to the West.

## S A.

*Saada*, a City in the *Happy Arabia*, which perhaps of old was called *Sabatha*; it stands in the inland parts of that Country, three hundred Miles from *Aden* to the North. If it is *Sabatha* its Long. is 76. 00. Lat. 16. 36.

*Saal, Sala*, a River in *Germany*, called by the *French, Sale*. It ariseth in *Franconia*, over against the *Nab* and the *Mayn*, and flowing through *Thuringia*, it watereth *Saalfeld* and *Fena*, then entering *Misnia*, and passing by *Naumburgh*, *Mersburgh*, and *Hall*, and being in this passage swelled by many smaller Rivers it falls at last into the *Elbe*, beneath *Bernburgh*, in the Upper *Saxony*, four Miles from *Magdeburgh* to the South.

*Saan, Savaria*, a River of *Stiria*.

*Saare*. See *Sare*, a River of *Lorain*.

*Saba*, supposed to be the same with *Meroe* in *Aethiopia*.

*Sabaro, Sybaris*, a River in *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; others call it *Cochile*, and say it falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Morano*.

*Sabaria*, a Town in *Hungary*, which was the native place of *St. Martin of Tours*. It is not certainly known where it is, some conjecturing it to be one place, and some another.

*Sabionetta, Sabuloneta*, a strong Town in *Lombardy*, which has a strong Castle Garrisoned by *Spaniards*. It is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom, belonging heretofore to the *Caraffa's*, and now to the *Gusman's*, a *Spanish* Family, and it lies between the Dukedom of *Mantoua* to the East, and the Territory of *Cremona* to the West, twenty five Miles East of *Cremona*, and fifteen North of *Parma*.

*Sablé, Sabolium*, a small City in the Province of *Maine*, upon the

the River *Sarte*, ten Leagues from *Angers* to the North, and from *Mans* to the South.

*Sablestan, Sablistania*, an inland Province in the Kingdom of *Persia*, towards the East in the Mountains, between *Chorazan* to the North, and *Kbermon*, or *Caramania* to the South. The Cities of which are *Zarans*, *Bost*, and *Nebesact*.

*Sacania, Laconia*, the most Southern Province in the *Morea*, containing that part which was anciently under the *Lacedemonians*, and *Argia*, the Capital of which is *Misitra*.

*Saoay, Sacala*, a City in *Japan*.

*Sacca, Stacca*, a City on the South Shoar of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Mazara*, which was called by the Ancients *Thermæ Selinuntiae*. It stands at the foot of a Mountain, and has an Harbour, twenty two Miles from *Mazara* to the East, and forty from *Gergenty*. *Cluverius* saith it has an ancient Castle, which is now carefully upheld and repaired.

*Sachsen, Saxonia*, a large Province in *Germany*.

*Sadodela, Edus*, a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*, now in the States of *Genoua*, which falls into the *Porcavera*, which latter falls into the Sea by *Genoua*.

*Saffay, Savus*, a small River of *Barbary*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, in the Kingdom of *Argier*, between *Aocharara* and *Metafus*.

*Sagabria*. See *Zagabria*, a City of *Hungary*.

*Sagan, Saganum*, a City in *Silesia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohe-*

*mia*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, called by the *Germans, Zeigan*. It stands upon the *Bober*, where it receives the *Queifs*, seven German Miles from *Glogaw* to the West, and six from *Crossen* to the North, and it is now in the Hands of the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*, whose Predecessors in the year 1548. redeemed it out of the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*, to whom it was Mortgaged, together with its Dukedom.

*Sagrano, Sagra*, a small River in the Farther *Calabria*.

*Saguenay*, a River, Town, and Province in *New France*.

*Sabid, Delta*, an Island made by the divided Branches of the *Nile*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, which is the best part of the Lower *Egypt*.

*Saint, Santo, Santa, Saint*, Is a Word frequently put before the Names of Places, since *Christianity* prevailed in the World, the far greatest part of which Places, have been already taken in their proper places; without regarding that Word, which would otherwise have swelled this Letter S to too exorbitant a length; those that are omitted are as followeth.

*St. Agatha di Gotti, Agatha*, or *Fanum Sanctæ Agathæ*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Further Principate, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, nine Miles from *Telese* to the South, and fourteen from *Capua* and *Benevento*.

*St. Amand, Eltho*, a Town in the Earldom of *Flanders*, and Con-

fines

*finis of Hainault*, which is now in the Hands of the *French*, and was heretofore very strong, but is now dismantled. It stands upon the River *Scharpe*, which a little Lower falls into the *Schelde*, four Leagues from *Tournay* to the South, and three from *Valenciennes*. The Lands lying between the *Scarpe* and the *Schelde*, are from this place called the *Isle de St. Amand*, but its greatest glory is a Celebrated Monastery. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1667.

*St. Andres, Lavantum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Carinthia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Saltzburgh*. It stands upon the River *Lavant*, or *Lavanthal*, which two Miles Lower falls into the *Drave*, from which it has its Latin Name; and it is under the Archbishop of *Saltzburgh*. This City stands seven Miles from *Indenburgh*, and eleven from *Clagenfurt* to the East toward *Marpurg*. The Bishoprick was Instituted by *Eberhard*, Bishop of *Saltzburgh*, in the year 1221. who reserved to himself and his Successors, the right of Electing, Investing, and Swearing the Bishops of it, and therefore they were not numbred amongst the Bishops of the Empire, nor had any Voice or Place in the Diet.

*St. Angelo, Angelopolis*, a City in the *Capitanato*, which is small, but strong, and stands five Miles from *Manfredonia*, and four from the *Adriatick Sea*.

*St. Angelo de Lombardi*, a small City in the Further Principato, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*, from which

it stands eight Miles towards *Benvento*.

*St. Angelo in vado*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the States of the Church, which was made a Bishops See in the year 1635. by Pope *Urban VIII*.

*St. Antonin*, a Town in *Revergne* in *France*.

*St. Aubin, Fanum Sancti Albini*, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, five Leagues from *Rennes* to the North, and as many from the Borders of *Normandy* to the South, upon the River *Covesnon*. This place was made famous to all Ages, by a Victory here obtained by *Lewis de Fremoville*, General for *Charles VIII*. King of *France*, against the Duke of *Bretagne*, and his Confederates, in the year 1488.

*St. Augustin*, the most Eastern Cape of *Africa*.

*St. Beome*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, where is the Grotto of *St. Mary Magdalen*, whose body is said to be there yet preserved.

*St. Borendon*, an Island on the West of the *Canaries*, supposed to be unaccessible by reason of the Clouds, which perpetually obscure its Coast.

*St. Brieu, Briocum*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, on its Northern Coast, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, being well fortified, and having a good Harbour on the *British Sea*, twenty Miles from *Rennes* to the North-West.

*St. Christopher*, one of the *Caribbe* Islands on the Coast of *America* in North Lat. 17. 25. which is seventy

seventy five Miles in circuit. This Island is Planted by *French* and *English*, *Desnambuck* for the *French*, and *Sir Thomas Warner* for the *English*, taking Possession of this Island the same day, in the year 1625. this being done by mutual agreement, of the two Nations. In the year 1629. *Don Frederick de Toledo*, had Orders from the *Spaniards* to force the *English* and *French* out of the Island, with a Navy of twenty four great Ships. The *French* were forced to retire for a time, but the *English* eluded this Storm, by an accomodation; and the *French* returning soon after, resettled here. The *English* being constantly and plentifully supplied from *London*, are in the better condition; but the *French* were a long time too much neglected by their Countrymen, and this contributed very much to the forcing them then to submit to the hard usage of the *Spaniards*. The *English* are more in number than the *French*; but then the *French* to counterbalance this have four Forts, and the *English* but two, one of which commands the great Haven, and the other a Descent not far from *Pointe de Sable*: and to prevent differences between the two Nations, each of them have a Guard upon the Frontiers of their Divisions, which is renewed every day. It is one of the most delightful Islands in the World, swelling in the midst into high Mountains, which afford upon the Descents several Stages, which are Planted one above the other, the higher Plantations enjoying the pleasure of the prospect of the lower, which

are all made more lovely by rows of Trees always Green, and fair Houses covered with glazed Slate. The Soil is light and sandy, and is apt to produce all sorts of Fruits, as Sugar, Tabacco, Cotton, and Ginger, and the like, and wants not Springs, and some hot Waters fit for Natural Baths. This Island was discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, the finder out of the New World, and called by this Name to preserve the memory of his own Christian Name. The *English* in this Island have so increased, that they have sent Colonies from thence to *Barbuda*, *Monferrat*, *Antego*, and *Barbadoes*. The *French* have built a Town of good bigness, called *le Basse-Terre*, the Houses of which are Brick, Free-Stone, and Timber, which is well Inhabited by Tradesmen and Merchants.

*St. Claude, Fanum Sti. Claudii*, a Town in the *Franche Compe*, in the Borders of *la Bresse*, which was formerly called *St. Oyen de Foux*; it has a very Celebrated Monastery, and stands five Leagues from *Geneva* to the West, and three from the *Rhofne*, and from this Town the Mountain *de Foux*, is sometime called *St. Claude*.

*St. Clou, Fanum Sancti Clodaldi*, a remarkable Town on the *Seyne*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, and a magnificent Palace belonging to the Dukes of *Orleans*. It stands upon an Hill, two Leagues below *Paris* to the West. *Henry III*. King of *France*, died in this Town in the year 1589. of the Wounds he had received from a Monk. This place has lately been honoured with the Title of a Duke.

Dukedom, which is annexed to the Bishoprick of *Paris*.

*St. Croce, Stauropolis*, an inland City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is an Archbishops See, who has a very large Jurisdiction, there being under him twenty seven Suffragan Bishops.

*Sancta Cruz*, a small but strong City in the Kingdom of *Susa*, upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, built by the *Portuguese* in 1536. but since that taken by the King of *Susa*, under whom it is.

*Sancta Cruz de la Sierra*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Peru*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*, from which it stands an hundred *Spanish* Leagues to the East.

*St. Dizier*, a strong City in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *le Barr*, six Leagues from *Bar le Duc* to the North-East, and forty two from *Paris* to the East. This Town was besieged and taken by *Charles V.* in the year 1544. and after restored to *France* by the Peace of *Crespy*.

*St. Fe, Fanum Sanctæ Fidei*, a Town in *Granada*, upon the River *Xenil*, built by King *Ferdinando*, in the year 1491. in a Plain, two Leagues from *Granada* to the West.

*St. Fé*, a City in South *America* in *Paragua*, in the Province of *la Plata*, two hundred and forty Miles from the City of *Buenos Ayres* to the North.

*St. Fe de Bogota*, a City of South *America*, in the Kingdom of New *Granada*, the Capital of which it is, and an Archbishops See.

It stands upon the River *Pati*, by the Lake *Guaravita*, at the foot of a Mountain called *Bogota*, (from which it has its Name) a vast distance from the Sea every way.

*St. Flour, Floripolis, Fanum Sancti Flori*, a City in the Upper *Auvergne*, built on an high Hill, commonly called *la Planese*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bouges*, ever since the year 1317. upon the River *Ladir*, twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the West.

*St. For*, a Town in *Aquitain*, upon the River *Dordogne*, in the Province of *Agenois*, in the Borders of *Perigot*, four Leagues from *Bergerac* to the West.

*St. Gall, Fanum Sancti Galli*, a Town in *Switzerland*, which has a famous Abbey, the Abbot of which is a Prince of the Empire. It stands in the Territory of *Torgow*, and is one of the principal Cantons, one Mile from the Lake of *Constance*, and four from *Lindaw* to the West. And it was heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but is now exempt.

*St. Georgio de Mina, Arx Sancti Georgii*, a Castle on the Coast of *Guinee* in *Africa*; which has a Town built by the *Portuguese* in the year 1481, and a large and safe Port or Haven, which within a few years past was taken by the *Dutch*.

*St. Germain en Laye, Fanum Sancti Germani in Laya*, a Town and Castle in the Isle of *France*, seated upon an Hill by the *Seine*, which has two magnificent Palaces, one

one New, and the other Ancient, to which the Kings of *France* have frequently retired. It is four Leagues from *Paris* to the West. *Henry II.* King of *France*, was born here in the year 1518. *Charles IX.* in 1550. *Lewis XIV.* (now King of *France*) in 1638. And no less famous for a Peace made here in the year 1679. between the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

*St. Germain Lembrun*, a small City in *Auvergne*, near the River *Allier*, in the Tract of *Lembrun*, two Leagues from *Issoire*, and eight from *Clermont* to the South, and the same from *St. Flour* to the North-East.

*St. Geier, St. Gower, Fanum Sancti Goari*, a Town upon the *Rhine*, in the County of *Catzenellobogen*, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Trier*, four Miles above *Coblentz* to the South, which belongs to the Landgrave of *Hassia Rhinefeld*.

*St. Gothard, Adula*, the highest part of the *Alpes*, between the *Switzers* and the Dukedom of *Milan*. The *French* call it *St. Godard*.

*St. Hubert*, a City and Bishoprick in the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*.

*St. Fago de Compostella*. See *Compostella*, an Archiepiscopal City in *Gallicia* in *Spain*.

*St. Fago de Chili, Fanum Sancti Jacobi*, a City in South *America*, which was built by the *Spaniards*, by the River *Maipus*, fifteen Leagues from the South Sea, and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*.

*St. Fago*, a City of *Africa*, in an Island of the same Name; well fortified, and made a Bishops See by the *Portuguese*, under whom it is; yet was it taken and plundered by Sir *Francis Drake*, in the year 1585. This is one of the Islands of *Cape Verde*.

*St. Fago*, a City on the South Shoar of the Isle of *Cuba*, which has a safe Port, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Domingo*.

*St. Fago del Estero*, the Capital City of *Tucumania*, a Country in South *America*, seated upon the River *Estro*, an hundred and seventy Leagues from *Potosi*, which is a Bishops See, and under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*.

*St. Fago de Guatimala*, a City of New *Spain* in North *America*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*.

*St. Jean de Angely, Angeracum*, a Celebrated Town in *Saintonge* in *France*, upon the River *Boutonne*, two Leagues from the Borders of *Poitou*, and seven from *Saintes* to the North. It was heretofore very strongly fortified, but *Lewis XIII.* dismantled it, after he had by force of Arms, and a Siege, taken it from the *Hugonots*.

*St. Jean de Luz, Fanum Sancti Johannis Luisii*, or *Luisium*, a Town of *Aquitain* in *France*, with a Port upon the Ocean, two Miles from the Borders of *Spain*. *Lewis XIV.* now King of *France*, was Married in this Town in the year 1660.

*St. Jean d' Angeli*, a Town in *Saintonge*, upon the River *Boutonne*, two Leagues from the Borders

Borders of *Poitou*, and seven from *Saintes* to the North. This was a Town of great Strength and Note, till *Lewis XIII.* dismantled it.

*St. Jean de Leon*, a Town in *Burgundy* upon the *Soane*.

*St. Jean de Maurienne*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis Mauriensis*, a very considerable, but unwall'd, open City in *Savoy*, upon the River *Arco*, in the Valley de *Maurienne*, three Leagues from the Borders of the *Dauphiné* to the South, and ten from *Grenoble* to the East. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vi- enne*.

*St. Jean Pie de Port*, a very strong Town in the Lower *Navarr*, in the Mountains upon the River *Nive*, which falls into the *Adoure*, eight Leagues from *Baïonne* to the South. This Town is yet in the Hands of the King of *France*, as King of *Navarr*.

*St. Johns Point*, *Isamnum*, one of the most Eastern Points of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Downe*.

*St. Johnston*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis*, the same with *Perth*, a City in *Scotland*.

*St. Juan de Puerto Rico*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis de Portu divite*, a City of *North America*, in an Island of the same Name, in the North Sea. It stands on the North side of the Island, and has a safe Port and Cattle, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Domingo*. It was taken by the *English* in the year 1599. and being Plundered, was again left to the *Spaniards*.

*St. Juan de Ulva*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis de Ulva*, a Triangular Fort in a small Island in the North Sea, on the Coast of *New Spain*, over against the Port of *Vera Cruz*, and erected by the *Spaniards* for its security and defence. It stands eighty Miles from *Mexico* to the East. *Vera Cruz*, was at first called by this Name, but the *Spaniards* changed its Name of latter years.

*St. Leo*, *Leopolis*, *Mons Fere- tranus*, *Fanum Sancti Leonis*, a City of *Italy*, in the States of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*: The place is small, and built on a high Hill, in the Borders of *Romandiola* and *Tuscany*, near the River *Rimini*, fifteen Miles from *Sarsina* to the East, and five from *St. Martino* to the West, and is a very strong Town.

*St. Leonhart*, a Town in the Lower *Carinthia*, in the Valley of *Lavanthal*, near the River *Lavant*, in the Borders of *Stiria*, two Miles from *St. André*, a City of *Carinthia*. This Town is under the Bishop of *Bamberg*.

*St. Licer*, *Licerium*, *Conforanum*, a small City in *Aquitain* in *France*, which is the Capital of *Conserans*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*. It stands five Leagues from *St. Bertrand*, and seven from *Pamiers*.

*St. Lucar de Barameda*, *Fanum Sancti Lucae Luciferi*, a City in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, called by the *French*, *St. Lurques*. It has three Castles, and a large and safe Port at the Mouth of the River *Gualqui-*

*dalquivir*, upon the *Atlantick Ocean*.

*St. Malo*, *Maclovipolis*, *Aletha Maclovio*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, seated in a small Island, which is but very little removed from the Continent, to which it is joyn'd by a Bridge. It grew up out of the ruins of *Aletha*, and though its circuit is not great, yet it is well Peopled, Rich, Strong, and by reason of the goodness of the haven much frequented. It stands four Leagues from *Dole* to the South-West, and fourteen from *Rennes* to the North.

*St. Marco*, *Argentanum*, *Fanum Sancti Marci*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Calabria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands ten Miles from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and sixteen from *Cosenza* to the North.

*Sancta Maria*, *Pandataria*, an Island in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, upon the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, thirty Miles from *Puteoli*. It is small, desolate, and uncultivated. *Agrippina*, the Mother of *Caligula* the Roman Emperor, was banished into this wretched place, by *Tiberius* the Emperor, according to the Roman Custom.

*St. Maria de Finis terre*, *Artabarum*, a Promontory in *Gallicia* in *Spain*, which the most is North-Western Cape of *Spain*, called by the *Spaniards*, *El Cabo de Finis terre*, by the *French*, *le Cap de Fine terre*. It has the Name of *St. Ma-*

*ry* also from a near Town, which stands ten Leagues from *Compostella* to the West.

*St. Marino*, *Marinum*, *Mons Titanus*, *Fanum Sanctae Mariae*, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in *Romandiola*, scarce four Leagues from the River *Rimini*, twenty two from *Pesaro* to the West, and five from *St. Leo* to the South-East, which is the Capital of a small Republick of the same Name.

*Sancta Marta*, *Fanum Sanctae Martae*, a City in the *Terra Firma*, a Province of *South America*, on the Shoar of the North Sea, which has an Haven, and a Castle in the Hands of the *Spaniards*; it is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Elé*, and has been taken and Plundered both by the *English* and *Hollanders*, and is therefore not much peopled.

*Sancta Maura*, *Leucadia*, *Neritum*, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, on the Coast of *Epirus*, to which it is joyn'd by a Timber Bridge. It has a City of the same Name, which is very strong, and is seated on the East side of the Island, in the middle of the Channel, where it is a League over. This Town is a mere Nest of Pirats, which though they live in the *Turkish* Territories, are yet by their own Masters persecuted for this infamous Trade; the *Bassa* of the *Morea* making a Voyage thither to burn their Gallies, as Mr. *Wheeler* acquaints us. There belongs to this place an Aquaduct, which now serves instead of a Bridge to those that go on Foot to this place, though it is not at the top above a yard broad, and about a Mile



Mile long, and so very high, that if two should meet upon it their lives would be endangered, there being no Stairs, and scarce room to pass. This City has about six thousand Inhabitants, *Greeks, Christians, and Turks*. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lepanto*. This Island was under the State of *Venice* till *Mahomet II.* took it from them. It is fruitful in Corn, Oranges, Limons, and Almonds, and its Pasturage is very good, and though it is about forty Miles in compass, yet has it not above thirty poor Villages Inhabited by *Greeks*, who Till the Ground, and Fish. So that the Bishop has apparently a small Revenue.

St. Menebould, *Fanum Sancti Menebildis*, a Town in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Argonne*, the Capital of which it is, upon the River *Aisne*, nine Leagues from *Chaalons* to the East, and the same distance from *Virdun*; it has a strong Castle built on an Hill, yet it has been taken twice within the compass of a few years.

St. Michael, the chief Town in *Barbadoes*, seated at the bottom of *Carlisle Bay*, in the South part of the Island, which has an Harbour able to secure five hundred Vessels at once. The Town is long, containing several Streets, and beautified by many well-built Houses. It is also very Populous, being the Seat of the Governor, or his Deputy, and of the Courts of Justice for the whole Island, and the Scale of their Trade, where most of the Merchants, and Factors belonging to the Island, have

their Houses, and Store-Houses, from whence also the Inhabitants are supplied with the *English* Commodities, by way of exchange; yet is the Town liable to be floated by the Spring Tides, and by that means made unhealthful also: for its defence it has two strong Forts, with a Platform in the middle, which command the Road, and are well stored with Cannon.

Mount St. Michel, a Town built upon a Rock in the Sea, between *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, whence came the first Institution of the Knights of the Order of St. Michel. It belongs to *Normandy*, and is seated at the Mouth of the River *Lers*; at a low Water it may be approached by Land; besides the Castle, it has also an Abbey, and a Church built by *Aubert*, Bishop of *Auranches*, in the year 706. in the Reign of *Childebert*, King of *France*. This Town stands four Leagues from *Auranches* to the West, and the same distance from *St. Malo* to the East.

St. Miguel, *Fanum Sancti Michelis*, a City of South America, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, and Prefecture of *Quitoa*, seated in the Valley of *Piura*, twelve Miles from the South Sea, which was the first Colony the *Spaniards* settled in this Province. There is a Town of the same Name in New Spain, in the Province of *Guatemala*, at the Mouth of the River *Lempa*, sixty Miles from *Guatemala* to the East. Another in New Granada. A Fourth called St. Miguel del Estero, the Capital of *Tucumania*, twenty eight Leagues from *San Fago del Estero*, which last is

is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*.

St. Mihel, a City in *Lorain*, upon the *Maes*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, between *Toul* to the South, and *Verdun* to the North.

St. Miniato al Tedesco, *Miniatum Teutonius*, a City of *Hetruria*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*, built upon an Hill by the River *Arno*, between *Florence* to the East, and *Pisa* to the West, twenty Miles from either, which was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Florence*.

St. Morris, a Town in the County of *Vallesia*.

St. Nicolas, *Fanum Sancti Nicolai*, a pleasant Town upon the *Meurte* in *Lorain*, two Leagues above *Nancy* to the South, much addicted to the Honor of St. Nicolas Bishop of *Mirensis*. There is another Town of the same Name in *Flanders*, three Miles from *Antwerp* toward *Gant*, from which it stands five Miles.

St. Nicolas, a City of *Moscovy*, upon the White Sea, on the Western Shoar of the River *Dwina*, over against *Archangel*, from which it stands ten German Miles to the North-West, and is a place of so considerable a Trade, that the White Sea is from it frequently called the Bay of St. Nicolas.

St. Omers, *Audomarensis Urbs*, a City in *Artois*, which was heretofore called the Abbey of *Sithieu*, and stands upon the River *Aa*, which beneath *Gravelin* falls into the *British* Sea, eight Miles from *Bologne* to the East, three from *Arras* to the North, six from *Dunkirk* to the South-East, and

five from *Gravelin* to the East. It has this Name from *Audomarus*, a Holy Bishop, who died here in the year 695. It was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, in the year 1559. in the stead of *Terouanne*, a ruined City, which stands three Miles from it to the North. *Fulco* Abbot of St. *Bartin* began to Wall this place, and *Baldwin II.* Earl of *Flanders*, perfected that Work in the year 902. There was a Council held here in 1099. under *Robert* the Younger, Earl of *Flanders*. About the year 1596. *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, Founded here a College for *English* Jesuits, to which he gave a good Annuity, since which that House has purchased *Watton* Cloister, a pleasant place, belonging before to the *Benedictines*, and seated two Leagues from St. *Omers*, which is worth five hundred pounds a year. In the year 1639, the *French* besieged this place without any good success. But in the year 1677. the *Spanish* Forces being much weakened they took it, and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* it was yielded to them. Long 23.22. Lat. 50.47.

St. Papoul, *Fanum Papuli*, a small City in *Languedoc*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*, five Leagues from *Carcassone* to the South-West, and nine from *Toulouse*.

St. Paul de Leon. See *Leon*, or *Leonidoul*, a City of *Bretagne*.

St. Paul de Trois Chasteaux, *Augusta Tricastinorum*, an ancient City, ascribed by *Pliny* to *Gallia Narbonensis*, now in the *Dauphiné*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop

bishop of *Arles*. It is a flourishing Town built upon an advanced Cliff, one Mile from the *Rhone*, four from *Montelimart* to the South, and from *Oranges* to the North.

*St. Pierre le Moutier, Monasterium Sancti Petri*, a Town in the Province of *Nivernois*, in which the Law-Courts of that Province are fixed. It stands between *Nevers* to the North, and *Moulins* to the South seven Leagues from either.

*St. Pons de Tomiers, Tomeria* or *Pontopolis*, a City of *Languedoc*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, from whence it stands eight Leagues to the North, and a little more from *Alby* to the North-West. It is a small City, seated amongst the Mountains, not much Peopled, and was honoured with this Bishops See by Pope *John XXII*.

*St. Quentin, Augusta Nova Veromanduorum, Quintinopolis, Samarobrina*, a City of *Picardy* upon the River *Somme* (or rather between it and the *Oise*) which sprung out of a Roman Town call'd *Augusta Nova*, &c. two Miles from this place. It stands six Leagues from *Peronne* to the North-East, and seven from *Cambray* to the South. This City was taken by the *Spaniards*, in the year 1557. after a great defeat of the *French* Forces, and was restored by the Treaty of *Cambray*, in the year 1559. The *French* sometimes write it *St. Quentin*.

*St. Salvador, Soteropolis*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, seated one hundred

and forty Miles to the East from the Ocean, and sixty from the River *Zaire* to the South. The Inhabitants call it *Banza*, but the devout *Portuguese* gave it this Name.

*St. Salvador, Soteropolis*, A City in South *America*, which is the Capital of *Brasil* an Archbishops See, the seat of the *Vice-roy*, and of the Courts of Justice for that Kingdom. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of *Brasil*, and has a capacious Harbour on the Ocean, is strongly Fortified, and defended besides by three Forts, yet the *Hollanders* took this City in the year 1624. but the year following, the *Portuguese* recovered it, and are at this day in the Possession of it; the Archbishops See was erected in the year 1676. by Pope *Innocent XI*.

*San Salvador*, a small City in North *America*, in the Province of *Guatimala*, which is call'd by the Natives *Cuzcatlan*. It stands forty Miles from *St. Jago* to the North-East, by a small Lake.

*St. Sebastian, Fanum Sancti Sebastiani*, a City of great strength, seated at the foot of an Hill, on the Shoars of the Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Orio*, in the Province of *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*, not above three Leagues from the Borders of *Gallicia* to the West, and twelve from *Bayonne* to the West, and the same distance from *Pampelona* to the North.

*St. Sebastian*, a City in *Brasil* in *America*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Salvador*, and the Capital of a Province; it has also a large Haven secured

cured by two Forts, and is in the Hands of the *Portuguese*.

*St. Sever*, *Severopolis*, a City of *France*, which is the Capital of *Gascoigne* properly so call'd, and stands upon the River *Adour*, six Miles beneath *Aire* to the West, eight above *Dax* to the East, and twenty three from *Bordeaux* to the South.

*San Severo*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Manfredonia*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands in the *Capitanate* in a Plain, eleven Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the South, and twenty four from *Manfredonia* to the West. This Bishoprick was settled here by Pope *Gregory XIII*. it being a flourishing populous City.

*St. Severina, Siberina*, a City in the further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is but small and yet is an Archbishops See. It stands upon a steep Rock by the River *Neeto*, ten Miles from the *Ionian* Sea, twelve from *Crotone*, and forty from *Cosenza*.

*San Severino, Septempeda*, a City in the *Marquisate* of *Anconitana*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*. It is small though of great Antiquity. In the year 543. *Septempeda* the Roman Town was burnt by the *Goths*; and in the year 1198. there was a Castle built where this City stands, which in time, and by degrees produced this City, which in the year 1598, was first made a Bishops See by Pope *Sixtus V*. It is built by the River *Potenza*, six Leagues from *Tolen-*

*tino* to the West, and sixteen from *Macerata* to the South-West.

*St. Thomaso, Melange*, a City of the hither East-Indies, call'd by the Natives *Maliapur*. It is a City of *Coromandel* on the Bay of *Bengala*, two hundred Miles from the Island of *Zeilan* or *Ceilan* to the North. This Town which has been a long time in the hands of the *Portuguese*, had the name of *St. Thomas* given it by them. In the year 1671. the *French* took this Town, but two years after they were forced to leave it, and the *Portuguese* recovered their Possession.

*St. Thomas*, is an Island of a considerable bigness in the *Atlantick* Ocean, being said to be thirty *Spanish* Leagues in compass, or one hundred and thirty *English* Miles round. It was found by the *Portuguese* the twenty third of *December*, being the day dedicated to *St. Thomas*, and therefore so call'd in the year 1405. When they thus found it, it was one continued Forest, and never before inhabited by Men, but the *Portuguese* tamed those till then untouched Forests, and have since well Peopled it, though the *Negroes* live longer and thrive better than their Masters, some of which have lived here to an hundred and ten years of Age. The Air is excessive hot, so that no Wheat will come to any perfection, nor any stone fruit; but Sugar Canes thrive excessively, so that forty Ship Loads have been brought from thence in one year. In the midst of the Island there is a Mountain, which is always shadowed with Clouds, and covered

with Trees, which occasions those dewes which nourish the Sugar-Canes in the hottest Seasons. The Principal City is call'd *Pavofan*, and makes about seven hundred *Portuguese* Families: This Island was taken by the *Hollanders* in 1599. and abandon'd again, and in 1641. But then the *Portuguese* having used all fair means to recover it the second time in vain, they entred it with their Swords, and by force of Arms recovered what was their just Right. This Island lies exactly under the Line in Long. 27. one hundred and eighty Miles from the Coast of *Africa*.

*St. Trinidad de Buenos Ayres*, *Fanum Sanctæ Trinitatis*, a City of South *America*, in the Province of *Paragua*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *La Plata*, the Seat of the Courts of Justice of *La Plata*, and a celebrated Sea-port, and *Emporium* seated on the South-side of the River of *Plate*, where it enters the Ocean. The *Spaniards* under whom it is have added *Buenos Ayres*, Good Air to its Name to shew its greatest Excellence.

*St. Tropez*, *Fanum Sancti Torpensis*, a small but very strong City or Province in *France*, which has a Sea-port or Haven upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, five Leagues from *Fregus* or *Fregiu* to the South, and twelve from *Toulon* to the East.

*St. Truyen*, or *St. Tron* as the *French* call it, *Fanum Sancti Trudonis*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, in the Borders of *Brabant*, which is the Capital of the

County of *Hasbain* or *Haspengow*, five German Miles from *Maeſtricht* to the West, and from *Leige* to the East. It was Wall'd but was dismantl'd in the year 1673.

*St. Venant*, *Fanum Sancti Venantii*, a Town in *Artois* in the Low Countries, seated upon the River *Liſe*, two Leagues from *Arras*, which was formerly a place of great strength, but is now neglected by the *French*, who have possess'd it ever since 1659.

*St. Veit*, *Candocilla*, *Fanum Sancti Viti*, a City of *Carinthia*, at the Conjunction of the *Wiltz*, and the *Glac* two German Miles from *Clagenfurt* toward *Girkaw*; which is built in a very fruitful Valley.

*St. Veit am-Flaum*, *Fanum Sancti Viti Flomonienſis*, a strong Town in *Carniola*, which has a Castle and an Haven on the Gulph of *Venice*, in the Borders of *Croatia*, and is in subjection to the Emperor.

*Saintes* or *Sainctes*, *Mediolanum Santonum*, *Santona*, *Santonæ*, a City in *Aquitain*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Saintonge*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon the River *Charente*, twenty Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North, eleven from *Rochelle* to the South-East, and seven from *Brouges* to the East, which last is also its distance from the Ocean; it is great but not equally Rich and Populous. This City was in the times of the *Romans*, built upon an Hill, where there appears the Ruins of a Roman

man Theatre, and many other Antiquities; this first Pile being Ruin'd by the *Goths*, *Franks*, and other Barbarous Nations, the present Pile was built nearer the River, and in a lower ground. In the times of the Civil Wars of *France*, in the last Age, this City had also a great share, the *Hugonots* for a long time being Masters of it.

*Saintonge*, *Santonia*, a great and fruitful Province of *France*, is bounded on the North by *Poitou*, on the East by *Angoumois*, on the South by the *Garonne*, which separates it from *Guienne*, and on the West by the Bay of *Aquitain*. This was the Seat of the *Santonæ*, an Ancient Nation of the *Galls*: Its Capital is *Saintes* the other Cities of Note, are *Brouges*, *St. Jean de Angely* and *Taillebourg*.

*Sala*, *Salas*, a River of *Saxony*, the same with *Saal*.

*Salado*, *Salsum*, a River of *Spain*, which in *Andalusia* is called *Guadajox*, which between *Sivil* and *Corduba* falls into the *Gudalquivir*.

*Salamanca*, *Salmantica*, a City in *Spain*, call'd *Urbs Vettonum* by *Ptolemy*, and perhaps the same with *Polybius* his *Elmantica*, it stands in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tormes*, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, and an University Founded by *Alfonſus IX.* King of *Leon*, in the year 1200. It stands about ten Leagues from *Zamora* to the South, fourteen from the Borders of *Portugal* to the East, and two and twenty

from *Valladolid* to the South-West, upon several Hills in a very unequal situation, of a small Circuit, ill built, worse repaired, most of the Houses being falling down, and besides its Churches, Monasteries, and Colleges, has nothing that deserves Regard. Long. 14.45. Lat. 41.15.

*Salé*, *Sala*, a City ascribed in Ancient time by *Ptolemy* to *Mauritania Tingitana*, seated at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, on the Shoars of the Kingdom of *Fez*, on the *Atlantick* Ocean, which is a place of great Trade, and has a Noble Harbour, but then it is an Infamous Nest of Pirates. It was heretofore a Common-wealth, but is now under the King of *Fez*, who is Master of the Castle. It stands one hundred Miles from *Fez* to the West, and *Tangier* to the South, *Almanſor* one of the *Moorish* Kings much beautified this Town, and was after buried in it. The *Spaniards* took it in the year 1287. but they lost it in ten days again, in the year 1632. *Charles I.* sent a Fleet against this City, which blocked it up by Sea, whilst the King of *Morocco* besieged it by Land, and by this means brought it under, the Works being levell'd and those Rogues Executed, for which that Prince had three hundred Christian Captives sent him as a Recompence, a Reward Worth of that Holy King. Long. 6.40. Lat. 33.50.

*Salé*, the same with *Saal* a River in *Germany*.

*Sale*, *Sala*, a River in *Quercy*, a Province of *France*.

## S A

*Sale, Sala*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*.

*Salefica, Seleucia*, a City in *Cilicia* in the lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It stands seventy Miles from *Tarsus* to the West, and twelve from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, and is call'd by *Niger, Selefchia*. Long. 64. Lat. 38. 40.

*Salerno, Salernum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was a Roman City and Colony, call'd by *Strabo* and *Livy* *Urbs Picentinarum*, and is now an Archbishops See, a Principality and the Capital of the *hither Principato*. It stands upon the River *Busanola*, upon the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, upon which it has a Bay call'd by its own Name, and a safe and large haven, twenty four Miles from *Naples* to the South-East, and thirty from *Benevento* to the South. Long. 38. 44. Lat. 40. 33. This Archbishopsrick was Founded by Pope *Boniface VII.* in the year 974. The Body of *St. Matthew* the Apostle is said to be in this place. Pope *Gregory VII.* died here in 1085. it has a Castle and many Antiquities, which are the Remains of the Roman Works. When *Naples* had distinct Kings, the Title of this place belonged to the eldest Son of that Kingdom.

*Salfeild*, an Abbey in *Thuringia* in *Germany*.

*Saline, Didyme*, one of the *Liparee* Islands belonging to *Sicily*, twelve Miles in Circuit, and fruitful in *Allum*. Near this the *Dutch* received a great Defeat from the

## S A

*French* at *Sea*, in 1676. *Bau-drant*. The *Italians* call this Island *Didimo*.

*Salino, Suinus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which springeth out of the *Apennine*, and running through the further *Abruzzo* watering *Penna*, a City of that Province, and *Pescara*, falls into the Gulph of *Venice*.

*Salingstede, Salingstadium*, a Town in *Francia* upon the *Maine*, four Miles above *Frankfort* to the East, which by *Charles* the Great, was made a Bishops See, but in the year 780. this Chair was removed to *Hailbrune*. It was then a very great City, but is since become subject to the Bishop of *Mentz*.

*Salins, Salinae*, a strong City in the *Franche-Comté*, upon the River *Forica*, eight Leagues from *Dole* to the East, and fifty eight from *Geneva* to the North. It is seated in a fruitful Valley call'd *Scoding*, which has been the Reason, why this City in the Latin Writers of the middle Ages is call'd *Scudingum*; there belong to it two Castles and several Salt-Springs, which are boild up to an excellent white Salt. This City was taken by the *French* in 1668. and again in 1674. ever since which last date, it has continued in their hands.

*Sall, Sala*, a Town in *Westman-ia* in *Sweden*, between *Upland* and *Nericia*, five Swedish Miles from *Upsal* to the West, which has been much celebrated on the account of some silver Mines it had heretofore.

*Saliant, Sallandia*, that is the Land

## S A

*Land of the Salii*, a considerable part of the Province of *Overyssel*, and one of the three parts of that Province, towards the *Yssel* and *Zuider See*, in which are the Towns of *Deventer, Zivol, Campen* and *Steenwick*.

*Salisbury*. See *Sarisbury*; a City in *Wilt-shire*.

*Salnich, Celidnus*, a River which in *Pliny's* time was the Southern boundary of *Macedonia*. It falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, on the North-side of the *Croso della valona* in the Kingdom of *Albania* over against *Otranto* in *Italy*.

*Salme, Salmona*, a small Town in *Lorain*, which is the Capital of a Territory, call'd the Principality of *Salm*, which ever since the year 1460. has belonged to a Branch of the Family of the *Rhine-graves*. It lies in the Borders of *Alsatia*, with in Mount *Vauge*, twenty Miles from *Nancy* to the East.

*Salobral*. See *Salado*, a River of *Spain*.

*Salona*, a City of *Dalmatia*, which was formerly a place of great Esteem, and a Bishops See. That old City being ruin'd by the *Sclavonians*, lies now in its Ruins, near which the *Venetians* have built a Castle, at the Mouth of a River, both of the same name, five Miles from *Spalato* to the North. This Castle is now in the Hands of the *Venetians*.

*Salonichi*. See *Theffalonica*, a famous City of *Macedonia*.

*Salles, or Sausses, Salsule*, a strong Castle in the County of *Roussillon*, built on an Hill by a

## S A

Lake of the same Name, in the Borders of *Languedoc*, four Leagues from *Perpignan* to the North, and two from the *Mediterranean Sea* West. This Castle was Built by the *Spaniards* against the Inroads of the Castle of *Leucate*, but was taken by the *French* in the year 1640.

*Saltzor, Saltzach, Fuvavius*, a River of *Germany* which riseth from Mount *Taurus* in the Earldom of *Tirol*, and washing *Saltzburg* (which has its Name from this River) falls into the *Inns* between *Oetingen* and *Branaw*, below *Burehausen*, a Town of *Bavaria*.

*Saltzburg, Fuvavia, Salisburgum, Pædicum*, a great City in the Circle of *Bavaria* in *Germany*, which is an Archbishops See, upon the River last mention'd, which has a very strong Castle, built on an advanced Ground, and is under the Dominion of its own Archbishop, together with a very large Territory call'd the Bishopsrick of *Saltzburg*. This City stands nineteen Miles from *Innspruck* to the North-East, and seventeen from *Munchen* to the East, and thirteen from *Ilstadt* to the South. Historians do generally believe, that this City was at first the Capital of *Noricum*, in which the Ancient Geographers place it. This City was made an Archbishops See, in the year 798. in the times of *Charles* the Great; It was also for some time an Imperial and Free City, but is since exempted.

The Archbishopsrick of *Saltzburg, Salisburgensis Ditto*, is a  
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Province in the Circle of *Bavaria* in Germany, between *Carinthia* and *Stiria* to the East, the lower *Bavaria*, and the Earldom of *Tirol* to the West, *Austria* to the North, and the Bishoprick of *Brixen* and *Carinthia* to the South.

*Saluces* or *Saluzzo*, a *Marquifate* in *Piedmont*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, which was heretofore a fife of *Dauphine*, and annexed to *France*, but granted by *Henry IV.* to the Duke of *Savoy* in exchange for *la Bresse*, *Beugey*, and some others on this fide the *Alpes*, about the year 1601. It is bounded by *Piedmont* on the North and East, by the *Dauphine* on the West, and by the County of *Niz-za* on the South. It takes its Name from *Saluzzo*, *Salutic*, the Principal Town in it, which ever since the year 1511. has been a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Turin*. It stands upon an Hill at the foot of the *Alpes*, about one Mile from the *Po*, ten from *Possano* to the West, and twenty four from *Turin* to the South, and is secured by a strong Castle. This City was Anciently called *Augusta Vagiennorum*.

*Samandria*. See *Spenderobi* an Episcopal City in *Servia*.

*Samarchand*, *Samarchanda*, *Marchanda*, a valt City in the *Asiatick Tartary*, one hundred Miles beyond the River *Oxus*, which is the Capital of that Kingdom, and was the Royal City of that great Prince *Tamberlane*, who til'd himself *Flagellum Dei* the Scourge of God; who about the year 1402. took *Bajazet* the Em-

peror of the *Turks* his Prisoner, and died in the year 1406. This Prince bestowed his utmost care in adorning, beautifying, and enlarging this City; and Built in it a very strong Castle, and Instituted an Univerfity. But then in what ftate it now is, is not easily known.

*Samaria*, a City of *Palestine*, mention'd by *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*, as well as by the Sacred Writers. It was feated in the Tribe of *Ephraim*; and was built by *Omri* King of *Israel*, as is recorded 1 *Kings* 16. about the year of the World 3112. or as others 3019. and becoming from thenceforward the Royal City of that Kingdom, it became one of the greatest, strongest, and most populous as well as most beautiful Cities of the East. *Benhadad* King of *Syria* befieged it first, about the year 3146. with a vast Army, and reduced it to great extremities, but it was then delivered by a Miracle. *Salmanazar* King of *Affyria* was the next that attempted it, and took it after a Siege of three years in the year 3314. He Peopl'd it however with a new Colony, who were the implacable Enemies of the *Jewish* Nation, especially after the Building of a Temple in *Samaria*, after the manner of that of *Jerusalem*, about the times of *Nebemiah*, by one of the Sons of *Joida* the High Priest, who had Married a Daughter of *Sanballat*'s the *Horomite*, for whom his Father-in-law built a Temple on Mount *Gerizim*. *Hyrcauius* the High Priest of the *Jews* about the year of the World 3941. took and

and intirely ruin'd this City, which lay desolate, till *Herod* the Great Rebuilt it about the year 4033. and call'd it *Sabash* in Honour of *Augustus*. The Temple of *Samaria* was standing in our Saviour's time, as appears in *St. John's Gospel*, and after our Saviours Passion on this City received the Christian Faith, by the Preaching of *Philip* the Evangelist, about the year of Christ 35. but then *Simon* the Father of Heretic was one of these new Converts, and the Founder of the *Gnosticks*. About the year 42. *Herod Agrippa* obtain'd this City as an Addition to his Kingdom from *Caligula*. In the first Ruin of the *Jewish* Nation, under *Vespasian* this Nation and City had no great share of the calamity, because I suppose they sided with the *Romans* in this first revolution against the *Jews*. But in the second under *Adrian* the Emperor they Acted otherwise, and about the year of Christ 135. they were together with the *Jews* extirpated by the Armies of this Prince. This City has ever since lain Buried in its Ruins, though there are some few remainders of the *Samaritan* Nation to this day in *Palestine* and *Grand-Cairo*: This City stood thirty five Miles from *Jerusalem* to the North, Long. 66. 40. Lat. 31. 30. or as *Mr. Fuller* saith, Long. 69. 10. Lat. 32. 30.

*Sambas*, *Sambasum*, a City on the North-side of the Island of *Borneo* in the *East-Indies*, which has an Harbour upon the Ocean, though it lies thirty Miles from the Shoar up into the Land.

*Sambia*, a Province of *Prussia*, call'd by the Poles *Samlandt*, which was one of those twelve Counties, into which *Prussia* was divided by *Venodotius* one of its Princes in 733; which was also a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, whose seat was at *Cuningberg*, but is now united with the Bishoprick of *Ermeland* or *Warmerland*. It lies between the Bay of *Curland* to the North, and the River *Pregel* to the South, and was a part of the Circle of *Natingen*, which is now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

*Sambre*, *Sabis*, *Saba*, a River of the Low Countries, which ariseth in *Picardy*, and soon after entering *Hainault* divides it, watering *Landreacy*, *Berlamont*, and *Maubeuge*, it passeth by *Charleroy* to *Namur* the Capital of the Province, and there falls into the *Maes*.

*Samo*, *Samos*, an Island belonging to the lesser *Asia*, in the *Ionian* Sea near *Ionis*, as being but five Miles from the nearest Shoar of *Ephesus*, and sixty from *Chius*, now *Sio* to the South. It is about eighty Miles in compass. It has a City on the East-side, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*, but so poor that it will scarce find its Bishop bread, yet is this Island so fruitful, that almost nothing can be Planted which the Earth will not bring to maturity, and the Wines of it are exceeding pleasant, but then for want of a Trade and encouragement, the Inhabitants Plant little more than they shall use. The Inhabitants of this Island were so powerful in ancient times, that they managed a prosperous



perous War against the *Ephesians*, and afterwards against the *Athenians* and *Milesians*, till *Pericles* about the year of the World 3510. reduced them, and upon his departure they reassumed their Liberty, and forced him to Besiege their City nine Months before he could take it, and to invent the *Battering Ram*, and several other Engines for that purpose; and even after this they sustain'd some other Wars. Their greatest Glory was *Pythagoras* the Father of Philosophy, and *Juno* was their Principal Patroness and Goddess. This Island which was once so Powerful, Rich, and Populous, is by the *Turks* who are Masters of it, reduced to that mean and depopulated condition, that a few Pyrats dare Land and Plunder it as they please, so that ever since the year 1676. no *Turk* durst venture to live upon the Island, lest he should be carried into Captivity by these Rovers, as four of them were then by *Monfieur Crevellier* a Famous Privateer.

*Samogitia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Samodzka Zembla*, by the Poles *Samudzka Ziemia*, by the Germans *Samaiten*, by the French *Samogitie*. It is a very large Province, and is bounded on the North by *Carland*, on the East by *Lithuania*, on the South by *Prussia Ducalis*, and on the West by the *Baltick Sea*; its length from East to West is thirty five German Miles, but then it is not of equal breadth; the Principal Towns in it are *Mednik*

or *Womte*, *Kowno* and *Rossente*, which last is the Capital of this Province. It was anciently divided into twelve Counties, as it is now into three, and is at this day over-spread with dark thick Woods, and yet it is a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, the Bishop having his Residence at *Womie*, and this Province is very often included in *Lithuania* largely taken, the fortunes of which it has always followed.

*Samoiede*, *Samoieda*, a Province in the North-East of *Muscovy*, upon the Frozen Sea, lying on both sides of the River *Obb*, which is subject to the *Czars*, but in such manner that the People are almost free. This is a part of the Ancient *Scythia* or *Sarmatia*, and had this Name given them by the *Russ*, which signifies *Self-eaters*, it being their Custom to eat *Mans Flesh*, even that of their nearest Relations, mixed with Venison to this day. They have no Cities, yet they are no wandering Nation, but their Cabans or Huts are built, one half above and the other beneath the Earth, with an hole at the top, which serves both for a Door and a Chimney; the Snow rising sometimes the depth of a Pike above the Earth: they have also passages under the Ground, to go from Caban to Caban at such times; for six Months of the year they have a perpetual Night, and the rest perpetual Day. They have neither Wool nor Corn, their Food is Fish dried in the Wind and Sun, Honey and Venison, and their Cloaths are the Skins of Beasts dressed with the Hair on, and sewed

sewed with the Nerves of the Beasts instead of Thread, which by mixing various Colours, they will so diversifie, as to represent Forest Works, and Flowers as they please. They are low of Stature, have large flat Faces, small Eyes, short Legs, and wear their Hair very long. Till of late they were *Pagan* Idolaters, and when the *Dutch* in 1595. discovered these Coasts, there were great numbers of Idols upon the Shoar, of which they would not suffer the *Hollanders* to carry any one away; but they have been since Converted to Christianity, and Baptized by one *Wladimer*, a Bishop, who was sent to them by the *Russ*. *Olearius*.

*San*, *Sanus*, a River of *Poland*, which arising from the *Carpathian Mountains*, in the Borders of *Hungary*, and running through *Red Russia*, by *Przemislaw*, and *Jaroslaw*, two Cities of that Province, and being by this time augmented by some other Rivers, it entereth the Lesser *Poland*, and at *Sendomir* falls into the *Vistula*.

*Sana*, *Sanaa*, the Capital City of the Happy *Arabia*, which is equal to *Damascus*, and being seated upon a Mountain, is said to enjoy a very temperate Air. It stands fifty Miles from the Red Sea. *Hoffman* supposeth it to be the same with *Pliny's Saphar*.

*Sandecz*, *Sandecium*, a City of the Lesser *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, upon the River *Dunaick* towards the Mountains, ten Polish Miles from *Cracow* to the South. It stands at the foot of the *Carpathian Hills*, is well

fortified, and the Capital of the Territory in which it stands.

*Sando*, *Sandum*, a City in *Japan*, on the North side of the Island of *Nipponia*.

*Sandomir*, *Sandomira*. See *Sandomirez*, a City of *Poland*.

*Sandwich*, *Rbutupia*, is now a small Corporation on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*, above eight Miles from *Dover* to the North, and the same distance from *Canterbury* to the East. This Town sprung up out of the ruins of *Rbutupia*, an Old Roman City, which falling into decay under the *Saxons*, was intirely ruined by the *Danes*. *Sandwich* the Daughter, also felt the fury of the *Danes*, but she got up again, and in the Norman times was one of the *Cinque Ports*. *Lewis Dauphine of France*, burnt it in the year 1217. *Edward III.* recovered it from *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, to which it had been given by *Canutus the Dane*, when he was Crowned King of *England*, by exchange, and reunited it to the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of *Henry VI.* it was burnt by the *French*. But its greatest Calamity was the sinking of a great Ship belonging to *Pope Paul IV.* in the very entry of the Haven, which proved an incurable mischief. The *Dutch* in some degree contributed to the Consolation of these misfortunes, by settling a Trade of Bay-making in it. And *Charles II.* Honoured it by Creating *Edward*, Baron *Montague* of *St. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, July 12. 1660. who was slain in a Sea-fight May 28. 1672. and

and succeeded by *Edward* his eldest Son.

*Il Sanese*. See *il Senese*, a Territory in *Italy*.

*Sangari*, *Sangarius*, a River of the Lesser *Asia*, which arising out of the Mountain *Dindymus*, and flowing through the Greater *Phrygia*, falls into the *Euxine* Sea in *Bithynia*. It is now called also *Zagari*, and *Sacari*, its out-let is thirty seven *Italian* Miles West of *Nicomedia*, and sixty two East of *Heraclea*, as *Strabo* saith.

*Sangro*, *Sarus*, *Sagrus*, a River and a Castle in *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Sanguessa*, *Oppidum Sueffitanorum*, *Sangossa*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, upon the River *Aragon*, thirteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Calaborra*, a City of Old *Castile* to the East, and eight from *Pampelune* to the North-East. It was a *Roman* Town.

*Sanguinaria Alesus*, a small River in *St. Peters* Patrimony, in the States of the Church in *Italy*, which arising near the Lake di *Bracciano*, and running South falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twenty Miles from *Rome* toward *Civita Vecchia*.

*Santen*, *Santæ*, *Castra Vetera*, *Trajana Colonia*, *Xanthus*, *Sante-na*, a small Town, but of great antiquity, in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, not far from the *Rhine*, two *German* Miles from *Wesel* to the West, *Nimeguen* to the East, and *Gelders* to the North. This was the birth-place of *St. Norbert*, the Founder of the Order of the *Præmonstratensian* Monks.

*Santerno*, *Vatrenus*, a River in *Tuscany* in *Italy*, which springing out of the *Apennine*, and flowing Northwards by *Imola*, falls into the *Po* beneath *Argenta*, twenty Miles above *Ravenna* to the West.

*Santerre*, *Sanguiterfa*, a Tract in *Picardy* in *France*, between *Vermandois* to the East, and *Amiens* to the West, in which are the Towns of *Peronne*, *Roye*, *Nesle*, and *Mont de Dier*.

*Santo*, *Xanthus*, a City and River in *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; it ariseth from Mount *Ida*, and washing the famous City of *Troy*, falls into the *Archipelago*. It is called also by the *Europeans*, *Il Scamandro*, as it was Named *Scamander* by the *Ancients*.

*Santois*, the same with *Santerre*.

*Santuliet*, or *Sanflit*, *Sanflita*, a small, but strong Town in *Brabant*, upon the *Schelde*, between *Antwerp* to the South, and *Bergen op Zoom* to the North three Leagues.

*Saone*, *Savo*, a small River in *Campania di Roma*, in *Italy*, which flowing through the *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, between *Sinuessa*, a ruined City, and *Volturno*.

*Sasne*, or *Saone*, *Arar*, *Savona*, a great River in *France*, which is called by the *Italians*, *Sona*; it ariseth out of Mount *Vauge* in *Lorain*, near *Dornay*, about twelve Miles from the Fountains of the *Moselle* to the North-West, or as *Baudrand* saith, within five; and running Southward, through the upper

upper part of the *Franché Comté*, it watereth *Gray*, and beneath it takes in the *Loughon*, a great River, from the East, and so it passeth by *Auxens* to *Verdun*, above which the *Doule*, a great River, comes in from the East too, so passing by *Challon*, *Tornus*, *Mascon*, and *Ville Franche*, it entereth, and divideth the City of *Lyons*, and soon after falls into the *Rhône*, which conveys it into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

*Sare*, *Sarvus*, a River of the Low Countries, called *Sara* by *Venantius Fortunatus*, and now by the *Germans*, *Die Saare*, by the *French*, *Sare*; it ariseth in Mount *Vauge*, in the Borders of *Lorain* and *Alsatia*, near the Town of *Salm*, and running Northward it watereth *Sareck*, *Serwerden*, *St. Jean*, *Sarsberg*, and a little above *Trier* from the South-East falls into the *Moselle*.

*Sarabat*, *Hermus*, a River of the Lesser *Asia*, which ariseth in the greater *Phrygia*, and receiving the Rivers anciently called *Crya*, *Hylus* and *Pactolus*, falls into the Bay of *Smyrna*.

*Saragossa*. See *Syracusa*, a City of *Sicily*.

*Saragoza*, *Cæsar Augusta*, *Urbs Edetanorum*, *Salduba*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*, called by the Inhabitants, *Zaragoza*, and by the *Italians*, *Saragoza*. It is an Archbishops See, the Seat of the Courts of Justice for that Kingdom, and an University. It stands upon the River *Ebro*, which is here covered with a Bridge, a little above the Confluence of the *Guerva*, and

beneath that of the *Xaleon*. So that *Nonius* might justly say of it; If the fertility of the Soil, the pleasantness of its Site, the beauty and elegance of the Buildings of this City be duly considered, there can nothing be desired towards the improvement of it, which is wanting. The Houses are for the most part of Brick, the Streets large and open; so that for use and beauty it is equal to the best City in *Spain*. It has a strong Wall, four Gates, and a great number of Towers, and one Citadel, seventeen great Churches, and fourteen Monasteries, and is about three Miles in Circuit; the Air is very clear and Healthful, but inclining to too much heat. It is a City of great antiquity, having been a *Roman* Colony, and in those times one of the principal Cities of *Spain*. In the year of Christ 381. there was a Council Celebrated here, in which *Priscillianus* was condemned, who in those times had a great number of Followers in *Spain*. There were also other Councils held here in 516. 592. and 691. *Prudentius*, one of the ancientest Christian Latin Poets, was a Native also of this place, who flourished in the fourth Century. This City was recovered out of the Hands of the *Moors* in the year 1118. The Archbishops See was renewed in the year 1318. It stands twelve *Spanish* Leagues from *Boria* to the East, forty two from *Valencia* to the North, twenty six from *Pampelune*, and thirty eight from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*. Long. 20. 10. Lat. 42. 30.

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*Sarbruck*, or *Sarbrucken*, *Sar-ra Pons*, a Town of Germany, upon the River *Sar*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorain*, over against *St. Jean*, three German Miles from *Deux-pontz*, and nine from *Metz* to the East. It was heretofore an Imperial and Free City of Germany, but fell afterwards under the Duke of *Lorain*, and is now in the Hands of the *French*, and although it is not great, yet it is a fine Town, and of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary.

*Sarcelle*, *Ruficibar*, an ancient Town of *Mauritania Casariensis*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus*, and now in the Kingdom of *Argier* in *Barbary*, twenty eight Miles from the Capital of that Kingdom to the West. It is a considerable Town, and has a large Haven on the *Mediterranean Sea*, and a Castle.

*Sarch*, *Affryia*, a Province of *Asia*, under the *Turks*.

*Sardinia*, a great Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, called by the Inhabitants, *Sardenna*, by the *Spaniards*, *Sardegna*, and by other Nations *Sardinia*. It is in length from North to South one hundred and seventy Miles, in breadth from East to West ninety, in circuit five hundred. It has eleven Harbours, ninety four Watch Towers to preserve it from the *Turkish* Pirates, and in the *Roman* times it had forty two Cities, which are now reduced to eight. The first Nation that became Masters of it were the *Carthaginians*, from whom it was taken by the *Romans*,

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in the first *Punick War*, about the year of *Rome* 493. two hundred and fifty seven years before the Birth of our Saviour. In the fall of the *Roman Empire* it fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*, who in the seventh and eighth Century possessed most of the Islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*. In the year 809. *Pepin*, Father of *Charles the Great*, recovered this Island out of their Hands, which after this was the subject of a long War between the States of *Genoua* and *Pisa*, till at last Pope *Boniface VIII.* granted it to *James II.* King of *Aragon*, about the year 1296. who after many Wars obtained the quiet possession of it in the year 1326, or as *Hofman* saith, in 1409. ever since which it has been in that Family, as it is at this day, and *Frederick II.* has since given it the Title of a Kingdom. The Soil is very fruitful, but the Air is equally unhealthful or Pestilential rather; for its fertility it was called the Nurse of *Rome* by *Valerius Maximus*; yet those parts of the Island which lie to the North and East are Mountainous and Barren. The principal City is *Cagliari*, the rest are *Algher*, *Castel Aragonese*, *Bosa*, *Ostagni*, *Terra Nova*, *Sacer* and *Iglesias*.

*Sarduni*, *Planasia*, an Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

*Sargathia*, the *Asiatick Tartary*, a vast Country in *Asia*.

*Salisbury*, or *Salisbury*, *Sarisberia*, *Sorviodunum*, *Severia*, is the principal City of *Wiltshire*, seated in the North-West part of that County, near the Borders of *Hamp-*

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*Hampshire* and *Dorsetshire*, upon the Rivers of *Willey* and *Alan*, united into one Stream, and falling presently into the *Avon*. This was anciently a *Roman Town*, seated on a high Hill, and therefore destitute of Water. *Kinrick*, King of the West *Saxons*, was the first of that Race who possessed it, after a Defeat of the *Britans* in the year 553. *Canutus* the *Dane* much damaged it by Fire in the year 1003. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror it recovered, after *Herman* Bishop of *Shirburn* had removed the See hither, whose next Successor *Osman*, built the Cathedral; and *William* the Conqueror summoned hither all the States of *England*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Since those times the City is removed Northward, and come down into the Plains nearer the *Avon*. And here there was a second Cathedral begun by *Richard Poore*, Bishop of this See, in the year 1218. which was finished in the year 1258. which is one of the greatest and most beautiful Churches in *England*. The present Bishop of this Diocese is Dr. *Seth Ward*, who is the seventy fifth Bishop, removed from *Exeter* hither in the year 1667. The glory hereof was the most Learned and Industrious Bishop *John Jewel*, Consecrated Jan. 21. 1559. and died Sept. 22. 1571. In the year 1153. *Patrick d'Eureux*, was Created Earl of *Salisbury*, and his Son *William* succeeded him in that Honour. In 1197. *William Long-espee*, a Natural Son to *Henry II.* by the beautiful *Rosamond*, Marrying *Ella*, the Daughter

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of *William d'Eureux*, had this Honour. In the year 1333. *William de Montacute*, King of *Man*, became the fifth Earl, whose Male Line in four Descents enjoyed the Honour till the year 1428. when it passed to *Richard Nevil*, who Married *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Thomas Montacute*, Lord Chancellor. In the year 1472. *George* Duke of *Clarence*, second Brother to *Edward IV.* had it in Marriage with *Isabel*, Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, the second Earl of that Line. In 1477. *Edward*, eldest Son of *Richard III.* Married *Ann*, the second Daughter of the said *Richard*, and had this Honour. In 1514. *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, was by *Henry VIII.* Created Countess of *Salisbury*. In 1605. *Robert* Lord *Cecil*, was by *James I.* Created Earl of *Salisbury*, in which Line it still is.

*Sarlat*, *Sarlatum*, a City of *Aquitain* in *France*, in the Province of *Périgord*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon a River of the same Name, one League from the *Dordonne*, eight from *Périgneux* to the South-East, and thirty four from *Bordeaux* to the North-East. This City was made a Bishops See, by Pope *John XXII.* in the year 1317. having before been a part of the Diocese of *Périgneux*.

*Sarnagans*, *Sarnagan*, *Serlande*, *Sarunetes*, a Town and County in *Switzerland*.

*Sarno*, *Sarnum*, a River and a City in the Hither Principato in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bi-

a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*. It is seated partly in a Plain, and partly on an Hill, and has a very ancient Castle belonging to the Family of *Barberina*, its distance from *Salerno* is thirteen Miles to the North, eight from *Nola* to the South, and five from *Nocera*. This City stands in the Borders of the *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Fountains of the River *Sarno*, which divides that Province from the Principato, and then falls into the Bay of *Naples*, five Miles from *Castel à Mare* to the North.

*Sarsina*, a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, upon the River *Savio*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, but is small, and almost desolate. It stands in *Romandiola*, in the Borders of the Dukedoms of *Florence*, and of *Urbino*, twenty four Miles from *Rimini* to the West, upon the River *Savio*.

*Sartre*, *Sarta*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Borders of *Normandy*, which it separates from *le Perche*, and running South it watereth *Alençon*, then entering *Maine*, and passing *Mans*, the Capital of it, the *Huy* comes in, so passing into *Anjou*, the small *Loire* falls into it from the East above *Angers*, and a little beneath that City they fall into the *Mayenne*, which last falls into the great *Loire* at *Indre*, twelve Leagues above *Nantes*. It is written by *Baudrand*, *Sarte*.

*Sarwicz*, or *Zarwiza*, *Urpanus*, a River of the Lower *Hungary*, which ariseth near *Wesprin*, or *Wetsbrun*, and running South-

East, according to our latter Maps passeth through the North end of the Lake of *Balaton*, and then through *Alba Regalis*, and so by *Dombe*, *Simathorn*, and *Sarhadel*, it passeth beneath *Patafleck*, into the *Danube*, five German Miles below *Colocza*.

*Sarzana*, *Luna Nova*, *Sergia-num*, *Serezana*, a City of *Herruria* in *Italy*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, towards *Luca*, near the Mouth of the River *Magra*, and under the States of *Genoua*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. This City sprung up out of the ruins of *Luna*, an ancient Roman City, seated three Miles from it to the South, the Bishoprick of which was by Pope *Nicolas V.* removed to *Sarzana* in the year 1450. This Town is defended by a Ditch, and a Wall, with an ancient Castle, flanked with four Towers; upon an adjoining Hill is a Fort called *Sarzanella*, which wholly commands *Sarzana*. This Town was built by *Castruccio*, who made himself Master of the City of *Luca*, after his death it passed to *Charles VI.* of *France*, from him to the Dukes of *Milan*, and so to the *Florentines*, from whom *Charles VIII.* of *France* recovered it, whose Governour sold it to the *Genouese*. It lies thirty four Miles from *Luca* to the North-West, and almost sixty from *Genoua* to the South-East.

*Sas*, *Saca*, a Tribe, or Horde, of the *Asiatick Tartars*, within the Mountain *Imaus*, now called *Chaxalgita*.

*Sas van Gant*, *Gandavensis Ager*, a strong Fort built by the *Spaniards*, four Leagues from *Gant* to the North, and taken by the *Hollanders* in the year 1644. who still have it.

*Sassari*, *Sassaris*, *Plubium*, a City in the North part of the Island of *Sardinia*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Sacer*. It is a great and pleasant City, but not strong, seated in a Plain and defended by a Castle; it sprung up out of the Ruins of *Turritana*, an old Roman Town, seated twelve Miles from it to the South. In the year 1441. Pope *Eugenius IV.* removed the Archbishops See from *Turritana* to *Sassari*, it stands eighty five Italian Miles from *Calori* to the North-West.

*Sassonia*, the same with *Saxony*, a part of *Germany*.

*Sassuolo*, *Saxulum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Modena* in *Italy*, ten Miles from *Modena* to the South, which has a very strong Castle; it is call'd by the *French* *Sassevil*.

*Sassum*, *Sasima*, a City of *Capadocia*, mention'd by *Antoninus*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cæsaria* between it to the North, and *Tyana* to the South thirty two Miles, two hundred from *Ancyra* to the East. *St. Gregory Nazianzen* was Bishop of this See, who contributed under *Theodosius* the Great, so very much to the Establishing the Catholic Religion, then oppress'd by *Arianism*, both by his Learning and Piety.

*Satalia*, *Attalia*, a Maritim City in *Pamphylia*, a Province

mention'd by *Ptolemy*; It is an Archbishops See and the Metropolis of that Province, and is by the *Turks* call'd *Satalyah*, by the *Italians* *Satalia*. It was built by *Attalus* a King at the Mouth of the River *Cestrus* or *Cataractus*, on the East-side of Mount *Majecytus* to the North of the Isle of *Cyprus*, upon a Bay of the same Name. The *Turks* are at this day careful to repair the Fortifications of this City, and the Castle in which their Governor resides, it having a good haven, and being frequented by the *European* Merchants; but notwithstanding all their care, it fell into the hands of the *Pirats*, in the beginning of this Century, who treated it very severely, Long. 60. 50. Lat. 38. 56. The present City stands a few Miles more to the East than the old *Attalia*, which stood nearer the Mountains, and farther from the River to the West; whereas the present City stands at the very mouth of the River, the Ancients prefer'd Health before Riches, and built on high grounds, the latter Ages preferring Trade and the convenience of water, have generally removed their dwellings nearer the great Rivers and Sea-shoars.

*Satsuma*, a Kingdom in *Japan*, on the South-side of the Island *Ximoa*, which has a City of the same Name.

*Sarriano*, a Ruin'd City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hither Principate*, which has yet left its Name to the River *Cecinum*, which is now call'd *il Cacino* and *di Sarriano*.

*Sava*, a great City in *Persia*, built in a barren Plain, within sight of Mount *Alouvent*, two Miles in compass, well Wall'd, but thinly Peop'l'd, and for want of Inhabitants much decayed. It was built by the *Saracens* as the *Persians* report, and that it has been since rebuilt by them. Long. 85. 00. Lat. 35. 50. See Sir *John Chardins Travels*. pag. 386.

*Saude*, *Salda*, a River of *France* which falls into the *Marne*.

*Sandre*, *Salera*, a River of *France* in *Berry*. See *Sauldre*.

The *Sabe*, *Savus*, a great River placed by *Ptolemy* in *Pannonia*, which is now call'd by the *Germans* the *Idte Saxe*, by the *French* and *English* the *Save*. It ariseth out of the *Julian Alpes*, in the upper *Carniola*, scarce three *German Miles* from *Volzana* to the North; and flowing Eastward through *Carniola*, it watereth *Craineburg*, where it is a considerable River, though not far from its head. It watereth *Labach*, *Cilley*, and *Raisa*. And then entering *Sclavonia*, which it divides from *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*, and passing by *Zagrab*, *Graditzka*, *Possaga*, (at four *Hungarian Miles* distance to the South) to *Belgrade*, it there falls into the *Danube*, after a course of about three hundred Miles, as *Dr. Brown* saith; it has several considerable Islands made by its stream, in some of which the *Romans* had considerable Towns, and particularly in *Sisseck* near *Zagrabia*. The Waters of the *Danube* appear white, and troubled; those of the *Save*, on the contrary are black

and more clear: This and the *Drave* inclose between them that most fruitful Country call'd *Sclavonia*, which in the year 1687. return'd under the obedience of the Emperour, the lovely large fruits of which Country, strangely surpriz'd and pleased the *Germans*.

*Saverne*, *Taberne Alsatia*, a Town in *Alsacia*, call'd by the *Germans* *Elfas Tabern*, and by the *French* *Saverne*, which is under the Bishop of *Strasburg*, and his usual Residence. *Antoninus* mentions this place in his Itinerary; it is a strong and populous City, and had heretofore a very strong Castle, which is now demolish'd, and it is seated upon the River *Sorr*, four Miles from *Strasburg* to the West, and from *Hagenau* towards *Nancy*.

*Savigliano*, *Savilianum*, a great Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Magra*, under the Duke of *Savoy*, between *Fossana* to the East and *Saluzzo* to the West, five Miles from either.

*Savio*, *Isapis*, *Sapis*, a River of *Italy*, which springeth out of the *Apennine*, in the *Florentine Romandiola*, twelve Miles from *Sarsina*, and flowing through *Romandia* properly so call'd, washeth *Sarsina* and *Sesena*, and falls into the *Adriatick Sea* five Miles from *Cervia* to the West.

*Sauldre*, *Sodera*, a River of *France*, mention'd by *Venantius Fortunatus*, which ariseth in *Berry*, and flowing through *Sologne* and *Blaison*, four Leagues beneath *Romorentin*, falls into the *Cher* which falls into the *Loyre*.

*Sault*, *Saltus*, a Castle and a Coun-  
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ty in *France*, the Castle is seated in the Borders of the *Dauphine* and of *Vendosmon*, seven Leagues from *Carpentras* to the East, and four from *Apte* in *Provence* to the North; from this Castle the Adjacent Country is call'd the *Conte de Sault*.

*Saumont*, *Salvus Mons*, a Town in the Diocess of *Paris* in *France*.

*Saumur*, *Salmurium*, a City of *France*, which has been call'd *Truncum*; it is seated in *Anjou* upon the River *Loyre*, over which it has a long bridge, eight Leagues from *Angiers* to the East, and sixteen from *Mans* to the South, the *Tuede* a small River falls near this place into the *Loyre*. It is a pleasant City built upon an Hill, and having a strong Castle, and was not built above six hundred years since. This whilst the Protestant Religion was suffered in *France*, was employed by them as an University.

*Sauna*, *Sapina*, a River of *Romandiola*.

*Saunei*, *Salonensis Ager*, a Territory between the *Seile*, and the *Nita* in the Diocess of *Metz* in *France*.

*Savolax*, *Savolaxia*, a County in *Sweden* in *Finland*, between *Kekholm* to the East and *Tavasthia* to the West, *Carelia* to the South, and *Muscovy* to the North, in which there is no place of note.

*Savona*, *Savo*, *Saona*, a City of *Liguria*, call'd also by the Inhabitants *Sana*, by the *Spaniards* *Sanna*. It is seated in the States of *Genoua*, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*,

very populous, and defended by two strong Castles. It had a very convenient Harbour, which the *Genouese* have designedly ruin'd, and stands in the Bay *della Spettie*, which is the best Harbour in all the *Mediterranean*. This Port of *Savona* was ruin'd by the States, because the *French* demanded it to make it a Magazine for Salt, but then *Andrew Doria* had before begun this Work, by sinking two great Vessels in the Mouth of it loaded with Earth, and since they have Wall'd it up with *Masons* work to make it for ever uselefs. This City stands twenty five Miles from *Genoua* to the West, and from *Albenga* to the East.

*Saur*, *Sura*, a Village and a River, which falls into the *Moselle*. See *Sour*.

*Saura*, *Isauria*, a City in the lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Iconium*, and stands in South *Galaithia* near *Psidia*.

*Saustia*, *Sebastia*, an Episcopal City in *Cappadacia* in the lesser *Asia*. Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

*Saw*, the *Save*, a River of *Sclavonia*.

*Savoy*, *Allobroges*, *Sapandia*, *Sabaudia*, a celebrated Sovereign Dukedom in *Europe*, call'd by the Natives *Savoy*, by the *Germans* *Saffoy*, and by the *Spaniards* *Saboya*. It was of old a part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, and was the North part of the Country possess'd by the *Allobroges*; on the North it is bounded by *Vallais* or *Wallisserlande*, *Switzerland*, and *Gex*, on the West by *Beugey*.  
T t 2



separated from it by the *Rhofne*, on the South by *Dauphine*; and on the East by *Piedmont* and the Dukedom of *Milan*, a part of it reaching beyond the *Alpes*. The whole Country is covered by vast high Hills and Mountains, and as it is thereby made healthful, so it is generally barren, the Valleys excepted. The Inhabitants are dull of apprehension and no great Soldiers; the chief City in it is *Geneva*; but then it is a free State; the best under the Duke of *Savoy* is *Chambery* or *Cameraci*. The Conquest of this Country for the *Romans* was begun by *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, in the year of *Rome* 631. one hundred and nineteen years before the Birth of our Saviour; but *Nero* first made it a *Roman* Province. At the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it became a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, and under *Rodolph* the last King was united to *Germany*. In the year 999. *Berald* of *Saxony* fled hither and settled here; whose Son *Humbert* was by *Conradus Salicus* made Earl of *Maurence*, a Town in this Country, in the year 1027. From this beginning by Conquests and Marriages, this Family became so considerable, that *Sigismund* the Emperor Created *Amadee* the eighth in the Line, Duke of *Savoy*, in the year 1397. or as others say in the year 1416. *Victor Amadee* II. the present Duke of *Savoy* succeeded *Charles Emanuel* his Father, in the year 1675. being then a Child of nine years of Age, and is the thirtieth in this Line, and of the *Roman* Catholick Religion; his

usual Residence is at *Turin* in *Piedmont*.

*Saxony*, *Saxonia*, in the several Ages that are past since the *Roman* Empire, has had very different Bounds from what it at present has, but the brevity of this Work will not admit of an account of what it has been, but only of its present state and bounds. To take it then in its largest acceptation, it contains two of the Circles of the *German* Empire, call'd the upper and the lower Circles of *Saxony*; the lower *Saxony* contains the Dukedoms of *Brunswick*, *Luneburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Breme*, *Mecklenburg*, *Holsatia* and *Lauenburg*, the Principalities of *Ferden*, and *Halberstad*, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, all which Countries lie between *Westphalia* to the West, the upper *Saxony* to the East and South, and *Futland* and the *Baltick* Sea to the North, and are all described in their proper Places. The upper Circle of *Saxony* contains the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; *Pomerania*, *Thuringia*, *Misnia*, the Dukedom of *Saxony* properly so call'd, and the Principality of *Anhalt*, and they are bounded on the East by *Lusatia* and *Poland*, on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, on the West by the lower *Saxony*, and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. The Electorate of *Saxony* is a Province of *Germany*, in the upper Circle of *Saxony*, which is bounded on the East by *Lusatia*, on the North by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, and the Principality of *Anhalt*, on the West by the Dukedoms of *Brunswick* and *Hals-*

*sia*, and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. The Principal Town of it is *Witteburg*, and this Electoral Prince has the sixth Place amongst the Electors, and has his Residence at *Dresden*. In the year 1652. *John George* I. Elector of *Saxony*, divided this Dutchy between his four Sons; The Ancient Inhabitants of these Countries were the *Lombards*, and as these and the *Franks* went South upon their Conquests made in the *Roman* Empire, so the *Saxons* followed them, and took possession of their Ancient Seats as far as the *Rhine*: They were with great difficulty Conquered by *Charles* the Great, about the year 785. *Wittikindus* their last King being made by *Charles* the Great the first Duke of *Saxony*, upon his embracing the Christian Faith, and from him are descended all the Kings of *France*, since *Hugh Capet*, the Kings of *Denmark*, of the House of *Oldenburg*, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Savoy*, and the *Marquesses* of *Montisferat*, and many other Noble and Illustrious Families though of lesser Note, so that this Person seems to have Inherited *Abraham's* Blessing as to this. This Dukedom is still in the same Family, though there was an interruption of two hundred years beginning in the year 1180. and ending in the year 1423. To this Illustrious House, *Germany* in a great degree owes the Reformation, which but for *John Frederick* the thirtieth Duke had been stifled in its Rise. *John George* III. the present Elector is the thirty seventh Duke from *Wittikindus*, and

the twelfth since the Restitution of the Line, and is the Richest as well as the most Ancient of the Princes in the Electoral College next the Emperor. He also is by Birth-Right Great Marshal or Gentleman of the Horse in the Empire, and by Religion of the *Augustane* Confession.

*Scafato*, the lower part of the River *Sarno* in *Italy*.

*Scagen*, *Scagensæ Promontorium*, the most Northern Cape of *Futland*, in fifty eight degrees of Latitude, over against *Gottenburg* in *Sweden*, ten Danish Miles from *Alborg* to the North-East, and from *Gottenburg* to the West. There is a Village near this Cape which is call'd *Skune*.

*Scala*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Principato*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*, but this Bishoprick is united for ever to that of *Ravella*, from which it stands but one Mile, and two from *Amalfi*; it is very small and has not above one hundred and fifty Houses, standing on an Hill at the Foot of Mount *Cama*, and heretofore from that call'd *Cama*.

*Scala Marmorea*, *Amyali*, *Daphne*, a Port of *Bithynia* in the lesser *Asia*, upon the *Thracian Bosphorus* or streights of *Constantinople* beyond *Chalcedon* to the North, now also sometimes call'd *Lamia*.

*Scalambri*, or *Scaramis*, *Caucasus*, a Ruin'd City and Port on the South of *Sicily* near Cape *Passaro*, the most Eastern point.

*Scalona*, *Ascalon*, a City in the

Holy-Land, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Azotus* to the North, and *Gaza* to the South eighteen Miles. It was one of the Regal Cities of the *Philistines*, after this it was a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, but is now reduced to a poor Village, and a few Cottages as *Leunclavius* saith, and the See is united to that of *Bethleem*.

*Scamandro*, *Scamander*, a small River in *Phrygia* in the lesser *Asia*, mention'd by *Homer*. It falls into the *Archipelago* near *Cape Tanisary*, at the very entrance of the *Hellepont*, North of the *New Dardanells*. The River ariseth out of *Mount Ida*, and has but a short Course.

*Scandalor*, *Pamphylia*, a Province in the lesser *Asia*.

*Scanderone*, *Alexandria*, a City of *Syria*, call'd by the *Italians* *Alexandretta*, heretofore a Bishops See, and a Celebrated Sea-port, seated at the Mouth of the River *Belus* now *Soldrat*, upon the Bay of *Laiazzo* (*Ifficum*) fifty Miles from *Aleppo* to the West, twenty five Miles from the confines of *Cilicia* to the East. But now (saith *Baudrand*) there is scarce any mention of it remaining, except a few Cottages for the use of the Merchants, and a Stone House for the Captain of the *Fanisaries*, who collects the Grand Seigniors Customs; but however, I have been informed by some Masters of Ships that have been there, that this Place of late years, is much Improved by the Trade the English and Dutch drive in it. Long. 68. 00. Lat. 38. 10.

*Scardo*, *Scardona*, a City ascrib'd by *Ptolemy* to *Liburnia* now in *Dalmatia*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Spalato*, ever since the year 1120. and it is call'd by the *Sclavonians* *Scardun*. It is now but small, and lies upon the *Adriatick* Sea, near the Lake of *Prochian*, at the Mouth of the River *Titius*, and it has a small Castle on an Hill, which is in the Hands of the *Turks*. This place was taken by the *Venetians*, and Ruin'd in the year 1570. and since that time also, *Baudrand* placeth it thirty five Miles from *Zana* to the East, and nine from *Sibenico* to the North, and saith the *Venetians* bought it of the *Wayvode* of *Bosnia*, in the year 1411. for five thousand Duckats of Gold.

*Scaren*, *Scara*, a small City of *Westrogothia* a Province of *Sweden*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, and was heretofore the Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*, but is now in a declining condition; it stands ten Miles from the Lake of *Vener* to the South, and twenty from *Falco* to the North.

*Scarlino*, *Scapri* vel *Scabri*, a Town in *Italy*, in the Territory of *Siena*, and Principality of *Piombino*, ten Miles from *Massa* to the South, before which was slain the famous *Sarozzi* Prior of *Capoua*, in the French quarrel.

*Scarpanto*, *Carpathus*, an Island near *Rhodes*, on the Coast of the lesser *Asia* belonging to the *Turks*.

*Scarpe*, *Scarpa*, a River in *Artoise*; it ariseth three Leagues above *Arras*, and watering it and

*Douay*,

*Douay*, and dividing *Hainault* from *Flanders*, falls into the *Schelde* near *Mortagne*, a great Town in *Flanders*, six Leagues above *Tournay* to the South West.

*Sceldt*. See *Schelde*, a River of *Flanders*.

*Schaffhausen*, *Probatopolis*, *Sca-phusia*, a City of *Switzerland*, call'd by the French *Schaffhouse*, which is the Capital of one of the Cantons. It stands upon the *Rhine* four Miles beneath *Constance* to the West, and two beneath the Lake of *Zell*, or *das Zeller see* as the Germans call it, six from *Basil*, and four from *Zurich* to the North. This is a new City and took its Rise from an Abbey of *Benedictines*, built here by *Eberhard* Count of *Nellenburg*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry III.* about the year 1052. About the year 1090. here was also a Nunnery built for Women. The Abbats and the City not agreeing, it was made an Imperial and Free City. It was yet sold by *Lewis* of *Bavaria* to *Frederick* Duke of *Austria*, about the year 1330. it continued under that House eighty five years. In the year 1351. the Inhabitants of this City besieged *Zurich*, though against their Wills; in 1372. it was almost destroyed by Fire; but *John* Duke of *Austria* being proscrib'd for withdrawing *Pope John XXII.* from the Council of *Constance*, during the War which ensued, this City return'd to the Empire, and by their Money obtain'd great Privileges from the Emperor, and the better to assure these Liberties, in the year 1424. joyn'd in the

League with *Zurich* and *St. Gall*, and in the year 1454. renewed this League with these, and took in the other Cantons. And in the year 1501. they joyn'd in the perpetual League. About the year 1529. this City embraced the Reformation, and burnt a vast Statue, which was call'd the Great God of *Schafhouse*, Long. 30. 25. Lat. 47. 25.

*Schagen*. See *Scagen*, a Cape of *Futland*.

*Schalholt*, *Schalholtum*, a City in *Fifeland*, which is a Bishops See, and the University of that Island.

*Scham*, *Damascus*, a City of *Syria*.

*Schelling*, *Schellinga*, an Island and Sea-Port Town upon the Coast of *Holland*, and *Friseland*, of about twelve Miles over, and the same distance from *Harlingen*, a City of *West Friseland* to the West. The Principal Town in this Island is of the same Name, and was taken and burnt by the English the seventh of *August*, 1666. together with one hundred and fifty Sail of Ships, most of them richly laden; the Town is by some call'd *Bandaris*, and said to consist of one thousand Houses. That Squadron of Ships which perform'd this Action, was Commanded by *Sir Robert Holmes*.

*Schelde*, *Schaldis*, one of the most noted Rivers in the low Countries, mention'd by *Cesar*, *Pliny* and others of the Ancients. It is call'd by the *Hollanders* the *Schelde*, by the French *L'Escaut*, and by the Spanish *Schelda*. This River ariseth in *Picardy* in

*Vermandois* near *Chastelet*, four French Miles from *St. Quintin* to the North-West, and flowing North it watereth *Cambray*; then entering *Hainault*, it passeth on the East of *Bouchain* to *Valencienne*, and being augmented by many lesser streams, becomes there first navigable by Boats, then taking in the *Huifne* above *Conde* from the West, and the *Scarpe* beneath *St. Amand*, it divides *Tornay* or *Dornick*, and *Oudenaerde*, and hasteth to *Gant*, where it is augmented by the *Lys*, and hither also the Tides of the Ocean reach; from hence it goes to *Dendermonde*, where it takes in the *Dendre*, and a little lower the *Rupele*, and separating *Brabant* from *Flanders*, it washeth the Walls of *Antwerp*, and forms for it a noble, large, and safe Harbour; and three German Miles lower, it divides into two vast Branches at *St. Viliier*, and that to the South separating *Flanders* from *Zeland* by *Ulfing* falls into the Ocean, being here call'd the *Monte*: The other parting the Islands of *Zeland*, falls into the Ocean between *Walcheren* to the South, and *Schouwen* to the North, retaining its first Name to its fall.

*Schenken-schans*, *Munimentum Schenckii*, a strong Fort in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, in the Borders of *Guelderland*, in a small District call'd *S'Gzavenwert*, where the *Rhine* divides it self into two Branches, and the *Wael* begins, one German Mile from *Enmerick* to the West, and from *Cleve* to the North, which has this Name from the Builder of it. It was

taken from the *Hollanders*, in the year 1635. by the *Spaniards*, but they retook it the next year. In 1672. it was taken by the *French* in two days. In 1674. it was assigned to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and in 1679. by him Mortgaged to the united Provinces, who are now Masters of it.

*Schesburg*, *Sandava*, a City in *Transylvania*, upon the River *Cochel*, between *Clausenburg* to the East and *Cronstad* to the West. The Inhabitants call this place *Segešwar*, and the Germans *Scheshburg*.

*Schetland*, *Armoda*, *Amoda*, *Schetlandia*, an Island or knot of small Islands lying to the North-East of the *Orcades*, over against *Bergen* in *Norway*, but at a considerable distance from it, which is under the King of *Scotland*, and is by Mr. *Cambden* supposed to be the *Thule* of the Ancients; these Islands are also call'd *Hetland* and lie sixty Miles beyond the *Orcades*.

*Schiavoni*, *Sclavi*, the *Slaves* or *Sclavonians*, which inhabit *Dalmatia*, which from them is also call'd *Schiavonia*.

*Schiras*, *Schirasium*, a great City in the Kingdom of *Persia* upon the River *Bendimir*, two hundred Miles from *Ormus* to the North, two hundred and fifty from *Hispahan* to the South. This City sprung out of the ruins of *Persepolis*, and is about nine Miles in compass, the Country about it producing excellent Wine. This City is largely described by Monsieur *Thevenot* in his Travels, Part II. pag. 124. he saith it

is the Capital of *Persia*, seated in a pleasant and fertile plain extending from North to South, and encompass'd with lovely Cypress trees and Gardens; but then he saith the City is but two hours walk, and has no Walls, nor any other defence but a scurvy dike. It has also a College in which Theology, Philosophy, and Physick are taught, and it has about five hundred Students. Lat. 29. 40. Mr. *Herbert* saith the Plain it stands in is twenty Miles long and six broad, encompass'd with great Hills, under one of which this City is placed.

*Schirwan*. See *Servan*, a Province of *Persia*.

*Schlesien*, the same with *Silesia*, a Province of *Germany*.

*Schlestadt*, *Selestadium*, a City of *Germany* in the Lower *Alsatia*, upon the River *Ill*, in the Territory of *Hagenaw*, four German Miles from *Brisach* to the South-West, and a little further from *Colmar* to the North, and the same distance from *Strasbourg*. It was heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but is now under the *French*, who in the year 1673. dismantled it, and two years after began to re-fortifie it, so that it is now a very strong Place.

*Schleswick*, *Sleswicum*, a City and Dukedom in *Futland*. See *Sleswick*.

*Schenberg*, a Part of the *Carpathian* Hills, which is the same with that which Latin Writers call *Cetius*, and the Germans *Kalenberg*, *Dewesberg*, and *Werritzberg*, varying its Name in the different Countries it passeth through.

*Schonen*, *Sconia*, *Scania*, a Province of *Sweden*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Schaane*, by the *Swedes* *Skone*, and by the Germans *Skonen*. It lies upon the *Baltick* Sea over against *Zeland*, from which it is divided by the *Sownd*; it has the Sea on all sides but the North, being almost an Island, and on that side it is bound-ed by *Haland* and *Westrogothia*, and it is its self the Principal part of South-Gothland. This County was sold to *Magnus* King of *Sweden*, in the year 1330. by *Fohn* Duke of *Holstein*, for seventy thousand Marks of Silver, *Christopher* II. King of *Denmark* having Mortgaged it before to these Dukes, *Waldemar* King of *Denmark* redeem'd it from the *Swedes* in the year 1341. but in the year 1658. the *Swedes* recovered the Possession of it by the Treaty of *Roschild*. This Country was converted to the Christian Faith, by *Othingar* a Bishop about the year 980. The principal places in it are *Lunden*, *Landskroon*, *Matmuyen* and *Helsingborg*.

*Schorndorff*, *Schorndorfium*, a small City but well Fortified in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg* in *Germany*, upon the River *Remms* (which gives Name to the District in which this City stands) four German Miles from *Stutgard* to the East, and six from *Hailbrunn* to the North-East. This City has a Castle, and obtain'd its Charter from *Frederick* II. in the year 1230. In the year 1647. it was taken by the *French*, but was after re-tored to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, under whom it now is.

*Schowen, Scaldia*, an Island of *Zeeland*, one of the United Provinces, near the East Mouth of the *Schelde*; it was heretofore much greater than it now is; there are three places of Note in it, *Ziriczee*, *Brouwers*, and *Bomme-we*. It is six French Leagues long from East to West, and above two broad.

*Schut, Cituorum Insula*, a great Island in the Lower Hungary, made by the River *Danube*, called by the Hungarians, *Chalokewz*, by the Germans, *Schut*. It extends from *Presburgh* to the North-West, to *Comora* East, nine German Miles, and it is about four broad, and is in circuit twenty four Miles. It has three hundred Villages, and its principal place is *Comora*, beneath which the *Danube* again unites in one Stream. It is wonderfully fruitful, and well peopled, and was the cause of the present War, between the Emperor and the Turks, the latter demanding it to be put into his Hands about the year 1682. or 1683. but the Emperor denying it (as he could not part with it without exposing all his other Dominions to the Ravage of the Infidels) thereupon the Turks entered Germany in the year 1683. and besieged *Vienna*, with a vast Army, but that Siege being raised by the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorain*, the Turks have ever since been great losers, and their Empire seems to totter and decline.

*Schwaben, Suevia*, a great Province or Circle in Germany, called by the Germans, *Die Schwaben*, by the French, *Souabe*, by the

*Italians, Suevia*, and by the Poles, *Szwabska*. It is bounded by *Bavaria* on the East, the *Rhine* dividing it from *Alsacia* on the West, *Switzerland* to the South, and *Franconia* to the North. It had heretofore Dukes of great Name and Power, but is now divided into several lesser Territories, under several Princes, the chief of which are the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, the Bishopricks of *Ausburgh* and *Constance*, the Marquisates of *Baden*, *Schwartzwalt*, *Burgow*, and *Ortnaw*, the Principalities of *Furstemberg*, and *Zollern*, the Counties of *Ettingen*, and *Hohenburgh*, and the Territories belonging to the Abbat of *Kempten* and *Algow*. There are also in it many Imperial and Free Cities, the Capital City of this Circle being *Ulm*. The others are *Augsburgh*, *Kempen*, *Constantz*, *Hailbrun*, *Hall en Souabe*, *Lindaw*, *Memmingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Stugard*, *Tubingen*, and *Uberlingen*.

*Schwanberg*, the present Name of the *Norick-Alpes*.

*Schwartwatter, Vidrus*, a River of Germany, which is the same with *Groenger Diep*, and the *Vecht*. See *Vecht*.

*Schwartzwaldt, Martina Sylva, Bacenis*, the Black Wood or Forest, a Province in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in Germany, towards Mount *Abenow*, and the Fountains of the *Danube* and *Necker*, between the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg* to the East, and *Brisgow* to the West; and it lies extended from North to South, from the Marquisate of *Baden* to the Cities of *Seckingen*, *Rheinfelde*, and

and *Ortnaw*. This Country is a part of the vast  *Hercynian Forest*, which in ancient times run through the whole Body of Germany, and perhaps through *Moscovy* too, and ended at the Frozen Ocean, or White Sea.

*Schwartz-Zee*, the German Name of the *Euxine*, or Black Sea.

*Schweidnitz, Suvidnia*, a City of *Silesia*, upon the River *Westritz*, thirty Miles from *Wraslaw* to the West, and twenty five from *Lignitz* to the South, and twelve from the Borders of *Bohemia*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and a very strong place; yet it was taken, and retaken several times in the great Swedish War. Near this City the Swedes defeated *Albert Duke of Brandenburg*, in the year 1642. by which Victory they made themselves Masters of the greatest part of *Silesia*.

*Schweinfurt, Schuinfurtum*, a City in *Franconia* in Germany, upon the *Mayn*, within the Dominions of the Bishop of *Wurtzburgh*, almost seven German Miles from *Bamberg* to the West, and five from *Wurtzburgh* to the South-East. This City belonged formerly to the Counts of *Heneburgh*, till *Henry II. Emperor* dispossessed them, and gave this City, with the Title of Marquisate to one *Otho*; which Family ending in the year 1112. the City returned to the Empire, and is now an Imperial and Free City, and a place of great strength; yet it was taken by the Swedes in the German War.

*Schwerin*, the chief Town in *Mechlenburgh*, which stands upon a Lake, eighteen Miles from *Hamburgh* to the East, and five from the *Baltick Sea* to the South, and is the usual Residence of one of the Dukes of *Mechlenburgh*, in the Lower Saxony.

*Sciglio, Scylleum*, a Promontory on the Coast of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Scillo, or Scilla, Scylla*, a famous Rock on the same Shoar, nineteen Miles from *Messina* in *Sicily* to the North-East, upon the Channel which parts *Sicily* from *Italy*, at the West end of it.

*Scio, Chios*, an Island in the Archipelago. See *Chio*.

*Sciocco, Togisonus*, a small River in the Territory of *Padona* in *Italy*.

*Schiro, Scyros*, an Island in the Archipelago, called by the Greeks, *Skiros*, by the Italians, *Schiro*, and by the French, *Squire*. It is eighty Miles in Circuit, fruitful and populous, and lies forty Miles from *Negropont* to the North, and seventy from *Macedonia* to the East, West of *Scio* or *Chio*. It has a small City called *Skiros*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*, and is in subjection to the Turks.

*Sclavonia*, the Southern Province of the Lower Hungary, called by the Italians, *Schiavonia*, by the Germans, *Die Sclawonien*, by the Poles, *Slobianska Ziemia*; the middle ages under this Name comprehended *Illyricum*, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and this which is now called *Sclavonia*; on the North it has the *Drave*,

*Drave*, a great River which parts it from the Lower Hungary, on the East the *Danube*, on the South the *Save*, which divides it from *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*, and on the West *Carniola* and *Stiria*; the length of it from the Town of *Koprinitz* in the West, to the fall of the *Drave* into the *Danube* in the East, is fifty German Miles, and its breadth from the *Drave* to the *Save* twelve. This Country was first possessed by the *Pannonians*, after that by the *Goths* about the year 386. who were Conquered by the *Slaves* about the year 550. About the year 1200. these people became Tributaries to the Kings of Hungary. About 1544. this Country was first subdued by *Solyman* the Magnificent. But in the year 1687. after the Battle of *Mohats*, the *Turkish* Army mutining against the Prime *Vizier*, all this Country except *Gradisca*, submitted to the Emperor, the *Turks* deserting it without any blows. The *Germans* upon their return, were very well pleased with the fertility of this Country. The chief Towns in it are *Gradisca*, *Esseck*, and *Poffega*, which is the Capital City of it. The Inhabitants are great lovers of War, and pray for nothing more earnestly than that they may die with their Arms in their Hands.

*Scodra*, a City of *Illyricum*, attributed by *Livy* and *Ptolemy*, to *Dalmatia*, and in those times the Seat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. It is now the Capital City of *Albania*, and a Bishops See, great and populous; it stands upon the River *Boiana*, twenty four Miles

from the *Adriatick* Sea, and eighty from *Ragusa* to the North-East. It was twice besieged by the *Turks*, under *Mahomet II.* without success, and in 1478. resigned to them for a Peace. The Inhabitants call this City, *Scadar*, the *Turks*, *Ucodar*, and the *Italians*, *Scutari*. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 42. 24.

*Scone*, *Scona*, a Celebrated Abbey in the County of *Perth*, upon the *Tay*, three Miles from *St. Johnston* to the North-West, in which the Kings of *Scotland* for many Ages were Crowned.

*Scopia*, *Scapi*, a City of the Upper *Moesia*, and the Capital of *Dardania*, in the Borders of *Macedonia*, in the times of *Ptolemy*, now called *Scopia* by the *Italians*, and *Utschub* by the *Turks*. It is a great, populous City in *Servia*, an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the *Sangiac* of *Servia*; seated in a fruitful Plain, upon the River *Vardar*, over which it has a Stone Bridge of twelve Arches, one hundred Miles from *Theffalonica* to the North-West, ten from *Sophia* to the West, and about the same distance from *Giustandil* to the South. The River upon which it stands falls into the Bay of *Theffalonica*.

*Scotland*, *Scotia*, is the second Kingdom in *Great Britain*, called by the *French*, *l'Escoffe*, by the *Italians*, *Scotia*, and by the *Germans*, *Schottlandt*, on the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, on the North by the *Dutchalidonian* Sea, and the Isles of *Orkney*, on the West by the *Verigivian* Ocean, and the *Irish* Sea, and on the South by the River *Tweed*,

*Tweed*, the *Cheviot* Hills, and the adjacent Tract to *Solway* Sands, whereby it is separated from *England*. *Solway Fyrth* lies in deg. 56. of Latitude, and the most Northern point lies in 60. 30. by which it should be three hundred and fifteen *English* Miles in length. *Polydore Virgil* reckons four hundred and eighty, but then its breadth is no where above sixty Miles, and its form Triangular, with many great inlets, and Arms of the Ocean, which indent both the Eastern and Western sides of it. The Soil of it, especially towards the North, is generally barren, and affords little Timber, and no Fruit Trees. The Southern parts are more fruitful, but the Air is in both sharp and cold. It is divided into two parts, the Southern and the Northern, by *Dunbritain* and *Edinburgh Fyrth*. The South part which is called the *Low-Lands*, is fuller of Cities, and great Towns, and the People are more rich, and better Civilized, as not only Inhabiting a better Country, but driving a Trade at Sea. The Northern or *High-Lands*, are more barren and poor, and the Inhabitants are accordingly patient of want and hunger, and very temperate in their Diet, without which Virtues they could not subsist. South *Scotland* is divided into twenty one, and North *Scotland* into thirteen Counties. And for the Ecclesiastical Government they have two Archbishops, *St. Andrews*, who has eight, and *Glasco*, who has three Suffragan Bishops under him. In the times of the *Romans*, this Country was called *Caledonia*, and

*Albania*, and the People were called *Picts*, from their custom of Painting their Bodies. The *Romans* never extending their Conquests beyond the South of *Scotland*, because they thought the Northern and barren parts not worth their pains. The remaining Inhabitants, after the withdrawing of the *Roman* Garrisons from the Northern parts of *Britain*, became very troublesome to the *Britans*, and forced them to call in the *Saxons* about the year 449. who Conquered the South parts of *Scotland*, and possess it to this day. The *Scots* or *Irish*, about the same time entered the Western parts of *Scotland*, and by degrees united first with the *Picts* or *High-landers*, and by their assistance Conquered the *Saxons*, and gained the Sovereignty of that whole Kingdom; but there being no Letters here, the story of these times is very dark, which has occasioned great Controversies concerning the time of the *Scots* coming out of *Ireland*. About the year 839. the *Picts* were intirely subdued by *Kenneth II.* first sole King of all *Scotland*. This Line continued under twenty three Princes, to the year 1285. When *Alexander III.* dying without Issue, there began a tedious and bloody contest about the Succession, which was referred to *Edward I.* of *England*, who adjudged the Crown to *John Balliol*, an *Englishman*; he Rebelling against his Benefactor, was defeated by that Prince, who following his blow made himself Master of *Scotland*, and kept it to his death. But in the year 1397. *Robert Bruce*



**Bruce**, the other Competitor, overthrew the *English*, and established himself King of *Scotland*, and Reigned till the year 1332. when the Kingdom divided again between *Edward Baliol*, and *David Bruce*, which latter prevailed at first against his Competitor, but fell under the power of the *English*, where he was many years a Prisoner. In the year 1371. *Robert II.* Surnamed *Steward*, Descended from the eldest Daughter of *David Bruce*, succeeded. And in the year 1602. *James VI.* the ninth in this Line, succeeded after Queen *Elizabeth* to the Crown of *England*, as Descended both by Father and Mother, from *Margaret* the eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* King of *England*, the whole Line of *Henry VIII.* being extinguished. The Christian Religion was Planted here by different Persons, and at several times, the *Saxon Scots* were Converted by *Aidan*, the first Bishop of *Lindisferne*, about 635. The South-Eastern by *Nimas*, Bishop of *Candida Casa*, or *White Herne*, about 555. And the *Highlanders*, or Northern *Picts*, by *Palladius*, a Deacon of *Rome*, about the year 435. The Bishops of *Scotland* were always subject to the Archbishop of *York*, till the year 1478. when on the pretence of the frequent Wars between them and *England*, their two Archbishops Sees were erected, and they became a separate Church from that of *England*.

*Scotusa*, *Scotussa*, a small City in *Thessalia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Larissa*, near to which it stands.

*Skrikfinner*, *Soritophinii*, a People in *Scandinavia*, between *Norway* to the North, and *Lapland* to the East. These People are said to Cloath themselves with the Skins of Beasts, like the *Samoiedes*, as is usual with all these *Hyperborean Nations*.

*Scultella*. See *Panaro*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*.

*Scutari*. See *Scodra*, a City of *Albania*.

*Sdrin*, *Sdringa*, *Stridonium*, a City of *Dalmatia*, which was the Birth place of *St. Jerome*, the most Learned of the Latin Fathers, which City was afterwards ruined by the *Goths*, but it was afterwards rebuilt, and in some degree Peopled. Others place it upon the Confluence of the *Mure* and the *Danube*, fifteen Miles beneath *Rakelspurg* in *Stiria*.

*Sebenico*, *Sebenicum*, *Sicum*, a small City, but very well fortified, in *Dalmatia*, upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*, which has been under the *Venetians* ever since the year 1412. having before been a Maritim City of *Croatia*. It has a Castle and Fort built upon a Rock, which are places of great strength, and have four times humbled the *Ottoman Forces*, and preserved this important place under that State. It lies at the Mouth of the River *Kerka*, or *Kirka*, thirty eight Miles from *Zara* to the East, and three hundred from *Venice*, and was made a Bishops See by Pope *Boniface VIII.*

*Secchia*, *Gabellus*, a River of *Italy*, which springeth from the *Apennine*,

*Apennine*, in the Borders of *Carfagnana*, between *Tuscany* and the *Apennine*, and running Northward, and dividing the Dutchy of *Modena* from that of *Reggio*, in some places it watereth *Salsuola*, and leaving *Modena* to the East, and *Cappi* to the West; it falls into the *Po* at *St. Beneditts Abbey*, in the Duchy of *Mantoua*, five Italian Miles from *Mirandola* to the North West.

*Sackam*, *Secovia*, *Secovium*, a small Castle in *Stiria*, which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. This See was erected in the year 1219. by Pope *Honorius III.* and *Eberhard*, Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It stands upon the River *Gayl*, a little above its fall into the *Mure*, not above four German Miles from the Borders of *Austria* to the South, and twenty from *Salzburg* to the East. The Archbishop has the Election, and Consecration of this Bishop, and gives him his Investiture, and takes an Oath of fealty from him; and he has no Place nor Voice in the Diet of *Germany*.

*Sedan*, *Sedanum*, a City in *Champagne*, in *France*, upon the *Maes*, with a very strong Castle, which was anciently in the Propriety of the Bishop of *Reims*, by whom it was exchanged with the Crown, for *Cormicy*, afterwards it had particular Lords of the Families of *Braquemont*, and *Marcan*, and in the Family of *Turenne* was made a Principality. But in the year 1642. this little Principality was forced to submit to the Crown of *France*. It stands sixteen Leagues above

*Namur* to the South, and from *Verdun* to the North, in the Frontiers of *Champagne* and *Luxemburgh*.

See, *Seva*, *Segia*, a small River in *Normandy*, six Miles from *Auranches* to the West.

*Seelande*, *Selandia*, a great Island in the *Baltick*; Sea belonging to the Crown of *Denmark*, separated from *Scania* to the North, by the Sound, and on the South it has the *Baltick Sea*, it is sixteen German Miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is a very fruitful and pleasant spot of ground. The Capital of it is *Copenhagen*, the Royal City of *Denmark*, the rest are *Helsingore*, *Cronenburgh*, and *Fridericksburgh*, and besides these it has three hundred and forty Parishes.

*Seez*, *Sagienfis Urbs*, *Sagium*, a City in *Normandy* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rouen*. It stands near the Fountains of the River *Orne*, thirty six Leagues from *Paris* to the West, eleven from *Lisieux* to the South, and five from *Alençon* to the East.

*Seged*, or *Segedin*, *Segedunum*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, seated upon the *Tibiscus*, where it receives the *Merish*, a great River out of *Transylvania*, in the County of *Bodroch*, twenty six German Miles from *Buda* to the South-East, and fifteen from *Colocz*. This place was taken by the *Turks* in the year 1552. The *Imperialists* Plundered it in the year 1685. and the year after took it from the *Turks* without resistance, after they were possessed of *Buda*.

*Seges*.

*Segeswar, Segethusa, Sandava, Singidava, Segesvaria*, a City of *Transylvania*, called by the *Germanians Schexburg*; it is seated partly on the side of an Hill, and partly in a Valley upon the River *Cochel*, which after falls into the *Merish*, ten German Miles from *Hermanstadt* or *Zeben* to the North, and fourteen from *Kronstadt* or *Brassaw* to the West, near the foot of the *Carpathian Hills*, and is now under the Prince of *Transylvania*.

*Segewoldt, Segevoldia*, a City in *Livonia*, upon the River *Teyder*, five Swedish Miles from the Bay of *Riga* to the East; and seven from *Riga* to the South-East.

*Segna, Senia*, a City placed by *Pliny* in *Liburnia*, now in *Croatia*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It stands upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*, at the bottom of a Mountain, thirty five Miles from *Nona* to the South-West, and fifty from the Borders of *Italy* to the East. This City belongs to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and is under the Emperor; it has an old Castle and a very strong Fort built on a steep Hill, and a Harbour upon the *Gulph of Venice*.

*Segni, Signia, Urbs Volsorum*, a City of great Antiquity, in the States of the Church in *Campagna di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope, and giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Sfortia*. It stands on the top of a Mountain, which is called by its own Name, thirty two Miles from *Rome* to the East, and twelve from *Prenefte* to the South. In this

Place Organs were first invented. *Segorve, Segorbia, Segobriga*, a City of the Kingdom of *Valentia*, upon the River *Morvedre*, which a little lower falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*; it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Valentia*, though it is but small and not well Peopled, and eight Miles from *Valentia*, to the North-West, and twelve from *Tervel* to the South-East.

*Segovia, Urbs Arcevacorum* in *Pliny*, and *Segubia* in *Ptolemy*, *Segobia* in the Councils, is a City in new *Castile* in *Spain*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Tiedo*; it is a celebrated place well Peopled and Rich, by reason of great Cloathing Trade driven in it, and besides very large Suburbs, it has a Castle called *El Alcafer*, by the City on the North-side flows a small River called *Eresma*. It stands at the foot of an Hill in a pleasant Plain, and has a noble Aquaduct supported by one hundred and seventy seven Arches, in double Rows, which reach from one Hill to another, and was built by the Emperor *Trajane*. This City is twenty Spanish Leagues from *Toledo* to the North. Long. 16. 30. Lat. 41. 15.

*Segovia La Nueva*, a City in the Island of *Manilia*, one of the *Philippin's* under the *Spaniards*, on the East side of the Island, and a Bishops See.

*Segre, Sicoris*, a River in *Catalonia*, which ariseth in the County of *Cerdagne*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills* in the Borders of *France*, and watering *Livia, Cerdagne*, and *Urgel*, receives the *Noguera*

*guera Pallaresa*, and the *Noguera Rogercana*, the first at *Camarasa*, and the second above *Lerida*, and beneath it comes in the *Cinca* a great River above *Mequinenca*, below which this River *Segre* unites with the *Ebro*, nine Miles above *Garcia* to the West.

*Segura, Serabis, Sorabis*, a River of *Spain*, which ariseth in new *Castile* from a Mountain of the same Name, and flowing through the Kingdom of *Murcia*, falls into the Bay of *Alicant*, having watered *Caravacca, Murcia*, and *Oriluea*.

*Sabusen, Senohusium*, a City of *Brandenburg*.

*Seididag, Athos*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*. See *Agion Oros*.

*La Seille, Sala, Salia*, a River of *Lorain*, which ariseth out of the Lake de *Lindre*, and flowing North-West watereth *Dieuze, Normeny* and *Going*, and at *Metz* falls into the *Moselle*.

*La Seine, Seyne, Sequana*, one of the Principal Rivers of *France*, which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in a Mountainous place near the Castle of *Chanceaux*, two Leagues from a Town called *Seine*, and six from *Dijon* to the North, and being augmented by some smaller Rivers, it watereth *Chastillon*, and *Bar sur Seine, Troye*, and *Pont sur Seine*, above which the *Aube* comes in, and beneath it the *Yonne* and the *Loing*, so it hasteth by *Melun* to *Corbeil*; the *Marne* comes in a little above *Paris* the Glory of this River, and beneath that City above *Poissy* the *Oise*, the *Epte*, and in *Normandy* the *Eure*, and the *Andelle*, above

*Roan* the Capital of *Normandy*. At *Caudebec* in *Normandy* it forms a great Arm of the Sea, which admits the tides of the Ocean, thirty Leagues into the Land, and which give passage to a Ship of great Burthen as high as *Roan*, and smaller Ships as high as *Paris*.

*Selechia, Seleucia*, a City of *Cilicia*, which is an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and stands twelve Miles from the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North. Long. 64. 00. Lat. 38. 40.

*Seleucapelber, Seleucia Pieria*, a City of *Syria*, built by *Seleucus* Son of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, near the Mouth of the River *Orontes*, ten Miles from *Antioch*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

*Selvoreia* or *Selibria, Selymbria, Selybria*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis* of great Antiquity, as being mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*: It was at first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*, but is now the *Metropolis* it self; and is Great and Populous though without any Walls, and it has a bad Harbour too. This City stands twenty five Miles from *Constantinople* to the West, it is also called *Selombria*.

*Selo*. See *Silaro*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Semigallen, Semigallia*, a Province of *Livonia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which signifies in their Tongue *The End of the Earth*; It is bounded on the North by *Livonia* properly so called, cut off by the *Dwina*, on the South by *Samogithia*, on the West by *Curland*, and on the East by the *Palatinate*

latinate of *Ploczko*; the Principal Town is *Mittaw* the usual Residence of the Dukes of *Curland*, under whom this Province is.

*Semehder*. See *Spenderobi*, a City of *Servia*.

*Semnitz*, one of the Names of the *Carpathian Hills*.

*Sempach*, a Town in *Switzerland*, under the Protection of the Canton of *Lucerne*.

*Semur en Auxois*, *Semurium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armanfon*, ten Leagues from *Autun* to the North, and eleven from *Dijon* to the West, and twenty two from *Troye* to the South.

*Semur en Briennois*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in the Territory of *Autun*, one League from the *Loyre* to the East, and three beneath *Roanne* to the North.

*Sendmir*, *Sendomira*, a City in *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name in the lesser *Poland*, built upon an Hill by the *Viskula*, where it receives the *Sanum* twenty eight Polish Miles from *Crakow* to the East, and thirty two above *Warsaw* to the South. This Town was taken by the *Swedes*, in the year 1655. and retaken next year by the *Poles*.

*Senega*, a great River in *Africa*, call'd by the Portuguese *Zanaga*, by the Natives *Ouedec*; it is one of the Principal Branches of the *Niger*, and the most Northern, which was called *Darat* or *Daradus*; and falls into the *Atlantick Ocean* by *Cape Verde*, where there is a *French Colony*,

upon its Banks stand the Cities of *Genehoa* and *Tombutum* and some others; its course is from East to West, between the Kingdoms of *Genehoa* and *Falofarum*.

*Senex*, or *Senes*, *Sanisium*, a small City of *Provence*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ambrun*, from which it stands fourteen Leagues to the South, and eight from *Sisteron* to the North-East. It is now reduced almost to a Village, and the See is removed to *Castellane*, a Town upon the *Verdon* two Miles South from *Senex*.

*Il Senese*, *Senensis Ager*, a Territory in *Italy* called by the Inhabitants *il Sanese*, by the *French* *le Sienois*; it is a considerable part of *Tuscany* towards the South, between *Florence* and *Pisa* to the North and West, the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the South, and the States of the Church to the East; and was heretofore a Common wealth and a free State, but has been subject above one hundred years to the Duke of *Florence*; but yet the *Maremma di Siena*, is divided between the Prince of *Piombino*, a Sovereign Prince under the Protection of the *Spaniards*, and the *Stato di Presidii*, in which is *Orbitello* and *Tellamont*, which are immediatly under the *Spaniards*, though they be parts of the *Senese*. The Capital of this Province is *Siena*, and the other Cities are *Monte Alciano*, *Colle*, *Pienza*, *Soana*, *Chiusi*, *Massa*, *Rojetto*, and *Piombino*; and the Islands on this Coast belonged also to this State.

*Senga*, or *Cinca*, *Cinga*, a River

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in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, which ariseth from the *Pyrenean Hills* above *Biela*, and flowing South watereth *Ainsa*, *Balbastro*, *Moncon* and *Fraga*, and at *Mequinenca* falls into the *Segre*, and with it into the *Ebro*, having in this course entertained the *Espera*, the *Guaticalema* and the *Tjuela*, and some other Rivers.

*Senio*, *Senna*, a River of *Umbria* in *Italy*.

*Senlis*, *Augustomagus*, *Silvanetum*, a small City in the Isle of *France*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Capital of its County, seated upon the River *Nonette*, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the North, it has this Name, because it is surrounded with Wood. The County or *Bailliage de Senlis* lies between the Isle of *France*, *Le Valois*, the *Oyse*, and the *Aysne*, the Principal Towns in it being *Senlis* and *Compiègne*.

*Senne*, or *Zenne*, *Senna*, a small River of the Low Countries, which arising in *Hainault*, and flowing through the Dutchy of *Brabant*, watereth *Brussels* and *Mechlen*, and then falls into the *Rupell*.

*Senno*, *Siris*, a River in the *Basilicate*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which watereth *Agromento*, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, fifteen Miles from *Torre di Mare* to the South; it had once a City upon its Banks called *Siris* too, but it is now intirely ruined, its Rubbish scarce appearing three Miles above its Out-let.

*Senonois*, *Senonensis Ager*, a

Tract in *France*, annexed to the Generalité of *Champagne*, which is a part of the Possessions of the old *Senones*, and has this Name from *Sens* its Capital City.

*Sens*, *Senones*, a great City in *France*, called by the *Italians* *Sans*; it is so very Ancient, that it is thought older than *Rome*, and is an Archbishops See, built in a beautiful Plain upon the River *Yonne*, which has over it there a Stone Bridge. It is also the Capital of *Senonois*, in the Prefecture of *Champagne*, though ill attributed by some to *Burgundy*. It is a beautiful City, and stands twenty six Leagues from *Paris* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Orleans* to the North-East.

*Sentines*, *Athene*, the Ancient City of *Athens*, taken by the *Venetians* the fourth of *October* 1687. after a Siege of thirteen days. See *Athens*.

*Sentino*, *Sentinus*, a small River in the *Marchia Anconitana*, which running by *Sentina* once a considerable Town, but now only a Cattle in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, seated in a pleasant Valley, fifteen Miles from *Eugubio*; (the Town being ruined by the *Lombards*,) falls into the *Esino*, which last falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, to the East of *Ancona*.

*Seguino*, *Arymagdus*, a River of *Cilicia*, in the lesser *Asia*, which springeth out of Mount *Taurus*, and falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, between the Cities of *Anemora* and *Arfinoe*.

*Ser*, *Cyrrhus*, a River of *Albania*, a Province or Kingdom of *Greece*.

*Serajo, Seraium*, a City of *Bosnia*, upon the River *Migliazka*, in the Lower *Bosnia*. It is great and strong, and is the Capital of that Kingdom, being some few Miles from the Borders of *Servia*, and about thirty from the *Save* to the South, and about ninety from *Belgrade* to the South-West.

*Serchio, Aſaris, Auſer, Sarcuſus*, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth out of the *Apennine* in *Tuscany*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Modena*; and flowing through *Carfagnana*, and the States of *Lucca*, and not far from the Capital City of that State, entertaineth the *Oſaro*, and entring the Dukedom of *Florence*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, five Miles North of the Mouth of the River *Arno*.

*Sere, Sara*, a River of *France* in *Touraine*, and another in the Low Countries, which falls into the *Oyſe*.

*Seregippe del Rey*, a City in *Braſil* in South *America*, built on an Hill near the Mouth of the River *Potigipeba*, on the Eastern Coaſt; which is the Capital of a Province of the ſame Name, between *Pernambuc* to the North, and the Province of All Saints to the South, both City and Province being ſubject to the King of *Portugal*.

*Sereth, Tiarantus*, a River of *Moldavia*, which falls into the *Danube*, near *Galacz* or *Axiopolis*.

*Sernia, Sergnia*. See *Iſernia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County of *Moliſe*.

*Serio, Serius*, a River in *Lombardy* in the States of *Venice*, which ſpringeth out of the Moun-

tains in the Borders of the *Grifons*, and flowing South by *Bergamo* and *Crema*, falls into the *Adda* above *Piciglione* a great Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, five Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*.

*Sermoneto, Sulmo, Sermineta*, a Town in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church, which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Cajetan*. It ſtands twenty eight Miles from *Rome* to the South, and ſeventeen from *Terracina* to the North-East.

*Serres, or Seres, Serra*, a City of *Macedonia*, mentioned in *Niceta* and *Cedrenus*, and the latter Greek Writers, and by *Leunclavius* now called *Seres*. It is now a conſiderable and well Peopled Place, and advanced to the Honour of an Archbishops See, in the place of *Amphipolis*, between which, *Theſſalonica* and *Philippi*, it ſtands upon an Hill; our latter Maps place it thirty four Miles from *Amphipolis* to the South-East, ſixty from *Theſſalonica* to the North-East, and thirty from *Comteſſa* to the North-West.

*Servan, or Schirwan, Servania, Atropatia*, a Province in the North-West of the Kingdom of *Persia*, towards the Borders of *Georgia* and the *Turkiſh* Empire, the Northern Bounds of which are the *Caspian* Sea. It has many great Cities, and is one of the moſt Fruitful and Populous Provinces in that Kingdom; though it has ſuffered much in latter times by the depredations of the *Turks*. The Cities of it are *Tauris, Schamachie, Servan, Ardeſeil*, and *Bacu*.  
*Servia*,

*Servia*, a Province of the *Turkiſh* Empire, is called by them *Sirfia*. It is of great extent, and is bounded on the Weſt by *Croatia*, or rather by *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia*, and in part by *Sclavonia*; on the North by the *Danube*, which ſeparates it from the *Upper Hungary* and *Moldavia*; on the Eaſt by *Bulgaria*; and on the South by *Macedonia, Albania* and *Dalmatia*. The chief Towns and Cities in it are *Belgrade, Priſren, Novibazar, Procupie, Semander*, and *Scopia*, which was Anciently the Capital of this Province. In the times of the *Romans*, this was called *Moeſia Superior*, and was then eſteem'd a part of *Thrace*, and the moſt Barbarous Nation the *Romans* had ſubdued, which were Conquered by *Marcus Licinius Craſſus* in the times of *Auguſtus Caeſar*. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, the *Servi* a Branch of the *Scythes*, became Maſters of this Country, and gave it the Name of *Servia*. About the year of Chriſt 1000. it was Conquered by the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, but ſuffered to continue under their own Princes, as Hommagers to the Empire. *Amurath I.* was the firſt of the *Ottoman* Princes, who invaded this Country, and took *Niſſa* about the year 1274. after which they maintained a Bloody War with ſome Intermiſſions, till the year 1460. when they finally ſubmitted to *Mahomet* the Great, and have ever ſince been eſteemed a Province of that Empire. The Chriſtian Faith was firſt ſetled here by *Cyril* and *Methodius*, be-

tween the years 860. and 895. *Methodius* taking care to give them the Bible in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, together with the Divine Offices, which they hold in high eſteem to this day. The Country is very Fruitful and Rich, and has Mines of Gold and Silver, eſpecially about *Zerbenick*.

*Seſſanne, Seſanna*, a ſmall City in *La Brie* a Province of *France*, in the Borders of *Champagne*, thirteen Leagues from *Troves* to the North, and twenty four from *Paris* to the Eaſt; of late years it ſuffered much by Fire, but is now rebuilding. Some have written it *Sezan*.

*Seſans, or Sezens, Cincomagur*, an Ancient *Roman* Town in *Dauphine*, two Leagues from *Briançon* to the Eaſt, at the foot of the *Cottian* *Alpes*.

*La Seſia, Seſites*, a River of *Lombardy*, which ſpringeth out of the *Penine* *Alpes*, and flowing between the Dukedom of *Milan*, and the Principality of *Piedmont*, watereth *Varallo, Romagnolo* and *Vercelli*, and then falls into the *Po*, ſix Miles below *Cafale*.

*Seſſa, Sueſſa*, an Ancient City in *Italy*, in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*, from which it ſtands ſixteen Miles to the Weſt, and twenty from *Gaeta* to the Eaſt, in a very Fruitful Soil.

*Setia*, a City in the Iſle of *Candy*, called by the *Greeks* *Sitta*, which though very ſmall, is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Candy*. It ſtands on a *Peninſula*.

*Sula*, on the East side of the Island, and is now under the *Turks*.

*Sethie, Diſte*, an Island on the East of *Candy*, which was thought by the *Pagans* to have been the place where *Jove* was Nursed. It is now also called *Laffiti*, and *il Monte di Setia*.

*Settalia, Pamphylia*, a Province in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Cilicia* to the East, and *Lycia* to the West.

*Seberne, Sabrina*, one of the noblest Rivers of *England*, which ariseth in the County of *Montgomery* in *Wales*, near *Dynllimon Hill*, and flows at first East, as far as *Llandois*, then turning North-East, it watereth *Newtown*, and (leaving *Montgomery* to the East) passeth by *Welsh-Poole* to the Borders of *Shropshire*, taking in the *Tanot* before it entereth that County, and so passeth South-West to *Shrewsbury*, and so to *Worcester*, beneath which the *Temde*, and at *Temkesbury* the *Avon* come in, so passing to *Gloucester*, it becomes by that time very great, and beneath that City it has never a Bridge over it, so parting *Monmouthshire* to the North, from *Gloucestershire* to the South, it entereth the *Irish* Sea, by a vast and stately Mouth, fifteen *English* Miles broad, between *Nash-poynt* in *Glamorganshire*, and *Lintow* in *Devonshire*.

*Les Sevennes, Commenus, Gebenna*, a Mountain in *France*, which runs a Course of thirty Leagues, between *Rovergne* and *Givaudan*, two Provinces of *France*, to the West, and the *Switzers* and

*le Velay* to the East. These Mountains begin near the Pountains of the *Loyre*, in the Province of *Vivarais*, and are extended as far as *Rovergne*, and the Borders of the Lower *Languedoc*; towards *Paris* they are very fruitful, and well inhabited, the rest is more barren, and besides the Rivers which spring from it, and its being a Boundary, is of no great advantage.

*Seven-walddt, Seven-walden, Badihennæ Lucus*, a Forest in *Friseland*.

*Severino, Acmonia*, a City built by *Severus*, the Roman Emperor, upon the *Danube*, near *Trajanus* his Bridge, twelve German Miles from *Temiswaer* to the North-East.

*Seville, Hispalis*, a City of *Spain*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Sevilla*; it is Great, Rich, and Populous, the Capital of the Lower *Andalusia*, and an Archbishops See, seated upon the River *Guadalquivir*, upon which it has a frequented Harbour: there belongs also to it an University, an old Castle, called *Alcaſer*, and a large Suburb, called *Triana*. It is one of the ancientest Cities in *Spain*, and ascribed to *Hercules* as its Founder, which shews it to be a *Phœnician* City. In the year 1248. it was recovered by *Ferdinando*, out of the Hands of the *Moors*, and since that time two of the Kings of *Castile* were born here, viz. *Ferdinand IV.* and *Henry II.* *Ferdinand III.* died here in the year 1252. and *Alphonſus X.* in 1284. When the *Spaniards* took it from the *Moors*, there belonged to it a very populous Territory (it being seated in a very

very fruitful Plain) but by the Banishment of the *Moors* it is become almost desolate. Long. 14. 30. Lat. 37. 25. The *West-Indian* Fleets, for the most part Land their Merchandise at this City.

*Sevilla de Oro*, a deserted Town in the North part of the Island of *Jamaica*, which has a good Harbour upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, but is little frequented by the *English*.

*La Seure, Separa*, a double River in *Poitou*, in *France*. 1. *La Seure Nantois*, watereth *Mortagne*, in *Poitou*, and *Nantes* in *Bretagne*, and then falls into the *Loyre*. 2. *La Seure Niortois*, ariseth above *St. Maixant*, and watering *Niort*, *Mallezais*, and *Marans*, falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

*Sewer, Surius*, a River which ariseth in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Borders of *Leinster*, in *Ireland*, and watering *Cashel*, *Caryck*, and *Waterford*, falls into the *Boyne*, on the South of *Ireland*, and with it into the Ocean.

*Sexoli, Theſſalonica*, a City of *Macedonia*.

*Seyne, Sequana*. See *Seine*, one of the principal Rivers of *France*.

*Sfaccchia, Leuci*, a Range of Mountains in the Territory of *Cydonia*, on the West side of the Island of *Candy*, which gave Name to the *Sfacciotes*, who signalized themselves by their valiant resistance against the *Turks*, when they endeavoured the Ravishing of that Island from the Seigniorship of *Venice*, of late years.

*Shannon, Shennyn*, or *Shen-*

*nonon, Senus, Sinejus*, a River in *Ireland*, which is one of the principal Rivers in that Kingdom. It ariseth in the County of *Roscomen*, in the Province of *Connaught*, out of Mount *Slew-nern*, and flowing Southward through *Lettrim*, forms a vast Lake, called *Wyne, Eske*, and *Ree*, towards the North end of which, on the East side, stands *Lettrim*, in the middle *Longford*, and towards the South *Ardagh*; on the West side stands *Elphem* and *Roscomen*, and at some distance from the Lake to the South *Arhone*, beneath which comes in from the West the *Logh*, a vast River, from three other Lakes, more to the West, called *Garogh*, *Mesks*, and *Ben-Carble*; on the East it receives the *Anney*, so passing by *Bannogh* and *Clonfort*, to the Lake of *Derg*, at *Kiloe* it leaves that Lake, and passeth to *Lymerrick*, where it turns full West, and between *Mounſter* to the South, and *Connaught* to the North, enters the *Vergivian* Ocean by a Mouth five Miles wide, between Cape *Leane*, and Cape *Sannan*, having in this Course separated *Leinster*, and *Mounſter*, from *Connaught*.

*Shaftsbury, Septonia*, a Town upon the *Stoure*, in the North-East Borders of *Dorsetshire*, towards *Wiltshire*, but seated on an high Hill, which deprives it very much of Water. In the times of the *Norman* Conquest it had an hundred and four Houses, and after this ten Parish Churches. This Town was built by King *Aelfred*, in the year of our Lord 880. as Mr. *Cambden* proves from an old  
U u 4  
Inſcription



Inscription mentioned in *William* of *Malmesbury*. In the year of our Lord 1672. *Charles II.* Created *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, whose Son succeeded him in this Honour.

*Sheppey*, *Shepey*, *Toliapis*, an Island on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*, at the Mouth of the *Chames* and *Medway*.

*Shirburne*, *Clarus Fons*, a Town and Castle in the North-West of *Dorsetshire*, on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, upon a River of the same Name, which afterwards falls into the *Parret*; built on the side of an Hill, in a fruitful and pleasant Country, and much encreased in the number of its Inhabitants, and its Wealth, by the Cloathing Trade. In the year 704. a Bishops See was erected here, Translated afterwards to *Sunning*, and from thence to *Salisbury*. The Family of the *Digbys*, Earls of *Bristol*, are Barons of *Shirburne*.

*Shrewsbury*, *Salopia*, the principal City in *Shropshire*, is seated upon the *Severn*, on the top of an Hill of Red Earth, in the middle of that County, the River runs almost round the Town, and is Covered by two lovely Bridges. *Roger* of *Montgomery*, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, built on the North side of it also a strong Castle, which added much to its strength; it was then a very considerable place, nor is it after so many Ages sunk in its Wealth, Riches, or People, but is still a goodly City, and the Centre of the Trade between *Wales* and *England*. Near this City in the year

1463. was a sharp Battle fought between *Henry IV.* and *Henry Percie*, Earl of *Northumberland*, on the behalf of *Edward Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, as the Right Heir of the Crown of *England*, after *Richard II.* In the year 1067. *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, was by the Conqueror Created Earl of *Shrewsbury*; his Posterity enjoyed it till the year 1102. in three Descents, and then were divested of it. And in the year 1442. *John Talbot*, Marshal of *France*, a person of great Worth and Conduct, and the terror of *France*, was by *Henry VI.* made Earl of this City, which Honour is enjoyed by his Posterity to this day, *Charles Talbot*, the twelfth of this Line, succeeding in the year 1667.

*Shropshire*, *Salopia*, is bounded on the North by the County Palatine of *Chester*, on the East by *Staffordshire*, on the South by *Worcester*, *Hereford*, and *Radnorshire*, on the West by *Montgomery*, and *Denbigh*. Its length from North to South is thirty four, its breadth from East to West twenty five, and the circuit about an hundred and thirty four *English* Miles. The Air of it is gentle and healthful, the Soil rich and fruitful, abounding in Wheat, Barley, Pit-Coals, Iron, and Wood. The *Severne*, which is the second River of *England*, divides this County almost in the middle, receiving in it the *Camlet*, the *Morda*, the *Mele*, the *Roddon*, the *Terne*, and the *Worse*, and some others, on the South it has the *Cemde*, which receives the *Bradfeld*, *Onke*, *Omev*, *Quenny*,

*Quenny*, *Stradbrook*, *Coroe*, *Ledwich*, and *Rea*; all which, and some other Rivers, water and enrich the South part of this County; so that it may very well be one of the most fruitful and best Peopled Counties in *England*.

*Siam*, a Town and Kingdom beyond the *Ganges* in the *East-Indies*.

*Siangyang*, *Siangyanum*, a City in the Province of *Huquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*.

*Siara*, a small City in *Brasil*, upon the North Sea, which is the Capital of a Province, and has a large and a safe Haven, and a Castle, but is not very populous.

*Siba*, a Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, in the *East-Indies*, towards the Fountains of *Ganges*, and Mount *Caucasus*.

*Siben*, *Sabiona*, now a Castle only, but formerly a City in the County of *Tirol*, and a Bishops See. It is seated upon the River *Eysack*, ten Miles from *Brixia*, whither the Bishoprick is now removed, to the South-West.

*Siberia*, a Province of great extent, under the Crown of *Moscow*, towards the River *Obb*, in the Desert *Tartary*, between the Provinces of *Condora*, *Logomoria*, and *Permia*. It was some few years since, first Discovered, and is all covered with uninhabited Woods, Marshes, and desolate Countries, having only a few Inhabitants, which have a particular Language of their own, and having not the use of Bread.

*Sicily*, *Sicilia*, *Sicelia*, *Trinacria*, *Sicania*, *Triquetra*, a very great

Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, at the South-West point of *Italy*. It lies in the form of a vast Triangle (from whence one of its Names are derived) having three great Cipes, *Pelorum*, now *Faro*, to the North-East towards *Italy*, *Pachynus*, now *Passaro*, towards the *Morea*, and the South-East, and *Lilybaeum*, now *Cape Coso*, to the West. It lies three hundred and eighty Miles from the *Morea*, one hundred from *Africa*, and one hundred and seventy from *Sardinia*, and from *Italy* a Mile and a half. Its North side is two hundred and fifty five Miles, its Southern one hundred and ninety and the Western one hundred and fifty five, as *Cluverius* saith, who measured the whole Island. It is now divided into three Counties, *Val di Demoni* to the North, *Val di Noto* to the South, and *Val di Mazara* to the West. The ancient Cities of greatest Power, were *Syracusa*, now *Syracosa*, *Panormus*, *Palermo*, *Messina*, and *Messana*, of which the two last retain their former Dignity. The other Cities are *Gergenti*, *Calatagirone*, *Catania*, *Cefalu*, *Trapano*, *Mazara*, *Monreal*, *Noto*, *Patti Sacca*, and *Terra Nova*. It is wonderfully fruitful as to Corn and Wine, and was therefore called by *Cato*, *The Granary of the Common-Wealth*, and *Nurse of the People of Rome*. It abounds also with Cattle, Sheep, Honey, Wine and Oil. In ancient times it had seventy three Free Cities, and in the time of the second *Punick War* it had sixty six Cities. We have only *Fabulous* accounts who were the first Inhabitants.

bitants of this Island, but find certainly the *Phœnicians* to have been here, who in time were expelled by the *Greeks*, who not well agreeing amongst themselves, drew over the *Carthaginians* to their common ruin. The *Romans* followed not long after, and in the year of *Rome* 494. two hundred and fifty six years before the Birth of our Saviour, made themselves Masters of it; it being the first Province they possessed out of the Bounds of *Italy*. It continued under the *Romans* till the Reign of *Justinian*: and then the *Vandals* under *Genfericus*, in 439. and 440. for some time became Masters of it, who were expelled by *Bellisarius* in the year 535. But it having been miserably spoiled by the Emperor *Constans*, in the year of Christ 669. it fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*, who Plundered it then, as they did several times after, and left it. *Leandro Alberti* saith, that in the Division of the Empire, between *Charles* the Great, and *Nicephorus*, Emperor of the East, about the year 800. *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, fell to the Emperor of *Constantinople*, and that it continued under them till the times of *Nicephorus Thomas*, but however we find the *Saracens* in the year 910. after a great Naval Victory, became Masters of *Calabria*, *Apulia*, and *Sicily*; but *Leandro* placeth this in 914. and saith the *Greeks* had part of *Sicily* still. In the year 1035. the *Saracens* were still possessed of part of *Sicily*, but as *Leander* saith, they and the *Greeks* too, were expelled by the *Normans*, in the times of

*Michael Caliphates* (who Reigned but one year, about 1041. and 1042.) by *Gulielmus Ferebatus*, and not by *Tancred*, as others say. To this *William* succeeded, as Counts of *Calabria*. *Roger* I. who was by the Pope Created King of *Sicily*, he having taken the Pope Prisoner in the year 1139. To him succeeded *William* II. *William* III. and *Tancred*, who being a Bastard, was opposed by Pope *Celestine* III. who preferred *Costanza*, a Daughter of *Roger* II. an ancient Lady, and a Nun, and Married her to *Henry*, Son of *Frederick Barbarossa*, and made him King of *Sicily*, to whom succeeded *Frederick* II. his Son. Then followed *Manfredus*, his Natural Son, but the Pope set up *Charles* Duke of *Anjou* against him in the year 1263. But in the year 1281. the *French* were all Massacred by the *Sicilians*, by the Order of *Peter* King of *Arragon*, who had Married the Daughter of *Manfred*. During this Interval, this Crown had been offered to *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal*, Brother to *Henry* III. King of *England*, and he had refused it. From thence forward it became inseparably united to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and has ever since had the same fate to this day. *Hoffman* saith the *Saracens* were possessed of *Palermo*, and had their *Amiral*, or General there, from the year 827. to the year 1070. when they were finally expelled by the *Normans*, to whom Pope *Nicolas* had granted this Island, on that condition, in the year 1058. So that the *Normans*, might perhaps expel the *Greeks* in the year 1042. and the

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*Saracens* in the year 1070. The Inhabitants of this Island, forced the *Spaniards* in the year 1647. to recal all their Taxes.

*Siena*, *Sena*, *Sana*, a City of *Herruria* in *Italy*, of great antiquity, and a *Roman* Colony, seated in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Florence*, thirty two Miles from that City to the South, and one hundred and seven from *Rome* to the North. This City, as *Polybius* saith in his second Book, was built by the *Galls* in the year of *Rome* 396. A. M. 3730. and from the *Senones*, one of their Tribes took this Name. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it suffered very much from the Barbarous Nations, and is said to have been rebuilt by *Charles Martel*. The Inhabitants purchased their Freedom of *Rodolphus* the Emperor, and managed it with various successes, till the year 1555. when it was taken by the *Spaniard*, and sold to the Duke of *Florence* in the year 1558. under whom it still is. In the year 1459. it was made an Archbishops See by Pope *Pius* II. It was a flourishing University in the year 1386. but when it was Founded is not known to me. Several Popes and great Men, have been Natives of this place, but its greatest glory is *St. Catharine* of *Siena*, who persuaded Pope *Gregory* IX. to leave *Avignon*. She died in 1380. And was Canonized by Pope *Pius* II. in 1461.

*Sigeth*, *Salina*, a strong Town in the Lower *Hungary*, seated in a Lake made by the River *Alme*, two *Hungarian* Miles from the *Drave*, seven from *Alba Regalis*

to the South, and five from *Quinque Ecclesia* to the West. It has a very strong Castle, and is fortified with three Ditches, and as many Walls, which added to the situation of it, make it a very considerable place. *Solyman* the Magnificent ended his life at the Siege of this place, which was yielded to the *Turks* September 7. 1566. after a defence which wanted nothing but success to have rendered it the most Celebrated that has happened; *Nicolas Esdrin*, Count of *Serini*, Governour of it, being slain in the last Sally which he made at the Head of his remaining Forces. It is still in the Hands of the *Turks*, but in a languishing State, having had little or no relief in almost two years. There is another Town of the same Name in the Upper *Hungary*, near the Fountains of the *Tibiscus*, in the Principality of *Transylvania*.

*Sibor*, the Nile, a River of *Africa*. *Silaro*, *Silarus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which in ancient times was the Boundary of *Lucania*, and is now some times called *il Selo*, and *il Silaro*. It ariseth in the Hither Principate from the *Apennine*, and falls into the Bay of *Salerno*, eighteen Miles from that City to the East.

*Il Sile*, *Silis*, a River in the States of *Venice*, which watereth the City of *Treviso*, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

*Silesia*, a great Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants, *Slisko*, by the *Poles*, *Slusko*, by the *Germans*, *Schlesien*. It is Bounded on the East

East by *Poland*, on the North by the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, on the West with *Lusatia* and *Bohemia*, properly so called, and on the South with *Moravia*, and the Upper *Hungary*. It was for eight hundred and sixty years a part of *Poland*, and revolted from that Crown under *Uladislaus Loch*, King of *Poland*. And in 1327. in the fifteenth Century, this Country generally imbraced the Doctrines of *John Hus*, which were tolerated by *Rodolphus II.* in 1609. It had at first several Princes, who had Royal and Sovereign Jurisdictions, in their several Principalities, which together with the *Piaslean* Family, ended in the person of *George William*, in the year 1675. upon which that Country returned intirely to the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*. The principal Cities, and Towns in this Province, are *Brieg*, *Crossen*, *Glogaw*, *Grotkaw*, *Fawer*, *Lignitz*, *Monsterberg*, *Ols*, *Troppaw*, *Oppelen*, *Ratibor*, *Sagan*, *Schweidnitz*, *Volaw*, and *Bresslaw*, which is the Capital City of this Country.

The *Isles of Silly*, *Silurum Insule*, *Casiterides*, a knot of Islands in the *Vergivian* Ocean, to the West of the Lands end of *Cornwal*, one hundred and twenty Miles South of the Coast of *Cork* in *Ireland*, sixty from the Lands end, and one hundred and forty from *Cape St. Mahe* in *Britagne*. The *French* call them the *Sorlingues*, but they are, and ever have been under the Crown of *England*, there are of these in all about one hundred and forty five, all clad with Grass, or green Moss.

The greatest of them is *St. Mary*, which has a Town and Harbour of the same Name. In which Island *Queen Elizabeth* in the year 1593. built a Castle, to defend it from the *Spaniards*, and fixed a Garrison in it. King *Athelstane* was the first of the *Saxon* Kings that Conquered them. See *Cambden*.

*Sin*, *Sina*, a City in the Kingdom of *China*, in the Province of *Chocquang*, seated at the foot of a Mountain.

*Sinopi*, *Sinope*, a Celebrated City in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Amisum*, and is seated upon a small River of the same Name, having two Harbours, it was built by *Macritius*, a *Coan*, about the year of *Rome* 125. and fell not into the *Romans* Hands till they had Conquered *Mithridates*, who had a Palace here. After this it became a *Roman* Colony, and it latter times was subject to its own Bishop, from whom it was Ravished by the *Turks*, who call it *Sinabe*; but it has had yet the good fortune to preserve it self in a tolerable State, under those devouring enemies of Mankind. Long. 64. 00. Lat. 45. 00.

*Sion*, *Sedunum*, a City ascribed by *Pliny* to *Gallia Narbonensis*, now the Capital of *Valais*, and called by the *Germans*, *Sitten*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Moutiers en Tarentaise*, and is seated in a pleasant Plain, having only one Hill, on the East side of the City, on which stand three Castles, in one of which the Bishop resides. There is a small River runs by it, called *Sitta*, which

which after falls into the *Rhofne*. It stands fifteen Miles from *Berne* to the South, and fifty five from *Geneva* to the East. The Bishop is the Sovereign of the City, who for his Security is Leagued with the seven Catholick Cantons of the *Swiss*.

*Sion*, a Mountain in the ancient *Jerusalem*, on which a part of that City was built.

*Sior*, *Siorium*, a City in *Asia*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Semgad*, and of the Kingdom of *Corea*, a Tributary Prince to the Kingdom of *China*. It is seated sixty Leagues from the Southern Borders of that Kingdom, upon a great River, as *Henry Hamel van Gorcum*, a *Dutchman* saith, who lately published his Travels in this Kingdom. This Kingdom lies to the North-East of *China*, in a great Peninsula, toward *Japan*, and the Streights of *Anian*.

*Sir*, or *Ser*, *Tigris*, a River in *Mesopotamia*, in *Asia*.

*Sirad*, *Sirackz*, *Siradia*, a City in the Greater *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name. It stands upon the River *Warta*, six Miles from *Vielun* to the North, twenty from *Breslo* to the East, and forty five from *Warsaw* to the West.

*Sirmish*, *Sirmium*, a City of the Lower *Pannonia*, in which *Probus* the Emperor was born, It is now called *Szeim* by the Natives, and *Sirmish* by the *Germans*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, and the Capital of a County, called by its Name in *Sclavania*. It

lies between the *Danube* to the East, the *Save* to the South, *Walcowar* to the North, and *Possege* to the South. This City stands fourteen German Miles from *Belgrade* to the West, about two from the *Save* to the North, and from *Esseck* to the South, at the foot of Mount *Almus*, and is now by the *Turks* reduced to a mere Village. This City is famous for two *Arian* Councils, held under *Constantius* the Emperor, one in the year 351. and the other in 357. *Socrat.* l. 2. c. 25. Long. 43. 05. Lat. 45. 24.

*Le Siron*, *Sirio*, *Serio*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*.

*Sirus*, or *Sidrocapsa*, a City of *Macedonia*, famous for its Silver Mines, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Thessalonica*, from which it stands 55 Miles to the East, towards Mount *Athos*. It is called in the latter Maps, *Sidrocapsa*, but *Leunolavius* calls it *Sirus*.

*Sissej*, *Siscia*, an ancient City of *Pannonia*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, now a Village in *Croatia*, with a Monastery seated upon the *Sava*, and the *Colaps*, in the Borders of *Sclavonia*, two Miles from *Zagrab*, or *Agram*, which has robbed it of the Bishops See. This Town is under the Emperor.

*Sisteron*, *Segustero*, *Segestria*, *urbs*, *Sistarica*, an ancient City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now a Bishops See in the Province of *Provence* in *France*, great and populous, and built upon the River *Durance*, where it receives the *Buech*, in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, twenty four Leagues from *Orange* to

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to the East, twenty six from *Grenoble* to the South, and from *Marfeilles* to the North-East.

*Sittaw*, or *Zitaw*, *Setuja*, a City of Germany in *Lusatia*.

*Sitten*. See *Sion*, a City in *Valais*.

*Sittia*, *Cytaum*, a City at the North-end of the Isle of *Candy* called *Setia*, and *Sitia*, which is a Bishops See, small but very strong, and seated in a peninsula, and for the most part surrounded by the Sea; it has a noble, large, safe Haven, and is the Capital of a County, and one of the four Cities of that Island, but in slavery under the *Turks*.

*Siucheu*, a City in the Province of *Nanquin* in *China*.

*Sixenne*, a Priory of Ladies in *Aragon*, of the Order of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*.

*Skofde*, *Skofda*, a small City in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*.

*Skype*, *Skia*, an Island on the West of *Scotland*, fifty Miles in length from East to West, it lies about three Miles from the Shoars of *Rosse* to the West; and has never a Town or City of Note.

*Sladitza*, *Osmus*, a River of *Bulgaria*.

*Slavonia*. See *Sclavonia*.

The *Sleeve*, the Sea between *France* and *England*, or the Straights of *Calais*.

*Slawkow*, *Slaukovia*, a City in *Bohemia* in *Moravia*, called by the *Germans* *Austerlitz*; it stands five Miles from *Olmitz* to the South.

*Slego*, *Slegum*, a Town and County in *Conaught* in *Ireland*, on the Western Shoar.

*Sleswick*, *Slesvicum*, a City of

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*Denmark*, heretofore called *Hedeba* and *Slettozp*. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, and the Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name; seated upon the River *Sleie*, which falls into the *Baltick* Sea, four German Miles from the Mouth of that River to the West, between *Flensburg* to the North and *Rensburg* to the South, sixteen Miles from *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* to the North. Its Bishoprick was Instituted in the year 948. by *Harald Blaaland*, and extinguished in the year 1556. by *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*. It was once an Imperial and Free City, but is now exempt, and under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. Long. 32. 45. Lat. 55. 54.

The Dukedom of *Sleswick*, *Slesvicensis Ducatus*, is a part of the *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, which is sometimes called South *Futland*. On the East it is bounded by the *Baltick* Sea, on the South by *Holstein*, on the West by the German Ocean, and on the North by *Futland*. *John Buno* denies it to be any part of *Holstein* or *Germany*, but saith it is a Fife of the Crown of *Denmark*. *Lotharius* the Emperor, Created *Canutus* Duke of *Sleswick*, King of the *Vandals*, in the year 1130. *Christian* Son of *Theodorick Oldenburg* King of *Denmark*, united this and *Holstein* to the Crown of *Denmark*, in the year 1566. *Christian IV.* granted it to the Duke of *Holstein*, in the year 1589. but as a Feudatary and Subject of the Crown of *Denmark*, by the Treaty of *Roschild*, in the year 1658. This Dukedom was declared a Sovereign State by the Pro-

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Procurement of the *Swedes*, the Affairs of *Denmark* requiring then a Compliance with the Demands of that Victorious Nation; but the Crown of *Denmark* taking the advantage of better times, forced this Duke to become a Subject of *Denmark* again, by a Treaty made at *Flensburg*, in the year 1675. which last Treaty is now endeavored to be rescinded, and that of *Roschild* confirm'd by the *Swedes*, and other of the Northern Princes.

*Slonim*, *Slonima*, a small City in *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, eight Polish Miles from that City to the South.

*Sluczk*, *Slucum*, a Town in *Lithuania*, Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, Great and Populous, but for the most part built only of Timber; it stands in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, fifteen Polish Miles North from the Borders of *Polesia*. *Constantine* Duke of *Ostrog*, in the Reign of *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, defeated three great Armies of the *Tatars*, in a Fight of three days continuance near this Place.

*Sluys*, *Slusa*, *Clausula*, a small but very strong Town in *Flanders*, about one League from the Ocean, four from *Midleburg* to the South-East, and three from *Bruges*. It was taken by the *Dutch* in the year 1604. from the *Spaniards*, and has been ever since in their Hands.

*Smaland*, *Smalandia*, a County of *Gothland* under the *Swedes*, between *Westrogothia* to the West, *Bleking* to the South, the *Baltick* Sea to the East, and *Ostrogothia* to the North. The Principal Pla-

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ces in it are *Calmar*, *Jonekoping* and *Wexfio*.

*Smalkalde*, *Smalcalda*, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany* in the County of *Henneneberg*, under the Duke of *Hess-Cassel*, not above one German Mile from the River *Werra*, four from *Isenach*, and six from *Erford* to the North-West. This Place is particularly regardable, on the account of a League made here by the Protestant Princes, in the year 1537. against *Charles V.*

*Smolensko*, *Smolentum*, one of the Principal Cities of *Poland*, and the Capital of a Palatinate; it stands upon the *Borysthenes* in *White Russia* in *Lithuania*, near the Borders of *Muscovy*, and is great and very strong, being surrounded by a Wall eight Cubits broad at the top, and strengthened by fifty two great Towers, and a very strong Castle, it contains about eight thousand Houses, and was once much greater. This City was subject at first to a *Russian* Duke, who was the Sovereign of it, but was Conquered by *Vitondus* Duke of *Lithuania*, in the year 1403. *Casimirus* King of *Poland* subjected it to that Crown, in the year 1452. the *Russ* took it in 1514. and the *Poles* after many fruitless attempts, recovered it again in the year 1611. after a Siege of two years. The *Russ* besieged it in 1616. and in 1633. to their great loss, but in 1654. it was taken by them the thirteenth of *October*, under whom it now is, and by a Treaty in 1656. was yielded to the *Russ*. It lies one hundred and fifty Polish Miles

Miles from *Vilna* to the East, and the same distance from *Kiovia* to the North.

*Smyrna*, a City of *Ionia* in the lesser *Asia*, of great Antiquity, as laying claim to the Birth of *Hommer*; the *Turks* call it *İsmirna*. It is an Archbishops See, Great, Rich, and Populous; and the Seat of a *Turkish Sangiack*, being built partly on an Hill, and partly in a Plain upon the River *Mele*, and having a large and secure Haven upon the *Archipelago*; which is very much frequented by the *English* and *Dutch* Merchants, to whom alone the present greatness and Wealth of this Place is owing. This City was taken by the *Venetians*, in the year 1344. from the *Turks*, and was not retaken by them till the year 1422. This was one of the seven Churches mentioned in the *Revelations*, and almost the only one that is in a tolerable condition. See *Mr. Wheelers Travels*. pag. 240. Long. 55.30. Lat. 39. 28.

*Soana*, *Shana*, a small City in the Territory of *Siena*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*. It stands upon a very high Hill, near the River *La Flore*, in the Borders of the States of the Church, forty eight Miles from *Siena* to the North-East, and is in a declining State, and wasted almost to a Village. Long. 34. 46. Lat. 42. 11.

*Sobal*, *Syria*, one of the Principal Provinces in *Asia*.

*Sobrarbe*, a Tract in *Aragon* towards the *Pyrenean Hills* and *Catalonia*.

*Soconusco*, a Province in *New Spain*.

*Soczaw*, *Sucidava*, a Town in *Transylvania*.

*Soczow*, *Socfavia*, a City in *Poland*.

*Sodore*, *Sodera*, once a City, now a Village in the Island of *Cholmkill*, on the West of *Scotland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Glasco*; in which Place there are interred forty eight Kings of *Scotland*, four Kings of *Ireland*, and eight Kings of *Norway*. The Abbey here having been built by *St. Columbus* the Great Apostle of the Northern Nations; and from this Place the Bishop of the Isle of *Man*, is stiled *Sodorenfis* in *Latin*.

*Sooet*, *Susatum*, a City in the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Mark*, called by the *French Soust*. It was once an Imperial Free City, but it is now subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg* as Earl of *Mark*; it was taken by the *French* in the year 1673. and afterwards deserted. This City in more Ancient times was granted by *Frederick I.* to the Archbishop of *Cologne*, but being too much oppressed by them, it put it self under the Protection of the Counts of *Mark*, and this in time turned to a Sovereignty; but it has some remains of its Ancient Liberty. It stands seven German Miles from *Paderborne* West, and *Munster* South; and four from *Ham* to the East.

*Sofala*, *Zofala*, a Kingdom in the Lower *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, in the Country of *Cafraria*, towards the *Ethiopick Ocean*, in an Island in the Mouth of the River *Zambeze*.

*bez*, in the Borders of *Zanguebar*, which takes its Name from *Sofala*, a strong City under the *Portuguese*, one hundred and fifty Miles from *Zanguebar*, and three hundred and forty from *Mozambique*. Fifty Miles West of this City, there are Rich Mines of Gold called the Mines of *Manica*, from which the *Portuguese* raise a vast Revenue.

*Sofia*, *Sophia*, the Capital City of *Bulgaria*, called by the *Turks* *Edirne*, which is an Archbishops See, and was Anciently called *Sardica*; it is seated upon the River *Boiana*, at an equal distance from the Borders of *Thrace* East, *Serbia* West, and *Macedonia* South; being now a great Populous City, and the seat of the *Turkish Governor*, but it has no Walls nor other Fortifications; *Hyginus* calls the River *Crabrum*. In this Place was the greatest General Council held that ever met, in the year 347. in which the *Nicene Council* by the Arts of *Constantius* was condemn'd. This City stands three hundred Miles from *Constantinople* to the West, one hundred from *Thessalonica* to the North, and two hundred and fifty from *Belgrade* to the South, in the Road to *Constantinople*. Long. 51. 00. Lat. 42. 43.

*Soissons*, *Suessionas*, an Ancient Roman City in the Isle of *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Capital of a County called *Le Soissonnois*. It is a great, fine, strong City, and seated upon the River *Aisne*, which divides the City, five Leagues from the confines of *Pi-*

cardy, eleven from *Reims* to the West, and twenty two from *Paris*. *Repin* was first Proclaimed King of *France* in this City, in the year 752. *Soissonnois* the district belonging to this City, was heretofore a Part of *Picardy*, and it lies between *Reims* to the East, *Picardy* to the North, *Valois* to the West, and *Le Brée* to the South. It took this Name from the *Suessones*, an old *Gallick Tribe*, which Inhabited it before the *Roman Conquest*.

*Solane*, *Solana*, a small River in *Aquitain* in *France*, which in the Province of *Limosine*, falls into the *Courroze* by the City of *Tulle*.

*Solao*, *Salaoa*, a Province of the higher *Ethiopia*, near the River *Jacaz*, between the Kingdom of *Bagamdra* to the South, and the Province of *Arbagesa* to the North.

*Soldin*, *Selusfa*, *Rieria*, a City of *Syria*.

*Soldino*, *Orontes*, a River of *Syria*. See *Farfar*.

*Soleurne*, *Salodurum*, *Salodunum*, a City of *Switzerland*, which is the Capital of a Canton called by its Name, the Natives call it *Soleurne*, the *Germans* *Solothurn*, and the *Italians* *Solodura*; it stands upon the River *Arola*, seven Miles from *Basil* to the South, and from *Friburg* to the North; and five from *Berne* to the same. The Canton is the eleventh in the number, but small, and a *Roman Catholic* Canton.

*Solfaren*, a small Seigniorie or Lordship in *Mantoua*.

*Solms*, *Selma*, a County in *Germany*.



many, which has its Name from a ruined Town on the River *Lobne*. It lies extended from North to South part in *Westerwaldt*, and part in *Weteraw*, between *Hassia* to the East, and *Treves* to the West, and is under its own Count, whose Residence is in the Castle of *Brunsfeld*.

*Sologne*, *Solonia*, *Sicalonia*, a small Province under the prefecture of *Orleans*; which by Latin Writers is also called *Secalonia*, and *Sigalonia*. It lies between the Provinces of *Orleans*, *Berry*, and *Blaisois*; but its proper Limits are lost, the Principal Town in it is *Romorentin*, eight Leagues from *Bou* South, and fourteen from *Bourges* North.

*Solothurn*. See *Soleure* above.

*Solsona*, a City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, made such in the year 1593. by Pope *Clement VIII*. It stands upon the River *Cordoner*, at the foot of the Mountains, about three Leagues from *Cardona* to the North, and is a small and ill Peopled Place, though it has been fortified by the French.

*Soltwedel*, *Heliopolis*, *Solwedelia*, a City in the Ancient *Marquisate* of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Fetz*, eight German Miles from *Ulcen* to the East, and ten from *Havelburg*. The Inhabitants report it was Built by *Charles* the Great, after he had destroyed a Statue of the Sun; which was Worshipped in this Place.

*Solwey Fryth*, *Ituna*, an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, which parts *England* from *Scotland*.

*Somerfet-shire*, *Belga*, *Durotriges*, *Somerfsetia*, is a Rich, Populous, and Fruitful County in the West of *England*, bounded on the North by the *Severne* Sea, and *Glocester-shire* cut off by the *Severne*; on the East by *Wiltshire*; on the South by *Dorsetshire*, and part of *Devonshire*; and on the West by *Devonshire* and the *Irish* Sea. It contains in length from East to West fifty Miles, in Breadth forty, in Circuit two hundred and four. The Air is mild and gentle in the Summer, but then the Roads are extremely miry and deep in the Winter, which is recompenced again by the fertility of the Soil, yielding Corn and Grass in great plenty, nor is it destitute of Mines of Lead; and it has also a Rock called *St. Vincents* Rock, where are found great plenty of Diamonds, equal to those of *India* in their Lustre, but not in hardness. It has three Noble Cities, *Bristol*, *Bath* and *Wells*, all which are discoursed of in their proper places. The first Earl of this County was *William de Mohun*, Created in 1138. The second *William Long-Espee* Base Son to *Henry II*. in 1197. The third *Reginald de Mohun*, in 1296. The fourth *John de Beauford* in 1396. In which Family it continued till the year 1471. in six Descents. The tenth was *Edmond* third Son of *Henry VI*. in 1496. The eleventh *Henry Fitz-Roy* a Base Son of *Henry VIII*. the Twelfth was *Edward Seymour*, Lord Protector of *Edward VI*. Created Duke in 1546. Beheaded in 1552. The thirteenth was *William Carre* in 1614. The fourth

fourteenth *William Seymour* Marquess of *Hartford*, restored to his Great Grandfathers Title of Duke of *Somerfet* by *Charles II*. in 1660. since which time there have been five Descents in this Family.

*Somme*, or *Some*, *Phrudis*, *Somona*, a River in *Picardy* in *France*, which ariseth in a place called *Fon Somme* in *Vermandois*, two Leagues from *S. Quintin* to the West, and running West, it watereth *Han*, *Peronne*, *Corbie*, *Amiens*, *Abbeville* and *St. Valery*, where it falls into the *British* Sea, twelve French Leagues South of *Boulogne*, over against *Rye* in *Suffex*, having divided *Picardy* into two parts.

*Sommiers*, *Sommeria*, a small City in the Lower *Languedoc*, upon the River *Vidole*, four Leagues from *Mompellier* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Nismes*. It was once a Fortified City.

*Sophia*. See *Sofia*, a City of *Bulgaria*.

*Sopron*. See *Oedenburg*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*.

*Sor*, or *Soro*, a River in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which divides *Alentejo* from *Extremadura*, and falls into the *Taio* at *Salvaterra*, nine Miles above *Lisbone*.

*Sora*, a City of *Lazio*, upon the River *Lira*, now *Garigliand*, now a Bishops See in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*, which is under no Archbishop. It has a splendid Castle, and is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the Family *di Boncompagno*, and stands fifty five Miles from *Rome* to the East, six from *Arpino*, and ten from the

*Lake di Celano* (*Fucinus*) to the South.

*Sorato*, *Soravia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Astracan*, upon the *Volga* in the middle between *Casan* to the North, and *Astracan* to the South, in Lat. 52. 12. in a great Plain, and the Inhabitants are all *Muscovites*. See *Olearius* Pag. 162.

*Soraw*, *Sorava*, a small City in *Lusatia*, which is the Capital of the Lower part of that Province, and is under the Elector of *Saxony*. It stands in the Borders of *Silesia*, two German Miles from *Sagan* to the West, and five from *Grossen* to the South, and was often taken and retaken in the *Swedish* War.

*Sorge*, *Sorgue*, *Orgue*, *Sorge*, *Sulga*, *Sulgas*, a River of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which ariseth in the County of *Vendosmois* in *Provence*, and falls into the *Rhone* above *Avignon*, but very near that City, at a Town called *Pont-Sorge*.

*Soria*, *Syria*, a Province of the Greater *Asia*.

*Soria*, *Numancia Nova*, *Soria*, a City of *New Castle*, not above one League beneath the Ruins of the Ancient and Celebrated *Numancia*, seated in the Mountains, well Peopled, and having belonging to it a very large Jurisdiction. It stands twelve Leagues from *Baobula* to the South-West, and eight from *Tarazona* to the North-West.

*Sorlings*. See *Silley Islands*. *Sorrento*, *Sorrieno*, *Surrentum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbishops See in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the Bay of

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**Naples**, in the Borders of the *Hither Principato*, twenty four Miles from *Naples* to the South. It is seated in a fruitful Plain, and though it is very Ancient, being mentioned by *Pliny* and *Livy*, yet it is in a good Estate. Long 38.20. Lat. 40. 33.

**Souabe**. See *Schwaben*, a Province or Circle of *Germany*.

**Souilly** or **Seully**, a Town in the Dukedom *de Bar* in *Lorain*.

**The Sound**. See *Sund*, the Mouth of the *Baltick Sea*.

**Soure**, **Sura**, a River in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, called by the *Getmans* *Saur*, by the *French* *Soure*. It ariseth near *Bastogne*, eight Leagues from *Luxemburg*, and being increased with some smaller Rivers, watereth *Diackrah*, beneath which it receives the *Ur* from *Vrande* to the North; and then passeth to *Echternash* and *Wasser-biksh*, where it falls into the *Moselle* two Leagues above *Trier* to the South.

**Sauria**, a Province of *Turcomania*, in the *Lesser Asia*.

**Souris** the same with *Zurich*, a City of the *Swiss*.

**Souster**, **Susa**, the Capital of *Chusistan* in the Kingdom of *Persia*, one hundred and eighty Miles from *Bagdad* to the East, and now in a flourishing State.

**SOUL**, **Soma**, a Kingdom in the West part of *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*.

**Southampton**, *Clausentum*, *Antonia*, *Magnus Portus*, *Trisantonum Portus*, a small City in the County of *Hants*, seated on the West-side of the River *Anton*, which comes from *Winchester*, and here falls into the great Bay

**S O**  
of *Southampton*, ten Miles from *Winchester* to the South. This was a *Roman Fort* called *Clausentum*, and was ruined by the *Danes* in the year 980. It was also Plundered and Burnt by the *French* under *Edward III.* and rebuilt in the Reign of *Richard*. It is a strong, rich, populous, and well-traded City, fenced with a double Ditch, strong Walls, and many Turrets; and for the Defence of the Haven, it has a strong Castle built by *Richard II.* *Henry VI.* granted it a Mayor, and made it a County, in the year 1067. *Beauvois* of *Southampton* that Celebrated Warriour was its first Earl, in 1537. *William Fitz William* Lord Admiral, in 1547. *Thomas Wriothesley* Lord Chancellor, was Created the third Earl by *Edward VI.* to whom succeeded three of his Posterity. The last of which died in 1667. And in the year 1673. *Charles II.* Created *Charles Fitz-Roy*, eldest Son to the *Duchess of Cleveland*, Baron of *Newberry*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*.

**Southwold**, a small Corporation and Sea-port Town in the County of *Suffolk*, Famous for the many Rendezvous of the *English Fleets*, when ever we have had any Wars with the *Hollanders*; and especially for two great Naval Victories obtained against them in the Bay of this Town, the first June 3. 1663. and the second May 28. 1672. both under the Conduct of His Majesty *James II.* as Lord Admiral of *England*, under his Brother *Charles II.* of Blessed and Pious Memory.

**Spahan**,

**S P**  
**Spahan**. See *Hafsaam* the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

**Spa**, a small Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige* famed for its Medicinal Waters.

**SPAIN**, *Hispania*, is one of the most considerable Kingdoms in *Europe*, called heretofore *Hesperia* and *Iberia*. It is separated from *France* towards the North-East by the *Pyrenean Hills*; on all other sides it is surrounded by the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Streights of Gibraltar* and the *Atlantick Ocean*, so that it lies in the form of a vast Peninsula, joyned to *France* by a Neck of Eighty *Spanish* Leagues over. This Kingdom is called by the Natives *La Espanna*, by the *French* *L'Espagne*, by the *Italians* *La Spagna*, by the *English* *Spain*, by the *Poles* *Hispanska*, by the *Germans* *Spanien*, and by the *Dutch* *Spanjen*. Its greatest length from East to West, is one hundred and ninety German Miles, or eight hundred *Italian*. Its breadth is one hundred and fifty German or five hundred *Italian* Miles. Its Circuit is two thousand four hundred and Eighty *Italian* Miles, and taking in the Creeks and Windings of the Seas and Mountains, it is two thousand eight hundred and sixteen Miles, the least of which Computations, is four hundred and sixty Miles greater than *France* was about forty years ago. The Ancient Geographers with one consent affirm, That it abounded with whatsoever the Ambition or Needs of Men required, being full of Men and Horses, all over

**S P**  
replenished with Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, and Lead, white and black; It had Corn, Wine, and Oyl in abundance, and was in short so extremely fruitful, that if any place for want of Water was less useful; yet even there Hemp and Flax thrived very well. It was in those days the *West-Indies* of the World, and like them the Storehouse of the Ancient Treasures; and we may reasonably believe they were so greedy of them, that they exhausted all her stores, and reduced her to that desolate, barren, poor State, in which we now see her, but that we can give other Reasons for it. The Ancients divided *Spain* into three great Parts, called by them *Tarraconensis*, *Betica*, and *Lusitanica*. First, *Hispania Tarraconensis* was the greatest of the three, and the most Eastern on the East; It was bounded by the *Pyrenean Hills*, on the North by the Bay of *Biscay*, on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean* and *Lusitania*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea* and *Betica*. Secondly, *Hispania Betica* was the most Southern part, and was bounded on the East and South by the former, in part and by the Ocean, and on the West and North by the same Ocean and *Lusitania*. Thirdly, *Hispania Lusitanica* was the most Western Part, and lay extended upon the Ocean, between *Hispania Tarraconensis*, and *Hispania Betica*. The very Ancient History of this Country is either fabulous or lost: The *Phenicians* may justly be supposed to have been the first

civilizers of this Country, and the Founders of the most Ancient Cities, as *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Strabo* affirm, after these (who settled mostly in *Betica*) the *Grecians* followed, who from *Marseille*, sent many Colonies into *Hispania Tarraconensis*. The *Carthaginians* were the next, who after they were by the *Romans* dispossessed of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Corfica*, in the end of the first *Punick War*, about the year of *Rome* 512. by the Isle of *Gades* (which was theirs before) they entered *Spain* about four years after, and in less than twenty years under *Amilcar*, *Asdrubal* and *Hannibal*, the Son of *Amilcar*, they destroyed *Saguntum*, built *New Carthage*, and Conquered all the Nations of this Country, as far as the *Pyrenean Hills*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, and might easily have subdued the rest, but that *Hannibal* chose rather to revenge the Injuries of his Country, and to ruin *Rome* by an Invasion of *Italy*. The Jealousie of the *Carthaginians* ruined his designs in *Italy*, and the *Roman* fortunes prevailed in *Spain* too, under *Cornelius Scipio*, about the year of *Rome* 545. This People having been broken by the *Carthaginians*, submitted the more willingly and easily to the *Romans*, and continued under them till about the year of *Christ* 400. when *Gunderic* King of the *Vandals* first Conquered it; the *Goths* followed these, and in 418. set up a Kingdom; which in time, extirpated the *Vandals*, or drove them over the Sea into *Africa*. This Kingdom

continued under one and thirty Princes, till the year 724. when the *Moors* came in, and after a Fight of seven days continuance, prevailed against the *Goths* and forced *Spain*; they brought over fifty thousand Families of *Moors* and *Jews*, and so fixed themselves here, that though they were in a short time cantoned into a small Kingdom, and the *Spaniards* the remainders of the *Goths*, who had secured themselves in the Mountains and other places of difficult access, by the help of the *French* made a gainful and prevailing War upon them; yet they could not be intirely subdued before the year 1492. In after times it is hard to say, whether the good Fortunes or ill Government of the *Spaniards*, have contributed most to the ruin of this once most Potent Kingdom; for first *Ferdinando* and *Isabella* in the year 1492. expelled out of *Spain* one hundred and seventy thousand Families of the *Jews*, and *Philip II.* in the year 1610. expelled nine hundred thousand *Moors*. And *America* being found in the mean time, the numbers of *Spaniards* that passed thither is unknown. *Philip I.* succeeded in the year 1504. and was the first Prince of the House of *Austria*, who reigned in *Spain*. *Charles V.* his Son in 1516. *Philip II.* in 1556. *Philip III.* in 1598. *Philip IV.* in 1621. and *Charles II.* the present King of *Spain*, began his Reign in September 1665. being then an Infant. This Kingdom is now divided into fifteen Kingdoms or Provinces, viz. 1. *Navarre*. 2. *Biscay*,

2. *Biscay*. 3. *Guipuscoa*. 4. *Leon*, and *Oviedo*. 5. *Gallicia*. 6. *Cor-duba*. 7. *Granada*. 8. *Murcia*. 9. *Toledo*. 10. *Castile*. 11. *Portugal*. 12. *Valentia*. 13. *Catalonia*. 14. The Kingdom of *Majorca*. And the 15. *Arragon*. Which are at this day all again reduced under three Crowns or Governments, *Castile*, *Portugal*, and *Arragon*. The Religion here professed is strict *Roman Catholick*, especially since the introducing the *Inquisition*, by *Pedro Gonfales de Mendoza*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, in the year 1478. The Christian Faith was taught this Nation very early by *St. James*, or more probably by *St. Paul*. *Arianism* entered with the *Goths*, and continued till 588. They never heard of the *Roman Rites* till after the year 1083. when a *Frenchman* being made Archbishop of *Toledo*, endeavoured the Introduction of that Service, and was at first opposed in it by all the other Prelates and People. And it had been well for *Spain* if it had never been received, seeing it has cost that Nation so many of its People, no less than three thousand Families having been destroyed by the *Inquisition*, in one Diocess, in three years, not to mention the loss of the United Netherlands, and the ruin of *Flanders*. The Cities of *Spain* are too numerous to be here inserted.

*New Spain*, *Hispania Nova*, is a considerable Country in North *America*, which is called by the *Spaniards* *la Nueva Espanna*, and sometimes *el Mexico*, from its Capital City. It contains all that space of Land between the North

and the South Sea, and between the *Terra Firma*, or Streight of *Panama* to the East, and *Florida* to the West, which by the *Indians* was called *Anahuac*, that is *The Land by the Water*. It extends from 15. deg. of Latitude to 26. exclusively, and it is in breadth six hundred *Italian Miles*, and in length one thousand two hundred. The Air is very temperate, though situate wholly in the *Torrid Zone*, by reason of the frequent Showers which fall in *June*, *July*, and *August*, their hottest months in the year, and also by reason of the Sea Breezes. It is abundantly enriched with inexhaustible Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, and Iron, and has great Plenty of *Coco Nuts*, *Cochineel*, *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Figs*, *Cherries*, *Apples* and *Pears*, *Cattle* and *Fowls*, but then it has few *Grapes*, and no *Wine*. Their Seed time is in *April* or *May*, and their Harvest in *October*, but then in the Low Countries they Sow in *October*, and Reap in *May*. This Kingdom had Kings of its own, from the year 1322. to 1520. about two years before which time *Francis Cortez*, a *Spaniard*, entered this Kingdom, with eleven Ships, and five hundred and fifty Men, by help of which he sacked the Town of *Pontonchon*, and defeated by his Cannon and Horse forty thousand Naked *Indians*, who came to revenge this injury, by which he got such footing in that Kingdom, that in the year 1531. he took the City of *Mexico*, Aug. 13. and put an end to this *Indian Empire*. The Provinces of this vast Kingdom, are, 1. *Panuco*, 2. *Me-*

2. *Machuaohan*. 3. *Mexicana*.  
4. *Tlascala*. 5. *Guaxaca*. And the  
6. *Fucatan*.

*Spalatro*, *Salò*, *Salona nova*, *Spalatum*, *Palatium Dioclesiani*, a City of *Dalmatia*, called by the *Italians*, *Spalato*, and by the *Sclavonians*, *Spila*. It is very strong, rich, and populous, and an Archbishops-See, seated upon the *Adriatick* Sea, (upon which it has a large and safe Haven) thirty five Miles from *Sebenico*. Long. 40. 54. Lat. 44. 00. This City grew up out of the ruins of *Salona*, which stood four Miles more to the North, and in the year 1420. destroyed an Army of the *Turks*, which was sent against it. The Learned Mr. *Wheeler* in his *Travels* Pag. 15. has given a large account of the Site of this City, and a little lower Pag. 19. of the City of *Salona*, the Mother of *Spalato*.

*Spandow*, *Spandava*, a City in the Marquitate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Havel*, where it entertains the *Sprehe*, two Miles beneath *Berlin* to the West, and about six from *Brandenburgh* to the East; which is well fortified; yet it was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, in the year 1631.

*Spenderobi*, *Spenderobis*, *Spendorovia*, a City of *Servia*, called by the *Turks*, *Semender*, by the *Hungarians*, *Sendrew*, or *Senzdrew*, and *Senzdrin*, and by the *Italians*, *Sandria*. It is a Bishops See, which is thought to be *Ptolemies Singidunum*, and stands about six German Miles from *Belgrade* to the East, upon the *Danube*, and fourteen from *Temeswar* to the South. The *Turkish*

Governour of *Servia* resides for the most part in this City.

*Spire*, *Spira*, a City of *Germany*, called by the *Germans*, *Speyer*, by the *French*, *Spire*, by the *Italians*, *Spira*. It is a Free and Imperial City, in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, and in the Diocese of *Spire*, but not subject to the Bishop. This great, rich, populous City, is Free, but under the Protection of the Elector *Palatine*, and the Bishop of it is under the Archbishop of *Mentz*. It stands in the middle between *Straßburgh* to the South, and *Mentz* to the North, fifty German Miles from either, and fifteen from *Herdelsberg* to the North-West. The Imperial Chamber which was first instituted at *Franckfort* in 1495. by *Maximilian I.* In the year 1530. was by *Charles V.* removed to *Spire*, and has been ever since in this City. This City was of old called *Nemetum*, and in the year 1082. took the Name of *Spire*. The Cathedral was built in the year 1411. by *Conrade* the Emperor, in which are the Tombs of eight of the German Emperors. The Emperors which granted Privileges to this City, were *Charles IV.* *Rodolphus I.* *Albert*, *Lewis*, *Wenceslaus*, *Frederick III.* and *Maximilian II.* Near this City *Philip* the *Swabian*, beat *Otho* the *Saxon*, in the year 1202. In a Diet here held in 1526. the Peace of Religion was first established, which when it was endeavoured to be Repealed in a second Diet here held in the year 1529. several of the German Princes protested against the Repeal, and were

were for it, called *Protestants*. *Jesses* the first Bishop of this See, was present in the Council of *Cologne*, in the year 346. This City was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, who demolished all its Out-Works, because he was not willing to spare so many Men out of his Army, as were necessary for a Garrison to it, by which the *Germans* the more easily recovered it in the year 1635.

*Spiritu Sancto*, *Spiritus Sanctus*, a small City, which is yet the Capital of a Prefecture in *Brasil*, under the *Portuguese*. It stands sixty Spanish Leagues from the River *Januario* to the North, and fifty from *Porto Seguro* to the South.

*Spirlinga*, a small Town in *Sicily*, which was the only place in that Island, which was innocent of that bloody and infamous Conspiracy, called the *Sicilian Vespers*.

*Spirnazza*, *Panyasus*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, between *Durazzo*, and the River *Aspro*, which last falls into the same Sea, twenty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the North; some call it *Aspro Spirnazza*, and others call *Spirnazza*, *Arzenza*.

*Spitsberg*, an University in *Brandenburgh*, Founded in the year 1544.

*Spitzberg*, *Spitzberga*, *Regio Arctica*, or the *Sharp Mountains*, as the Name signifies, is a large Country, and a part of the *Artick* Continent, between *Nova Zembla* to the East, and *Greenland* to the West, which are yet not near it by three hundred Miles. It was called thus by the *Dutch*,

upon their discovering it, but the *English* call it *New-Land*. It extends to deg. 80. of North Latitude. Whether it be an Island, or joyn'd to any Continent, is unknown to the *Europeans*, but it is certainly known to be a very cold Country, and not to have one Village in it, but it has some parts frequented by the *Dutch*.

*Split*, the same with *Spalatro*, a City of *Dalmatia*.

*Splugen*, *Splugue*, *Speluca*, the highest Mountain amongst the *Grisons*, which is a part of the *Rhetian Alps*, upon which there was once a strong Castle, near the Lower Branch of the *Rhine*, about eight Miles from *Cleven* to the North.

*Spoleti*, *Spoletum*, is a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, called *Spoletto*, and *Spolete* also, and the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. It stands in the Province of *Umbria*, or *Ombria*, partly on an Hill, and partly in a Valley upon the River *Tessino*, thirteen Miles from *Fuligna* to the North-East, forty five from *Rome*, to the North, and sixty two from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope, and a City of great antiquity, it having defended it self very well against *Hannibal*, in the second Punick War. In the year 1234. here was a Council held under Pope *Gregory IX.* for the Recovery of the Holy Land. In the year 740. it was besieged by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*, and reduced to great extremities. In the year 1155. *Frederick Barbarossa*, took, plundered, and burnt this



this City, for violating his Ambassadors, and corrupting his Coin.

*Il Ducato di Spoleto*, *Spoletanus Ducatus*, is a very large Province of Italy, called of old *Umbria*, and of latter times *Ombria*. It was called a Dukedom from the time that *Longinus* the Greek *Exarch* of *Ravenna*, after the recalling *Narses*, instituted Dukes for the Government of this Province. The *Lombards* made a Conquest of it, under *Alboinus*, one of their Kings, in the year 571. but then they left it under Dukes still, one of which in the year 740. joyning with Pope *Gregory*, and Rebelling against his Master *Luitprandus*, drew a War upon the Province. In the year 876. *Charles the Bald*, one of the *Caroline* Princes, made one *Guido*, a Descendent of *Charles the Great*, Duke of *Spoletto*, whose Posterity in thirteen Descents enjoyed this Dukedom, to the year 1198. How or when this Province fell under the Pope I know not, but it bore the Title of a Dukedom under them, till the year 1440. when it reassumed its ancient Name of *Ombria*. See *Leander Albertus*.

*Sponheim*, *Sponheimensis Comitatus*, a County in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, between the *Moselle* and the *Naw*, which last falls into the *Rhine* four German Miles beneath *Mentz*. The fourth part of it is under the Marquess of *Baden*, the rest has been under the Electors *Palatine*, ever since the year 1416. when it came to that Family by the Marriage of *Isabella*, Heiress of it, with *Robert* Elector *Palatine*. The principal places in

it are *Creutznach*, *Simmeren*, and *Birkenfeld*.

*Sprehe*, *Sprew*, *Sprea*, *la Sprehe*, *Spreha*, a River in Germany, which ariseth in the Borders of *Bohemia*, and flowing through *Lusatia*, watereth *Bautzen*, *Cotwitz*, and *Luben*, then entering *Brandenburgh*, it falls by *Berlin* into the *Havel* at *Spandow*, which last ends in the *Elbe* at *Havelburg*.

*Sprotaw*, *Sprotavia*, a City of *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Glogaw*, upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Bober*. It stands four Miles from *Glogaw* to the West.

*Spurnhead*, *Ocelli*, a Cape or Promontory in *Yorkshire*, at the Mouth of the *Humber*.

*Squillaci*, *Scilletium*, *Scyllaceum*, a small City of great antiquity, and a Bishops See, in the Further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, to which there belongs a Bay, upon the *Ionian* Sea, called *Golfo di Squillaci*. This City stands sixty five Miles from *Regio* to the North-East, and fifty five from *Rossano* to the South, and has not above three hundred Houses in it. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 48.

*Staden*, *Statio*, *Stada*, a City in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Bremen*, near the *Elbe*, which was anciently a Free Imperial City, and a Hanse Town, but is now subject to the Duke of *Breme*. It stands upon a small River, called *Schuinge*, seven German Miles from *Hamburgh* to the West, and twelve from *Bremen* to the North, and is a very strong Town; yet it

was

was taken in the year 1676. by the Duke of *Brunswick*. But in 1680. it was restored to the *Swedes*, under whom it was before put by the Treaty of *Munster*.

*Staffanger*, *Stavandria*, *Stafangria*, a City of *Norway*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*, and has a large and safe Harbour upon the German Ocean. It stands in the Prefecture of *Bergen*, ninety Miles from *Bergen* to the South, and sixty from the *Baltick* Sea. Long. 27. 45. Lat. 61. 15.

*Staffordshire*, *Staffordia*, *Cornavi*, a County in the middle of *England*; it is bound on the North by *Cheshire* and *Darbyshire*, where a Stone shews the point in which these three Counties meet, on the East by *Darbyshire*, cut off by the *Dowe* and *Trent*, on the South by *Warwickshire* and *Worcestershire*, and on the W. by *Shropshire*. It represents a Lozenge in its form, its length being 44 Miles from North to South, and its breadth twenty seven, and the whole circumference one hundred and forty seven Miles. The Air is good, and very healthful, but very cold, especially towards the North; in which part the Earth also is barren, the middle is more level, but full of Woods, and the South is fruitful, producing Corn, and Grass in abundance. This County takes its Name from *Stafford*, the principal Town in it, anciently called *Betheny*, built by *Edward* the Elder, Incorporated by King *John*, and on the East and South Walled, and Trenched by its own Barons, the other two sides being secured by

a Lake of Water: the River *Sonne* runs on the East and West of the Town. *Edward* VI. confirmed and enlarged their Charter. Its Long. is 18. 40. Lat. 53. 20. In the year 1357. one *Ralph* was created the first Earl of *Stafford*, whose Posterity in twelve Descents enjoyed that Honour to the year 1639. when it was finally extinguished in the person of *Henry* *Stafford*. But in the year 1640. *Charles* I. revived this Honour, by conferring it upon Sir *William* *Howard*, Knight of the Bath, second Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, and *Surrey*, who was then Married to one of the Daughters of the last Earl of *Stafford*.

*Stagno*, *Stagnum*, a small City in *Dalmatia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, from which it stands thirty Miles to the North, upon the *Adriatick* Sea, which affords it the convenience of an Harbour.

*Stalemura*, *Anemurium*, a City in *Cilicia*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, called by others *Anemora*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*, between *Antioch* to the West, and *Celendris* (now *Palapoly*) to the East, about forty four Miles from Cape *Cormachiti*, in the North of the Isle of *Cyprus* to the N. *Mela* placeth it in the Borders of *Pamphylia*, and *Cilicia*. Long. 65. 16. Lat. 36. 50.

*Scalimene*, *Lemnos*, a considerable Island in the *Archipelago*, called by the Inhabitants, *Stilemnos*. It is one hundred and sixty Miles in compass. It was at first under the *Vene-*



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*Venetians*, but was Conquered by *Mahomet II.* and lies fifty Miles from *Agionoros*, or the Coast of *Macedonia* to the East.

*Stamboli*, the Turkish Name of *Constantinople*.

*Stametz*, *Stametia*, a small City in *Gothland*, a Province of *Sweden*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, but is now become a poor Village.

*Stanford*, *Stamford*, *Durobriva*, a Town of *Lincolnshire*, seated upon the River *Welland*, on the Borders of *Northampton*, which is great and well peopled, it having about seven Parish Churches. In the Reign of *Edward III.* part of the Students of *Oxford*, upon a quarrel between the Southern and Northern Men, settled for some time in this Town, who erected Schools here, and would not return to *Oxford* till they were compelled by a Proclamation. In the year 1628. *Henry Lord Grey of Grooby*, was Created Earl of *Stamford*, and succeeded by *Thomas* his Grandchild in the year 1673.

*Stargard*, *Urbs Vetus*, a City of *Holstein*. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 55. 06.

*Stargart*, *Stargardia*, a City of *Germany*, in the Further *Pomerania*, the Capital of which it is, upon the River *Ihna*, under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, five German Miles from *Stetin* to the East. It is a Hanse Town, but not well peopled. Long. 37. 40. Lat. 53. 23.

*Stavelo*, *Stablo*, *Stabulum*, a Monastery in the Diocess of *Utrecht*, between the Archbishoprick

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of *Triers*, and the Low Country, three German Miles from *Limburgh* to the South. There belongs to the Abbat of this place a Territory, which lies between the Bishoprick of *Leige*, and the Dukedoms of *Limburgh*, and *Luxemburgh*.

*Stavern*, *Stavera*, a small City of *Friseland*, under the United Provinces in *Werstergow*, upon the *Zuyder Zee*, four German Miles from *Enchusen* to the North, and six from *Vollenhove* to the South-West. It is a Sea-Port Town, included in the Hanse League, and was of old the Seat of the Kings of *Friseland*.

*Steenberg*, *Stenoberga*, a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, under the Dutch, and belonging particularly to the Prince of *Orange*.

*Steenwick*, *Stenovicum*, a Town in *Over-ffel*, upon the River *Aa*, in the Borders of *Friseland*, seventeen Miles from *Zwol* to the North, and seven from the *Zuyder Zee* to the East. It was taken by the French in 1672. but deserted soon after.

*Stegeborg*, *Stegeburgum*, a small City in the Province of *Ostrogothia*, with a Port or Harbour on the *Baltick* Sea, under the King of *Sweden*, sixteen Miles from *Norwoping* to the East.

*Stella*, a Mountain in *Galatia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, near the City of *Ancyra*, called by the Turks, *Almadag*. This is very remarkable for the defeat of two great Princes in their times, *Mithridates*, who was here overthrown by *Pompey the Great*, sixty three years

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years before the Birth of our Saviour, and *Bajazet I.* Emperor of the Turks, here beaten, and taken with his Son *Musa*, by *Tamerlane the Great*, in the year 1397. which Victory, if it had been followed by a vigorous Attack from all the Christian Princes united, might (by the blessing of God) have put an end to the *Ottoman* Family then.

*Stenay*, *Stenaum*, *Stenacum*, a strong City in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, some times called *Statbenay*. It lies in the Dukedom of *Bar* upon the *Maes*, seven Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and six from *Sedan* to the South. This place was taken by the French in 1654. and kept by them ever since, and now annexed to *Champagne*.

*Sterling*, *Sterlinga*, a Town and County in *Scotland*, which is sometimes called *Seriveling*; on the North it has *Mentith* and *Fife*, on the South the *Cluyd*, on the East *Lothian*, and on the West *Lenox*. It takes its Name from *Sterling*, a Town upon *Dunbartoun Firth*. This Town was so strong, that the Victorious English durst not attempt it after their Victory at *Dunbar*. But it was taken afterwards by General *Monk* in the year 1654.

*Stetin*, *Stetinum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, in *Germany*, is called by the Germans, *Stettin*. It stands upon the *Oder*, over which it has a Bridge, eight Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, four from the Confines of *Brandenburgh*, and forty four from *Dantzick* to the

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South-West. This City grew up after the ruin of *Vineta*, in the Isle of *Usedom*, ten Miles more to the North-West, from a small Village, to that greatness it now enjoys, by becoming the Seat of the Dukes of *Pomerania*, who lived here many Ages in a Castle of an elegant and Noble Structure. *Otho*, the Father of *Barnimius I.* the Founder of the Line of *Stetin*, removed to this City in the year 1345. This Family continued the Possession of it till the year 1630. when *Gustavus Adolphus*, coming before it with an Army, obtained an admission, partly by force, and partly by the terror of his Arms, *Bogislaus*, the last of that Line, dying soon after. The Right of the Succession, undoubtedly belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, but the Swedes being in Possession, got their Right confirmed by the Treaty of *Munster*, and kept this City till the year 1677. When the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, coming before it with a powerful Army, after a tedious Siege took the City, but in the year 1679. by the Treaty of *St. Germaine*, it was restored to the Swedes, who are still in Possession of this very strong place. See *Pomerania*. This City had been before attempted by the Imperial and *Brandenburgh* Forces united, in the year 1659. but then it baffled the designs of those great Princes. *Olearius*. Long. 38. 45. Lat. 53. 27.

*Steyr*, *Asturis*, a City of *Austria*, four Miles from *Liniz* to the South.

*Stift*, *Stio*, a word in the German Tongue, which signifies a

Domi-

Dominion, Country, or Territory, and is frequently joyned with the Names of places, as *Stift von Lutck*, the Dominion of *Leige*.

*Sciria*, a Province of Germany, filed by the Inhabitants, *die Steyer*, or *Steyer-march*, which was a part of the Old *Noricum*, or *Upper Pannonia*, towards the *Muer*, and the *Drave*. It is bounded on the East by *Hungary*, on the North by *Austria*, on the West by the Diocesis of *Salzburg*, and *Carinthia*, and on the South by *Carniola*. And the Capital of it is *Graz*; the other Cities are *Cillier*, *Kermend*, *Marcburg*, *Petaw*, *Pruck am Muer*, and *Rakelsburg*. *Causa*, a very strong place, belongs also to this Province, but is now in the Hands of the *Turks*, and reckoned to the Lower *Hungary*. The *Quadi* were the Old Inhabitants of this Country, who being driven out by the *Romans*, the Country was called *Valeria*, in Honour of a Daughter of *Dioclesian*, so called. It was at first a *Marquisate*, which Title by *Frederick Barbarossa*, the Emperor, was changed into a *Dukedom*. This Country is in length one hundred and ten Miles, in breadth sixty, and is for the most part *Barren*, being covered with the *Spurs* and *Branches* of the *Alpes*, and rich in nothing but *Minerals*. *Ottacar*, the last Duke of this Province, sold it to *Leopold V.* Archduke of *Austria*, who bought it with a part of that vast Ransom he extorted from *Richard I.* King of *England*, about the year 1193. And though it has been since grant-

ed to some *Younger Brothers* of that Family, yet it is now returned to the Emperor, and not likely to be any more dismembred from the rest of the *Hereditary Countries*. As to the fertility of it, *Hoffman* differs from *Heylyn*, who saith, *In Iron Mines it excels all the European Countries, and wants nothing that is useful, it abounding with Wine, Corn, Cattle and Salt*.

*Stirone*, *Sisterio*, a small River of *Lombardy*, in the *Dukedom* of *Parma*, and watering *Burgo di St. Domino*, falls into the *Taro*, four Miles above its fall into the *Po*.

*Stives Thebe*, a City once of great renown, but now a poor Village in *Greece*, fifty Miles from *Athens* to the North; *Sophianus* calls it *Thiva*. This is still in the Hands of the *Turks*, and of late since the taking of *Athens* by the *Venetians*, in the year 1687, made the Seat of the War. See *Thebes*.

*Stockholm*, *Holmia*, is a very great City, and the Capital of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, standing in the Province of *Upland*, in the Borders of *Sudermania*, and was heretofore a place of small consideration, but having for the two last Ages enjoyed the Residence of the Kings of *Sweden*, and they having also much enlarged that Kingdom by their Conquests in *Poland*, *Germany* and *Moscow*, it is now become a Celebrated Mart, Rich, and Populous. It has a Royal Castle, and a large and safe Port, and a convenient situation; but being placed amongst many

Rocks

just by it, the prospect of it is not very taking; it has also two large Suburbs, one on the North and the other on the South. Though it is a Place of no strength, yet *Christian King* of *Denmark* could not take it, when he besieged it in the year 1518. It stands eight *Swedish Leagues* from *Upsal* to the South, five from the *Baltick Sea* to the West, and eighty from *Dantzick* to the North, and the same distance almost from *Copenhagen* to the North-East. Long. 43. 00. Lat. 60. 30.

*Stolhoffen*, *Stolhoffa*, a City or Fortified Town in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine* in the *Marquisate* of *Baden*, two *German Miles* from *Hagenow* to the East, and three from *Strasburg* South-East.

*Stolpe*, *Stolpa*, a Town seated upon a River of the same name in the further *Pomerania*, three *German Miles* from *Lawenburg* in *Pomerania* to the West, and thirteen from *Colberg* to the East. It has an Ancient Castle, and is subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

*Stonehenge*, *Mons Ambrosii*, a very venerable and ancient Monument in *Wiltshire*, six Miles from *Salisbury*, consisting of three Crowns or Ranks of huge unwrought Stones, one within another; some of which Stones are twenty eight foot high, and seven broad, and upon the tops of them there are others laid cross and framed into them.

*Stormaren*, *Stormaria*, a Province of *Holstein*, bounded on the

North by *Holstein* properly so called, on the East by *Waggaren* and *Lavenburg*, and on the West and South by *Bremen* and *Lunenburg*, cut off by the *Eibe*. It is partly subject to the King of *Denmark*, and partly to the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. The Principal Places in it are *Gluckstad*, *Crempen* and *Pimmenberg*, which are under the King of *Denmark*; under the Duke are *Elmshorn*, *Steinhorst*, *Barmsted* and *Reinhorst*. *Hamburg*, though subject to neither of these Princes, is reckoned within the bounds of this Province by *John Bunon*.

*Straelsund*, *Sundis*, a small but very strong City in the further *Pomerania*, upon the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea*, which has an Harbour over against the Isle of *Rügen*. It stands five *German Miles* from *Gripwald* to the North, and ten from *Anclam*, and about four from the Isle of *Rügen*; and is now one of the *Hanse Towns*, but was formerly a Free Imperial City, and a frequented Mart. It was built by the *Danes*, in the year 1211, and being besieged by Count *Wallestein*, for the Emperor (who had subdued all the rest of *Pomerania*) this small Place in the year 1629, called *Gustavus Adolphus* into *Germany*; who rescued it out of the Hands of the Imperialists, and became the Master of it, which was confirmed by the Peace of *Münster*. In the year 1678, the Duke of *Brandenburg* took and burnt this Town, and the next year after, it was resigned to the *Swedes* again.

*Stra-*

*Seramulipa*, *Bæotia*, *Attica*, a part of Greece, the Capital of which is *Thebes*, and it lies over against the Isle of *Negropont*.

*Strasburg*, *Argentoratum*, the Capital City of *Alsatia* in Germany, called by the *Italians* *Argentina*; It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*. And was for many Ages a Free and Imperial City, seated upon the River *Ill*, where it falls into the *Breuch*, one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it has a Timber-bridge of vast length, and is a Place of great Strength and Wealth, eight German Miles from *Brisach* to the North; twelve from *Spire*, fourteen from *Basil*, fifteen from *Bipont*, and twenty from *Nancy* and *Metz*. This City is so very Ancient, that it is said to be built in the year of the World 1955. thirty three years before the Birth of *Abraham*, which though it may be true, yet cannot be proved. But however it is mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, as a Place which the Slaughter of the Barbarian (by *Julian* the Apostle) had made famous; the Victory here mentioned was in the year of Christ 357. In which Battle *Julian* overthrew six Barbarous Kings of the Germans, and took *Chodonomar* the chief of them his Prisoner. In the year 378. *Gratianus* the Emperor gave the Germans another great overthrow near this City. *Attila* King of the *Huns*, took and wasted this City about the year 451. *Gilderick* King of the *Franks*, possessed himself of it in the year 478. St. *Amand* became the first

Bishop of this City in the year 643. *Henry II.* Emperor rebuilt this City in the year 1004. the Cathedral was built in the year 1207. In the year 1332. it suffered very much by Intestine divisions, between the Nobility and Populace. In 1522. the Reformation was first Preached, and in 1529. it was embraced, whereupon the year following this City entered a League with the Reformed Cantons for her defence. In 1538. here was an University opened here, which in 1566. was Confirmed by *Maximilian I.* But in September 29. 1681. the Present King of France, having before possessed himself of all the rest of *Alsatia*, suddenly surprised this Important Place, in a time of Peace when no body suspected it, and put an end to the Liberty of this great City. Long. 29. 26. Lat. 48. 25. *Hoffman*.

*Strathern*, *Srathernia*, a County in the South of Scotland, between *Albany* and *Abhols* to the North, *Perth* to the East, and *Menteith* to the West and South; *Abernoath* is the Capital of this County.

*Strath-Navern*, the most North-Western County in Scotland, being bounded on the North and West by the Ocean, on the South by *Southerland*, and on the East by *Caithness*. It is all overrun with Woods, and filled with Mountains desolate and cold, and of small profit or regard.

*Strava*, *Hyreunia*, a Province of Asia.

*Straubingen*, *Augusta Acilia*, *Serviodurum*, *Strambingum*, a City of

of *Bavaria* in Germany; which has a Bridge upon the *Danube*, six German Miles beneath *Ratisbone* to the East, and eleven from *Presburg* to the West.

*Strel*, *Sargotia*, a River of *Wallachia*, called *Istreg* by the Germans; in which *Decebalus* hid his Treasures, when he was attacked by *Trajan*; it falls into the *Marell*, a River of *Transylvania*.

*Stregnes*, *Stregnesia*, a City of Sweden in the Province of *Sudermania*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, and stands eight Swedish Miles on the Lake of *Meler*, from *Stockholm* to the West, and three from *Torsil* to the East.

*Strigonie*, *Strigonium*, *Gran*, a City of the Lower Hungary.

*Sironoma*, *Strymon*, a River of Thrace, which falls into the *Archipelago*.

*Strongoli*, *Strongylum*, a small City in the Kingdom of Naples in the Hither Calabria, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Santa Severina*, placed on a high Hill, three Miles from the *Ionian Sea* to the West, and eight from its Metropolis to the South-East, and thirteen from *Cortona* to the North, some believe it was of old called *Macallum*.

*Struden*, the Cataracts or Precipitate fall of the *Danube* in *Austria* beneath *Lintz*; the Germans call this Place *Seubressel*.

*Strumita*, *Myra*, a City of *Lycia*, placed by *Strabo* in the Inland Parts, near the River *Limyrus*, about two Miles from the Shoar; formerly a Bishops See, and now the Metropolis, having

thirty six Suffragan Bishops under its Archbishop. Long. 59. 40. Lat. 38. 25.

*Stugart*, *Stugardia*, *Stugartia*, a City of *Schwaben* in Germany, which is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, and the seat of the Dukes. It has a fine and a noble Castle, and stands upon the River *Necker*, one German Mile from *Esling* to the West, and four from *Tubingen* to the North.

*Szulweissenburg*, *Alba Regalis*, a City in the Lower Hungary. See *Alba Regalis*.

*La Stura*, *Stura*, two Rivers in Lombardy, the first in the Dukedom of *Montisferat*, which falls into the *Po* at *Pontestura*, four Miles beneath *Casal*. The second riseth in *Savoy*, and running South, falls into the *Po* three Miles beneath *Turin* from the West.

*Suachen*, *Ptolemais*, a celebrated Port of the higher *Ethiopia* upon the Red-Sea, which is now in the Hands of the Turks. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 16. 26. but according to the latter Maps. Long. 68. 15. Lat. 19. 27. It is written *Suaquem* in these Maps.

*Succadana*, a City in the Island of *Borneo* in the East-Indies.

*Sucheu*, *Sucheum*, a City of China in the Province of *Queycheu*.

*Sucheu*, a City of China in the Province of *Nankim*.

*Suching*, a City of China in the Province of *Quamsi*, but now under the King of *Tunkim*.

*Sushuen*, a large Province in the Kingdom of China, lying to-

wards the South-West Borders of that Kingdom, upon *India* and the Kingdom of *Thibet*. It is bounded on the North by *Xenfi*, on the East by *Huquam*, and on the South by *Queycheu*, and on the West by the further *East-Indies*; the Principal City of it is *Ching-tu*. It contains eight great Cities, one hundred and twenty four small Cities, and four hundred sixty four thousand one hundred and twenty eight Families.

*Suchzow*, *Suczova*, a City of *Moldavia*, or as *Baudrand* saith in *Walachia*, upon the River *Sretch*, in the Borders of *Transylvania*, fifty Miles from *Fassy* to the West. This City is always kept by a strong Garrison of the *Turks*, in whose hands it has been for some Ages.

*Suabia*, *Schwaben*, a Circle in *Germany*.

*Suda*, *Amphimalia*, a Sea-Port Town at the North-end of the Isle of *Candy*, which has a strong Castle, and a good Harbour.

*Sudbury*, *Colonia*. That is the *South Town* supposed to have had this Name in opposition to *Norwich* or the North Town, and to have been in Ancient time the Capital or County Town; it is seated upon the River *Stour*, in the Borders of *Essex* in the County of *Suffolk*. And is a *Mayor Town*, Rich and Populous by reason of a considerable Cloathing Trade here driven, standing about fifteen Miles from *Ipswich* to the West, and forty from *London* to the North, and it is represented by two Burgeses in Parliament. The Honourable *Henry Fitz-Roy* Duke of

*Grafton* is Baron of *Sudbury*. *Sudermanland*, *Sudermannia*, a County in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, called by the Natives *Sodermanland*, and is bounded on the North, by *Westmannia* and *Upsall*, and on the South by the *Baltick Sea*; it has the Honour to be a Dukedom of great Esteem, being Born by the Royal Family of that Kingdom. The Principal Places in it are *Nicoping*, *Stregnes* and *Trosa*.

*Sueden*. See *Sweden*.

*Suelli*, *Suellis*, a very small City in the Isle of *Sardinia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cagliari*, from which it stands fifteen Miles, and is reduced almost to a Village.

*Sueonie*, *Suevonina*, a considerable part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, between *Lapland* to the North, the *Baltick Sea*, and Bay of *Botner* to the East, *Gothia* to the South, and *Norway* to the West. It contains ten Counties, and the Capital of it is the Royal City of *Stockholm*.

*Sues*, *Suez*, *Arfinoe*, *Cleopatra*, *Posidium*. is a City or Sea-port Town of *Egypt*, in the bottom of the *Red-Sea*. It is a small place containing about two hundred Houses, and has a pretty Harbour but so shallow, that a Ship cannot enter it, nor a Galley till it is half unloaded, but then the Road is safe. It has a *Baraque* rail'd with Timber, Palissadoes, and thirteen *Culverins*; and as many Cannons for its security. It has also a *Greek Church*, and an old ruin'd Castle and some indifferent Houses, and when the Ships or Gallies come in

in it is pretty Populous, at other times it is almost desolate. *Thevenot*, p. 1. pag. 176. Long. 63. 20. Lat. 29. 10.

*Suffolk*, *Suffolcia*, my Native and beloved Country, is bounded on the East by the *German Sea*, on the North by the *Waveney*, and the little *Ouse* (which rise in the middle of its bounds, and the first running East, and the second West, divide it from *Norfolk*) on the West by *Cambridge-shire*, and on the South by *Essex* severed from it by the *Stoure*. It lies in the form of a *Crescent*; the whole circumference of it is about one hundred and forty *English Miles*; the Air of it is mild and healthful, and the Soil Rich, Level, and Fruitful. The principal places in it are *Ipswich*, *Bury*, and *Sudbury*. The Marquesses or Earls of this County, were *Robert de Ufford* or *Clifford* in 1335. *William* his Son in 1369. *Michael de la Pole* Lord Chancellor, created Earl in 1379. *William de la Pole* the IV. in this Line was made Duke of *Suffolk* by *Henry VI.* *Edmond* the VIII. in this Line was the last of that Name, and was Beheaded by *Henry VIII.* about the year 1510. In the year 1513. *Charles Brandon* Viscount *Lisle* was created Duke of *Suffolk*, who by *Mary* second Sister of *Henry VIII.* had *Henry Brandon*, who died a Child, in 1551. *Henry Grey* Marquels of *Dorset*, having Married *Francis* Daughter of *Charles Brandon* was made Duke of *Suffolk*, but then he was Beheaded in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, in the year 1553. This was the last Duke of *Suf-*

*folk*. But in the year 1603. *King James I.* Created *Thomas Lord Howard* of *Walden* Earl of *Suffolk*, to whom *James Lord Howard* the III. of this Line succeeded in the year 1640.

*Sugen*, *Sugenum*, a City formerly part of the Province of *Quamsi*, and belonging to *China* now under the King of *Tunkin*, who has Fortified it very strongly.

*Sulmona*, or *Solmona*, *Sulmo* a City of great Antiquity in the Province of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the River *Sangro* (*Sarus*) eight Miles from the Borders of *Abruzzo* to the East, almost seventy Miles from *Naples* to the North, and near eighty from *Rome* to the East. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Therentino*, and was the birth-place of *Ovid* the Latin Poet.

*Sultzbach*, *Sultsbaohium*, a small Town in *Nortgow*, in the upper *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, one Mile distance from *Amberg* to the South-East, which gives the title of a Prince to some Branches of the *Palatine Family*.

*Sumatra*, a vast Island in the *East-Indies* to the South-West of the Promontory of *Malaccia*, from which it is separated only by a narrow streight, as also by another from the Isle of *Java* to the South. It extends from North-West to South-East one hundred and eighty five *German Miles*, or nine hundred and ten *English Miles*, and is two hundred and ten broad in the middle. There are several Kingdoms in this Island, the principal of which are *Achem*,

*Camper, Jamby, Menanchabo, Pacem, Palimban, and Pedir*; and the Principal City in the whole Island is *Achem*. It is divided by the *Aequator* into almost two equal parts; the Air is very hot and unhealthy, the Soil will produce little Grain but Rice and Millet, but then it yieldeth Ginger, Pepper, Camphir, Agarick and Cassia in great abundance, Wax and Honey, Silks and Cottons, Rich mines of Tin, Iron and Sulphur, and such quantity of Gold, that some conceive this to be *Solomons Ophir*. The Inhabitants are for the most part *Pagans*, except the Sea Coast, where *Mahometanism* has got some footing. It has a vast number of Rivers and Marshes, which with the Woods do much promote the unwholsomeness of the Air.

*Die Sund*, *Sunda Fretum*, a strait between the *Baltick Sea*, and the *German Ocean*, call'd by the *Dutch Die Sund*, by the *English the Sound*. It stretcheth fifty Miles from North-West to South-East, and is about fifteen at its greatest breadth, but between *Elfsingburg* and *Cronenburg*, it is not above three Miles over; which necessitates all Ships that pass to and fro to pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark*, he being able otherwise by the Cannon of his Castles to shut up the Passage.

*Sunderland*, *Sunderlandia*, a small Island at the Mouth of the River *Werc* in the North-East part of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which was once a part of the Continent, but rent off by the violence of the Sea, from whence it

has the Name of *Sunderland*; a place of no great note till it was made the Title of an Earldom by *Charles I.* who in the year 1627. Created *Emanuel Lord Scrope* President of the North, Earl of *Sunderland*; he dying Childless, *Henry Lord Spenser*, in the year 1643: was Created Earl of *Sunderland*, and slain the eighth of *June* in the same year in the first Battel of *Newbery*, to whom succeeded *Robert* his Son now Principal Secretary of State, and President of the Council.

*Sundenberg*, a Town and Dutchy in the Isle of *Alsen* near *Futland*.

*Suntgaw*, *Suntgouia*, a Province of *Germany* now under the King of *France*, bounded on the North by *Alsatia*, on the East by the *Rhine*, and the Canton of *Basil* (which last is sometimes included under this Name) on the South by the Dominions of the Bishop of *Basil*, and on the West by the *Franche Comté*. The Principal places in it are *Befort*, *Mulhausen*, *Ferrete*, and *Huingue*, which last has been lately fortified by the King of *France*.

*Sur*, *Tyrus*, a City of *Palestine*. See *Tyre*.

*Surate*, *Surata*, a very famous City of the *Hither Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, under the Dominion of the great *Mogul*, which has a convenient Port or Haven, much frequented by the *European Merchants*. It lies faith *Montieur Thevenot* 21. deg. and some minutes from the Line; it was then designed to be Fortified with a Brick instead of its Ancient Earthen Wall, which had not

not been able to preserve it from the depredations of a *Raja*. In the time the *Monson* or Fair (kept in the Spring Quarter) it is exceeding full of People, and not meanly furnished as others, nor are those Inhabitants less considerable on the account of their wealth than Number. The *English* and *Dutch* have their Factories here, and it is the staple too of the *English Trade* in the *East-Indies*. It has a Castle at the South end of the Town, upon the River, which is square and flank'd at each corner by a large Tower; the Ditches on three sides are fill'd with Sea water, on the West the River runs, and there are many Cannon mounted in it. For the rest you may consult *Thevenot* part III. pag. 15.

*Surina*, a Province of South *America* between the confluence of the River *Cayana* and that of the *Amazons*.

*Suristan*, *Syria*, a Province of *Asia*.

*Surrey*, *Suria*, is separated on the North from *Buckingham* and *Middlesex* by the great River *Thames*, on the East it is bounded by *Kent*, on the South by *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, and on the West by *Hampshire* and *Barkshire*. It is in length thirty four Miles, in breadth about twenty two, in circumference one hundred and twelve Miles. The Air is sweet and pleasant, and the Soil, especially in the verges of the County, fruitful. It has many Noble and Princely Houses, but few Towns or Places of any considerable greatness, the Principal Town in it being *King-*

*ston upon Thames*. The *Regni* an old *British* Tribe were the first Inhabitants of this County, and in the times of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, it was a part of the Kingdom of the South *Saxons*. The first Earl of this County was *William de Warren*, Created so by *William* the Conqueror in 1067. *William* the third of this Line succeeded in 1135. who was followed by *William de Blois* Son of King *Stephen*, first Husband of *Isabel de Warren* in 1148. and by *Hameline Plantagenet*, base Son of *George* Earl of *Anjou*, half Brother to *Edward III.* second Husband of the said *Isabel* in 1163. His Posterity enjoyed it in four descents till the year 1347. when the Male Line failing, *Richard Fitz Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, Son of *Alice* Sister and Heir of *John Plantagenet* succeeded in this Earldom, in 1375. *Richard Fitz Alan* Lord Treasurer was Earl of *Surrey*, in 1398. *Thomas Holland* was Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Surrey*; who was afterwards Beheaded, in 1400. *Thomas Fitz Alan* Son of the former *Richard*, and died Earl of *Surrey* in the year 1414. in 1451. *John* Lord *Mowbray* was Created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and was after Duke of *Norfolk*, in 1475. *Richard* a second Son of *Edward IV.* was the thirteenth Earl of *Surrey*, and in the year 1483. *Thomas* Lord *Howard* Lord Treasurer, after Duke of *Norfolk* was Created Earl of *Surrey*, in which Family it is at this day.

*Surunga*, a City and Kingdom in *Japan* in the Island of *Niphon*.



*Sus, Susa or Susum*, a Kingdom in *Biledulgerida* in *Africa*, so call'd from a River of the same Name. It is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Maroccho*, on the East by *Darba*, on the South by *Tesseta*, and on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean, and is divided into seven Provinces; the Principal Cities in it are *Tarudant* the Regal City, *Tesent* and *Sancta Cruz*. This is a Pleasant, Rich, and Fruitful Kingdom, and has a great quantity of Gold, which is a perpetual cause of War amongst them. This is now subject to the Kingdom of *Fez*, though it has been a distinct Kingdom, and the Inhabitants are for the most part *Mahometans*.

*Susdal, Susdalia*, a City of *Muscovy*, which is the Capital of a Province of the same Name, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rostow*. It stands eighty Miles from *Moscow* to the South-East, and one hundred and thirty from *Novogorod Nisi* to the North-West.

*Sussex, Suffexia*, one of the Southern Counties of *England*, is bounded on the North by *Surrey* and *Kent*, on the East by *Kent*, on the South by the *British* Sea, and on the West by *Hampshire*. It's length from East to West is sixty Miles, but the broadest part from North to South, is not above twenty, and its circumference is about one hundred and fifty Miles. The Air is good, but subject to great Fogs and Mists, arising out of the Neighbour Sea, which recompenceth this inconvenience with a great Plenty of Fish

and Fowl, though there are few Harbours upon this Coast; the Soil is rich and fruitful, but the Roads are miry and unpleasant, the middle of the County has excellent Meadows, the Sea Coasts are Hilly, but afford plenty of Corn and Grass, the North-side is full of Woods and Groves. The chief City in this County is *Chichester* which is a Bishops See, and the next to it is *Lewes*; the *Regni* were the Ancient Inhabitants of this County, who were subdued by *Aulus Plautius* in the Reign of *Claudius* the Roman Emperor. In the year 478. *Ella* Erected here the Kingdom of the South Saxons, from whence this County has its Name. The first Earl of this County was *William de Albeney* Earl of *Arundel*, who Married *Adeliza* the Relict of *Henry I.* in 1178. he was succeeded by *William* his Son; it continued in this Family for five descents. In 1243. *John Plantagenet* Earl of *Surrey*, succeeded. In 1305. *John* a Son of the former followed. In 1529. *Robert Ratcliffe* was Created by *Henry VIII.* Earl of *Sussex*, whose Posterity enjoyed this Honour six descents. In 1644. *Thomas Lord Savil* was Created the fourteenth Earl of *Sussex*, whose Son succeeded, and in him that Family ended; and this Honour in the year 1674. was conferred upon *Thomas Leonard* Lord *Dacres*, who Married *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldest Daughter to the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, by *Charles II.*

*Sutherland, Sutherlandia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, bounded on the North by *Caithness*

*ness* and *Strathnavern*, on the West by *Affint*, on the South by *Ross*, and on the East by the *German* Ocean. The Principal Town in it is *Dornock*.

*Sutri, Sutrium*, a City in the States of the Church in *St. Peters* Patrimony, upon the River *Pozzolo*, which is a Bishops See, but for ever united to the See of *Nepi*, from whence it stands four Miles to the West, and twenty four from *Rome* to the South-West. It is little and encompassed with Rocks on all sides.

*Suvas, Sebastopolis*, a City of *Cappadocia* in *Asia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sebastia*, and is now a very considerable place, and the Seat of a *Turkish* Governor; it stands about fifty Miles from *Amasia* to the North-East. Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

*Swabenland*. See *Schwaben*, a Circle of *Germany*.

*Swarteness, Iccium*, a Cape in *Picardy*, so called by the *Dutch*; It lies four Leagues from *Calais* to the West, and six from the Coast of *Kent*; the *English* call it *Blackness*.

*Swarte Sluys*, a small City in *Over-ysse*, one of the united Provinces of the Low-Countries.

*SWEDEN, Suecia*, one of the Northern Kingdoms of *Europa*, is called by the Inhabitants *Swe-rie*, *Swedcnrick*, and *Swerics-ryke*, by the *Germans* *Schweden*, by the *French* *Suede*, by the *Poles* *Szwecya* and *Szwedzka Ziemia*, by the *Italians* *La Suetia*, and by the *Spaniards* *La Suecia*. It is a great and populous King-

dom, and contains the greatest part of that which was of old called *Scandinavia*, and was for some time united to the Crown of *Denmark*, and has been a separate and distinct Kingdom, only since the year 1525. It is bounded on the North by *Lapland*, *Norway*, and the *Frozen Ocean*, on the East by *Muscovy* or great *Russia*, on the South by the *Baltick* Sea, and on the West by *Denmark* and *Norway*. The Principal Parts of it are, first *Gothia*, second *Sweden* properly so called, third *Norland*, fourth *Finland*, fifth *Ingria*, sixth *Livonia*; all which are subdivided into thirty four Counties, and they are again subdivided into *Heraads* like our *Hundreds*, and it has seventeen Cities, the Capital of all which is *Stockholm*. The Air of this whole Kingdom is very cold, but then it is clear or foggy as it lies nearer or remoter from the Seas, Lakes and Marshes, and for the most part more temperate and pure than that of *Norway*. It is in length from *Stockholm* to the Borders of *Lapland* one thousand *Italian* Miles, in breadth twenty days Journey on Horseback, so that with all its appendages it is thought nine hundred Miles greater than *France* and *Italy* put together. The Soil is more fertile than that of any other of the Northern Kingdoms, which enables them to transport great quantities of Malt and Barley, and also Brass, Lead, Steel, Copper, Iron, Hides of Goats, Bucks, Oxen, and rich Furs, Deals and Oaks for Buildings, and they have some Silver in their Mines, and in the Woods

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Tar and Honey, and vast quantities of Sea and Fresh water Fish. The People are strong and healthful, hospitable and civil, and live sometimes to an hundred and forty years of Age; and so industrious, that a beggar is not to be seen amongst them, and of latter times they have shewn the World they are good Soldiers, and capable of Learning too. This was the Country of the *Goths*, who in the fourth Century pulled up the *Roman* Empire in the West, and let in the other Barbarous Nations, who still possess it. This People were never subject to the *Romans*, but have been under Kingly Government from the first Peopling of the Country. We have a pretty certain Catalogue of these Kings, from the times of *Charles* the Great to *Magnus* IV. King of *Norway* and *Sweden*, who in the year 1363. was succeeded by *Albert* Duke of *Mecklenburg* in prejudice of *Haquin* King of *Denmark* and *Norway*; after whom succeeded *Margaret* the *Semiramis* of the North, *Queen* of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Norway*, in the year 1387. She united all these Kingdoms into one by an Act of State. In the year 1411. *Erick* IV. Duke of *Pomerania*, succeeded as her Adopted Son in all these Kingdoms; after this the Kingdom became Elective and Unsteady, till in the year 1523. or 25. *Gustavus Ericus* was Chosen King; who expelled the *Danes*, and put an end to that Union. *Charles* the present King of *Sweden* is the ninth in this Line, and succeeded *Charles* II. his Father,

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in the year 1660. This People was Converted to the Christian Faith, by *Ansgarus* Bishop of *Bremen* about the year 816. *Lotharius* the Emperor procured the settlement of Bishops in these Northern Countries in the year 1133. They received the Reformation under *Gustavus* I. in the year 1525. and have ever since stuck to the *Augustane* Confession; which they have preserved in *Germany* too, when it was about the year 1630. in great danger to have been over-powered by the Prosperity of the House of *Austria*. They have also planted a *New Sweden*, in *New America* not far from *Virginia*.

*Suerin*, *Suerinum*, a City of *Germany*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Breme*, in the Lower *Saxony*. It was heretofore subject to its own Bishop and the Duke of *Mecklenburg*; but is now intirely under that Duke by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands upon a Lake of the same Name, seven German Miles from *Gustrow* to the West, and three from *Wismar* to the South. This City received with its Bishop the *Augustane* Confession, in the year 1530. In the year 1531. it was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, and was under the *Swedes* till the Peace of *Munster*. The Bishoprick was Founded by *Frederick* I. Emperor of *Germany*.

*Swilly*, a Lake in the County of *Derry* in *Ireland*.

*Swine*, a River or Bay in *Pomerania*, the same with the *Oder*, the *Germans* write *Schwine*.

*Switzerland*, *Helvetia*, is a large

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large Country in *Europe*, which of Ancient times was esteemed a part of *France* or *Gallia*, in the middle times of *Germany*, and for three of the last Centuries has been a Free and Independent Country, and governed by its own Magistrates. It is called by the *Germans* *Schweizerlandt*, and by the *French* *Suisse*, and by some of the Natives *Epagnots-Schafft*, that is the United Lands, by the *Italians* *l'Elvetia*, by the *Spaniards* *Helvecia*, and by the *Poles* *Szwajcarska*; on the North it is bounded by the *Rhine*, which separates it from *Germany*, on the East by the Lake of *di Idro* or of *Brescia*, and the same River which divides it from *Germany* and the *Grisons*; on the South by the Lake *Lemane*, *Wal-lisserlandt*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*, and on the West by the *Franche Comté*. The Country is for the most part over-spread with Lakes and Mountains, yet it is not barren, the tops of these Hills being full of Grass, and the bottoms surrounded with Rich Meadows and Fruitful Pastures; and it yields Corn and Wine, but not sufficient for its Inhabitants. It is in length two hundred and forty Miles, in breadth one hundred and eighty. The Inhabitants are Honest, Frugal, Industrious, great lovers of liberty, good Soldiers, and lovers of Impartiality and Justice. About the time of *Julius Caesar's* Conquering *Gaul*, fifty six years before the Birth of our Saviour, these People being oppressed with too great a number of People, to the Number of three

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Million six hundred and eight thousand made an Irruption into *Gaul*, burning all their own Towns before they left them; but *Julius Caesar* gave them such warm entertainment in *Gaul*, that they were forced to beg his leave to return, two Millions of them having perished in this War; from henceforward they were subject to the *Romans*, till in the Reigns of *Honorius* and *Valentinian* II. they were Conquered by the *Burgundians* and *Germans*. A part of this Country about the year 635. was given to *Sigebert* Earl of *Habsburg* the Founder of the House of *Austria*; though that Dukedom fell not into the Hands of this Family, till the times of *Rodolph* the Fortunate, about the year 1376. He being the twentieth in this Line, and Elected Emperor of *Germany* in the year 1273. and in the year 1282. he Created *Albert* his Son Duke of *Austria*. The rest of this Country was given by *Rodolph* the last King of *Burgundy* to *Conrade* II. Emperor of *Germany*, in the year 1032. From henceforward they were esteemed a part of *Germany*. But being unjustly handled by *Albert* Duke of *Austria* in the year 1308. they revolted and Leagued against him, that is the Cantons of *Switz*, *Underwalt*, and *Uri*, which League they made perpetual in the year 1315. In 1332. *Lucerne*. In 1351. *Zurich*. In 1352. *Glaris*, and the same year *Zug* and *Berne* two free States. In 1481. *Friburg*, *Basil* and *Solothurne*. In 1501. *Schaffhausen*, and in 1513. *Appenzil* were added to the former,

mer, which thirteen Cantons make up that knot of Common-wealths, now called the *Switz*; and their liberty in the year 1649. was intirely fixed by the Treaty of *Munster*. These Cantons in the year 1662. made a League with *Lewis XIV.* now King of *France* for sixty years. They were Converted to the Christian Faith, by one *Lucius* about the year of Christ 177. At the Reformation *Zuinglius* began here to Preach before *Luther*, and had that success that the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Basil* and *Schaffhausen* followed his Doctrine; and held a Synod at *Basil* for the Establishment of it in 1530. The Cantons of *Glaris* and *Appenzil* are mixed of both Religions, and the rest persisted in the Communion of the Church of *Rome*; and have been more addicted to her interest than their Ancestors were before the Reformation.

*Swol*, *Navalia*, a strong Town or City in *Over-yffel*, one of the Provinces of the United *Netherlands*, seated on the *Yffel*, three *German Miles* almost above its fall into the *Zuyder Zee*, ten from *Nimeguen* to the North, and two from *Swane Sluys* to the South. It has double Ditches and Ramparts, and is thought the strongest Town in this Province; so that the States always retire hither in time of great necessity. *Guicciardin*.

*SYRIA*, a vast Country in the Greater *Asia*, called by the *Jews* *Aram* or *Charam*; when it is largely taken, it contains *Phœnicia*, *Palestine*, or the Holy Land, and *Syria* properly so called. In the

latter acceptation it is bounded to the North by *Cilicia*, and the Lesser *Armenia*, on the East by *Mesopotamia*, divided from it by the *Euphrates*, and *Arabia deserta*, on the South it has *Palestine* and *Phœnicia*, and on the West the *Mediterranean Sea*. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Souristan*, by the *French* *Sourie*, and by the *Italians* *Soria*. Its length from North to South is four hundred Miles, from East to West it is in breadth two hundred *Italian Miles*. In very Ancient times *Damascus* was the Capital City, in the middle times *Antioch*, and now *Aleppo*. This Country is by Nature extremely Fruitful, and was once as Populous, but is now almost desolate. As to the Story of this Country, *N. Damascenus* mentions one *Adadus*, who was slain by *David* King of *Israel*; after whom there followed a Succession of Kings thirteen in number, the last of which *Rezin* was Conquered by *Tiglath Phileser* King of *Assyria*, and Beheaded in *Damascus*, about the year of the World 3213. After this they were subject to the Kings of *Assyria*, *Media* and *Persia*, till after the Death of *Alexander* the Great. *Seleucus Nicanor* began another Kingdom here, about the year of the World 3644. whose Posterity and Successors to the number of twenty one Reigned here, till *Pompey* the Great made a perfect Conquest of all *Syria*, for the *Romans* in the year of the World 4650. sixty two years before the Birth of Our Saviour. It continued under the *Romans* till the

the year of Christ 636. or as others 34. when it was Conquered by *Haumer* the third *Calyph* of the *Saracens*. About the year of Christ 1075. *Melech* and *Ducat* began a *Turkish* Kingdom here, which in the year 1262. after a Descent of nine Kings, was destroyed by *Haalon* the *Tartar*; next it fell into the Hands of the *Mamaluks* of *Egypt*, under whom it continued till the year 1515. and then was Conquered by *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*, under whom it is at this day, and most wretchedly harassed and desolated.

*Syracusa*, once the Noblest, and most Potent City in the Island of *Sicily*, seated on the East side of that Island. It was built by *Archias* a *Corinthian*, in the year of the World 1190. above seven hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour, in the days of *Uzziah*, King of *Judah*. In after-times it became the greatest, and the most Celebrated City the *Greeks* possessed in any part of the World. *Strabo* saith its Circuit in his time was an hundred and eighty *Greek Stadia's*, that is twenty two *English Miles* and an half. *Livy* in his twenty fifth Book, saith the Spoil of it was almost equal to that of *Carthage*, wherein *Piutarch* agrees with him. Famous it is for a great defeat of the *Athenians* under its Walls, wherein the *Athenian* Forces were destroyed, in the year of the World 3536. in the year of *Rome* 339. It fell under the power of the *Romans* in the year of the World 3738. of *Rome* 541. two hundred and ten years before the Birth of our Saviour,

when it was intirely ruined by *Marcellus*, the *Roman* General; yet it recovered again, and in *Tullies* times had three Walls, three Castles, and a Marble Gate, and could raise twelve thousand Horse, and four hundred Ships. In the year of Christ 884. the *Saracens* took this City, and razed it to the ground, and it never recovered since; for whereas before it was an Archbishop See, it is now but a Bishop See, under the Archbishop of *Montercale*, small, and not mighty populous, and is called by the Inhabitants, *Siragoza*, or *Syragoza*. *Mr. Sandys*, who saw it, saith it stands now in an Island, called *Orrygia*, having a strong Castle well fortified, and is it self strongly Walled, having two Noble Havens, and is kept by a Garrison of two hundred *Spaniards*, and three hundred Towns-Men. The Buildings are Ancient, and the Inhabitants Grave. It stands in a Marsh, which makes it less healthful, though it affords the City a great plenty of all things. Long. 39. 24. Lat. 36. 24.

## T A.

**T**A a River on the South of *China*, in the Provinces of *Quansay*, and *Quantam*.

*Tabago*, the *Tobacco* Island, is one of the *Caribbe* Islands in the *West-Indies*, in the North Sea, possessed by the *Dutch*, commonly also called *Stiew Walcheren*. It lies eight Miles from *la Trinidad* to the North-East, having eighteen small

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small Rivers, and many safe Harbours, being about nine Dutch Miles long, and three broad, very fruitful, and full of all necessaries. About forty years since, the Dutch began to plant this Island. In the year 1673. the English, under Sir Tobias Bridges, took and Plundered this Island, and carried away four hundred Prisoners, and as many Negroes. In the year 1677. the French being desirous to drive the Dutch out of it, sent the Comte d'Estrée, with ten Ships, which entered Klips Bay, and for several days engaged a Fleet of eight Dutch Ships, there lying under the Command of James Binckes, a Dutchman, who so well defended the Island, that though the French pretended they destroyed the Fort the Dutch had built, yet the French were forced to draw off, and leave the Dutch Masters of the Island. Long. 316. Lat. 10. 30, Ninety English Miles South of Barbadoes.

Tabarestan, Tabarestania, a Province of Persia, toward the Caspian Sea, containing a great part of the ancient Hyrcania.

Tabasco, Tabasca, a Town, and Province in New Spain, in North America. The Province lies between the Bay of Mexico to the North, and the Province of Chiapa to the South, and is extended from East to West forty six Spanish Leagues. The principal City in it, was by the Indians called Tabasco, but the Spaniards call it Nuestra Señora de la Vittoria, our Lady of Victory, because Cortez, the Spanish General, gave the Mexicans, an irrecoverable defeat near this place.

## T A

Tabor, Taborium, a Town in Bohemia, upon the River Lauznitz, twenty Miles from Budweis, and forty five from Prague. The Hussites made this place the Seat of their War, and fortified it, and from thence for twenty years ruined the Imperial and Hereditary Countries, and were called thereupon Taborites.

Tagara, a small Kingdom on the Coast of Guinea, in Africa.

Tacaze, Tacasus, Astaboras, a vast River in the Higher Ethiopia, which ariseth in the Kingdom of Angote, chiefly from three Fountains, and runs West sometime between Dagana and Hoga, then bending North through the Kingdom of Tigre, it watereth the Desert of Oldeba, and joyns the River Mareb, or Marebo, and being much improved, it passeth through the Kingdom of Dengin, and at Falack falls into the Nile in the Kingdom of Nubia, from the East.

Tachiali, Antiocchia Meandri, a City of Caria, in the Lesser Asia, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Ephesus, from which it stands seventy Miles to the East, upon the Meander, and thirty seven from Bursia to the South. Latitus Bishop of this See, subscribed to the Council of Chalcedon. Long. 58. 00. Lat. 39. 30.

Tadoussack, Tadussacum, a Town in New France, upon the Bay of St. Lawrence, where it receives the River Saguen, an hundred Miles from Quebec to the South-East.

Taff, Rbatostathybius, a small River in Glamorganshire in Wales, which watering, and giving Name to

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to Llandaff, falls into the Irish Sea, near the Borders of Monmouthshire.

Taflete, Tasleta, a Kingdom in Biledulgerida in Africa, between Segellomeffa, to the East, and Darba to the West, being boundeth with the Kingdom of Marocco to the North. The Capital City of it is of the same Name. About the year 1660. the King of this place, after many great Victories Conquered Morocco and Fez, and kept them for some time. This is supposed to have been a part of the ancient Numidia.

Taichen, Taicheum, a City in the Province of Chekiam in China.

Tajima, a Town and Province in the North part of Nippon.

Tajo, Tagus, one of the most Celebrated Rivers of Spain; it ariseth from two Fountains in New Castile, but in the Borders of Aragon, at the foot of Mount Vallezillo, and running North it takes in the Molina, then turning South-West, it passeth by Pastrana to Aronjues, where it admits the Tajuna, with a knot of other Rivers from Madrid, and Henares, and turning more Westerly, it salutes Toledo, and takes in beneath it the Guadarrama, and the Alberch, and visits Talavera, and Puente de Arcobispo, where it is covered by a Bridge, and beneath Almaraz it receives the Guadalupo, so passing by Alcantara, it entereth the Kingdom of Portugal at Perdigaon, and receiving the Rio Monzul, and a vast number of small Brooks in that Kingdom, it forms the vast Haven of Lisbon, and on

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the South side of that City passeth into the Atlantick Ocean, having from its Fountains run an hundred and ten Spanish Leagues, and being at its Mouth two Spanish Leagues broad. There is no River in Spain more frequently mentioned than this, especially on the account of its Gold Sand, by the Poets.

Taiping, a City of the Province of Nankin, upon the River Kiang in China. There is another of the same Name in the Province of Quantum, which is now under the King of Tumkim.

Tajuna, Tagonius, a River of New Castile, which falls into the Tajo.

Talabo, or Talaro, Pitanus, a River in Corsica.

Talavera, Ebara, Libora, a Town in New Castile, upon the Tajo. See Tajo.

Tamaga, or Tamar, Tamaca, a River of Spain, which ariseth in Galicia, above Mone Roy, and running South through the Province of Entre Douro e minho, it falls into the Douro, six Spanish Leagues above Porto to the East.

Tamaro, Thamarus, a small River in the Principato, in the Kingdom of Naples, which arising from the Appennine, a little above Benevento, it falls into the Calore, which falls into the Sabato, which falls into the Volturno, which ends in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Tamar, Tamaris, a River in the East of Cornwall, which divides that County from Devonshire. It ariseth in Devonshire, near the Irish Sea, and running South watereth

*eth Bridgrule, Telcor, Tamerton*, (which it has its Name from this River) *Beyton, Lawhitton, Cal-Stock*, and having received amongst others the *Foy*, at *Plimouth* it entereth the *British Sea*, forming there a Noble and Capacious Haven. See *Cambden*.

*Taming, Taminga*, a City in the Province of *Pekin* in *China*.

*Tames*. See *Thames*, the principal River in *England*.

*Tampan*, the Mouth of the *Rhone*.

*Tanaïs*, a River of *Crim Tartary*, which divides *Europe* from *Asia*. It is called by the Neighbouring Nations, *Don*, by the *Italians*, *Tana*. It riseth in the Province of *Rezan*, in *Moscovy*, one hundred and ten Miles from *Moscow*, from the Lake *Jubanoubo* *Leztero*, which is five hundred *Wrests* broad, and flowing with a very Oblique Course, through the Countries possessed by the *Pre-copians*, or *Crim Tartars*, not far from the *Woga* falls into the Lake of *Mæotis*, near a City called from it *Tanaïs*, but now ruined. This City was once Taken by the *Russ*, but is now in the Hands of the *Turks*. The River divides it into two parts, and affords it the Convenience of an Haven, though it is now not much frequented. Long. 60. 40. Lat. 48. 09.

*Tanaro, Tanarus*, a Navigable River of *Lombardy*, which riseth in *Piedmont*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, from the *Appennine*, and running North-East watereth *Mondovi, Alba, Asti*, and *Alexandria*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*; it falls into the *Po* at

*Bassignano*, between *Casal* to the North, and *Voghera* to the South.

*Tandaia*, one of the *Philippine Islands*.

*Tanes, Taniticum Ostium*, one of the Eastern Mouths of the *Nile*. This gave Name to *Tanis*, now *Tanes*, a desolate Village in *Egypt* at this time, but formerly one of the greatest, richest, and strongest Cities of *Egypt*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Damietta*. The *Calyphs* rebuilt it, after it had been some Ages desolate, but it soon returned to its former State.

*Tangier, Tingi*, one of the oldest Cities of *Africa*, built by *Anteus* a *Phœnician*, as the learned Sir *John Marsham*, proves from *Procopius*, who mentions an ancient Pillar, with this Inscription in the *Phœnician Tongue*, *We are fled from Joshua, the Son of Nun, a Robber*; whereupon he placeth the building of it in *Joshua's* time, and saith it is undoubtedly a very ancient *Phœnician Colony*. It stands at the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*, towards the *Atlantick Ocean*, and was anciently an Archbishops See. In the year 1662. it was put by the *Portuguese* into the Hands of the *English*, and *Charles II.* having bestowed immense charges upon the Haven, and Out-Works of it, after it had prosperously repelled several Attacks of the *Moors* in 1663. 1664. and 1682. In the year 1683. by the Lord *Dartmouth*, that Prince ordered all the Forts, and Works to be blown up, and the Mole to be slighted, and withdrew the Garrison into *England*,

land, finding the benefit not equal to the charge of keeping it. Long. 6. 30. Lat. 35. 56.

*Tangermund, Tangermunda*, a Town in the Old Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the *Elbe*, where it takes in the River *Tanger*, seven German Miles from *Magdeburgh* to the North, towards *Havelburgh*; which was heretofore a very strong and considerable place, and the Emperor *Charles IV.* kept his Court there, but in the *Swedish War* it was often taken, and suffered so very much, that it is become very incon- siderable now.

*Tangu, Tangum*, a Kingdom in the Further *East-Indies*, by the River *Menan*, which has a City of the same Name, and was formerly subject to the King of *Pegu*.

*Tangut, Tangutum*, a Kingdom in the *Asian Tartary*, towards *China* and the *East-Indies*. The Capital City of it is *Tangu*.

*Tanjaor*, a City and Kingdom in *Coromandel*, in the *East-Indies*, which was formerly subject to the King of *Bisnagar*, but has now a Prince of its own, who is yet a Tributary to the former. It lies sixty Miles from the Coast of *Coromandel* to the West.

*Taormina*, a City of *Sicily*. See *Tavormina*.

*Tapayfa*, a great River of South *America*, which riseth in the Borders of *Brasil*, and after having given Name to a Province, falls into the River of *Amazons* in *Guiana*.

*Tapua guazu*, a Province of South *America* in *Paragua*, near

the Lake of *Xaray* in the Borders of *Brasil*.

*Tapujes*, a People of *Brasil*, in the Prefecture of *Santo Spirito*.

*Tapy*, a River of *Brasil*, which after a long Course falls into the River of *Amazons*.

*Tara, Taras*, a small River in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which arising from the *Apennine*, near *Massafra*, falls into the Gulph of *Taranto*, by the City of *Taranto*, which has its Name from this River.

*Taranto, Tarentum, Urbs Salentinorum*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, called at this day *Tarente* by the *French*. This City was built by a Band of *Lacedemonian Bastards*, who having no inheritance at home, were sent hither to seek their fortunes, in the year of the World 3242. forty and five years after the building of *Rome*. It became a famous Common-Wealth. But in the year of *Rome* 481. *Milo*, a Citizen of this place, betrayed it to the *Romans*. In the second *Punic* War it received *Hanibal*. And in the year of *Rome* 545. was recovered out of his Hands again. In the year 631. it was made a *Roman Colony*. In the year 1194. *Henry IV.* gave it to *William*, the Son of *Tancred*, Prince of *Taranto*, when he had caused him to be castrated to prevent any Posterity. It is now an Archbishops See, small but strong, and well peopled, and has a Castle Garrisoned with *Spaniards*; the Haven was once very good, but was spoiled by great Stones sunk



funk in the Mouth of it, so that none but small Ships can enter it. This City has also still the Honour of the Title of a Principality. It stands upon a Peninsula, on a Bay of its own Name, at the Mouth of the River Tara. Long 41. 30. Lat. 39. 58.

Tarara, *Cemmenus*, a Mountain near Lyons in France, more commonly called *les Sevennes*.

Tarascon, *Tarasco*, an ancient Roman Town in Provence in France, upon the *Rhone*, four Leagues beneath *Avignon* to the South, and three from *Arles*. It is great and populous, and has a strong Castles.

Tarazona, *Turiaso*, an ancient Roman City, in the Kingdom of Arragon in Spain, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sarragosa*, and stands upon the River *Queois*, four Leagues from *Tudela* to the North-West, and ten from *Bilbao* to the North. This City was recovered from the Moors by *Alphonfus VIII.* in the year 1010. And is chiefly commended for the rare temper of its Steel. Long. 19. 02. Lat. 42. 50.

Tarbes, *Tarba*, a City of *Aquitain*, in the County of *Bigorre*, Seated in a pleasant Plain, upon the River *Adour*, which is well peopled, and has a Castle called *Bigorre*, which gave Name to this County. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*, from which this City stands nine Miles to the North-West, and six from *Pau* to the East.

Tarzal, *Carpatès*, the *Carpathian Hills*, which divide Hungary,

and *Transylvania*, from Poland. *Tardenois*, *Tardanensis Comitatus*, a County in the Isle of France, between the *Marne* to the South, and the *Vesle* to the North, but its true Bounds are now lost.

Tardera, *Alba*, *Tholobi*, a River in *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Blanes*, nine Miles from *Barcinone* to the North.

Tarentaise, *Tarentesia*, a Tract or Valley in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, between the *Alpes* and the Dukedom of *Aouste* to the East, *Hoffano* to the North, and *Savoy*, properly so called, to the West, and the Valley di *Moriana* to the South. This was the Seat of the ancient *Centrones*. The principal place in it is *Montiers*; and it is one of the three principal Provinces of the Dukedom of *Savoy*, but very Mountainous and barren.

Targa, a Kingdom, and Desert, City, and Lake, in *Africa*, in *Zara*, between the Desert of *Lempra* to the East, and *Zuenziga* to the West, *Biledulgerida* to the North, and *Nigritia* to the South.

Targovisto, *Targovistum*, a great City, which is the Capital of *Moldavia*, and the Seat of their Princes. It stands in the Borders of *Walachia*, up the River *Faloniza*, sixty Miles from *Nigeboli* to the North, and a little more from *Cronstad*, or *Brassaw*, in *Transylvania* to the South, in a Marsh; having been heretofore, together with *Moldavia*, under the King of Hungary. But is now in a fair way of returning under that Crown again, the *Hospodar*.

dar having lately sent to desire the Emperors Protection, and offering his Children as Hostages for his Fidelity.

Tariffa, a City of Spain in *Andalusia*, near the Streights of *Gibraltar*, which was once a great and strong place, but is now almost ruined, and inhabited but by a few, though it has a Castle and an Haven. It was recovered from the Moors in the year 1292. And October 28. 1340. the Moors received a great defeat near this place, which stands four Leagues from *Algezira* to the West, and six from the Coast of *Barbary* to the North.

Tarne, or le Tar Tarnis, a River of *Aquitain* in France, which springeth from Mount *Losere* in *Givaudan*, and being improved by some lesser Streams, watereth *Mil-laude*; then entering *Languedoc*, it visiteth *Montauban*, where it is covered by a lovely Stone Bridge, and a little beneath *Moissac*, falls into the *Garonne*, five Leagues above *Agen*. The present King of France, has with great expence of late years, made this River Navigable by Boats.

Taro, or Tarro, *Tarus*, a River of *Lombardy* in Italy, which ariseth from the *Apennine*, in the Territory of *Piacenza*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, and running through a Valley of its own Name, and through the Dukedom of *Parma*, falls thirteen Miles below *Cremona*, into the *Po*. Upon the Banks of this River *Charles VIII.* of France, in the year 1495. defeated all the Forces of Italy, which were assembled

hither to stop him from going out of Italy.

Tarragona, *Tarraco*, a City of Spain, which in ancient time gave Name to that part of Spain, which from it was called, *Hispania Tarraconensis*. It was built by the *Scipio's*, others say it was built before the Roman Conquest, *Eratosthenes* having mentioned it in the year of the World 2780. but be sure it was built before those times; but the *Scipio's* much enlarged it, and therefore *Pliny*, and *Solinus*, make them the Founders. *Mela* saith it was in his time the richest Maritim City on the Eastern Coast of Spain, and it was certainly a great Metropolis, and had 14 lesser Cities under it. The Moors ruined the Roman City, and rebuilt that which now stands, walling it for the greater security. It is now an Archbishops See, and an University, Founded by Cardinal *Gasparo de Cervantes*, Archbishop of this See, in the Reign of *Philip II.* It stands at the Mouth of the River *Tulcis*, now *el Fracoli*, which affords it a small Haven on the *Mediterranean Sea*, thirteen Spanish Leagues from *Tortosa*, and fifteen from *Barcelone*, and is in a decaying condition. Long. 22. 53. Lat. 41. 58.

Tarsus, the Metropolitan City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser Asia. It stands upon the River *Cydenum*, which divides it into two equal parts. It took divers Names from the Roman Emperors, but at this day it is called by the Inhabitants, *Terrassa*, by the Turks, *Tersis*, and by the Italians, *Tarso*, and is now an Archbishops See, standing

six Miles from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*. Long. 66. 14. Lat. 38. 56. This City deserves a particular veneration from all Christians, because *St. Paul*, the great Apostle of the *Gentiles*, was born in it, and by that means pleaded its privilege, to avoid some ill usages he had otherwise suffered.

*Tartar*, *Occhardus*, a River of *Serica*, a part of the *Asiatick Tartary*, from which that Nation took its Name of *Tartaria*. This Country is bounded on the W. by Mount *Imaus*, and on the East by *China*, and is now thought to be called *Suchur*. There is a City upon it, of the same Name.

*Tartary*, *Tartaria*, *Scythæ*, is the far greatest Country in all *Asia*, and is called by the *Poles*, *Tartarckia*. It is Bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the East by the same Sea, and *China*, on the South by *China*, *India*, and *Persia*, and the *Caspian Sea*, and on the West by *Russia*. The North Eastern Bounds beyond *Japan* and *China*, are utterly unknown, and it is not certain but that *Asia* and *America*, may there meet, or at most be divided by a narrow Channel, which could never yet be discovered. This Country extends from the Mouth of the *Nieper*, to the Cape of *Tabin* North-East, a thousand German Miles, and from the Mouth of the River *Obb* to the Wall of *China* South-East, fifteen hundred of the same Miles, but then perhaps it is much greater towards the North and East. This vast Country is divided into many Kingdoms, some of which, as to the Names

of them, are as yet unknown to us. The People are the most Barbarous of Mankind, Bloody, Fierce, and Brutish. The Country appears Barren, Desolate, and Uncultivated, without Cities, settled Inhabitants, Agriculture, and fixed Limits. The Princes are absolute Masters of their respective People, which live in *Hoards*, wandering with their Wives and Children in covered Waggon, from place to place, with their Cattle, (which is their only Wealth) as necessity, and the season of the year require. This course of life has in a great degree fitted them for War; and accordingly when ever they have broken in upon the Civilized World, they have proved in every Age the Scourges of God. And in this last Age, one of these Princes broke in upon *China*, and in a few years Conquered it.

*Tartaro*, *Tartarus*, *Atrianus*, a River in the States of *Venice*, which ariseth in the Territory of *Verona*, and flowing East watereth *Adria*, an ancient City, and then one part of it falls into that Branch of the *Po*, which is called *il Fuosa*, and the other part into the River *Adige*.

*Tarudante*, *Tarodantum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Suz*, which was heretofore subject to the King of *Morocco*, but has now a Prince of its own. It is great and populous, and stands about fifty Miles from the *Atlantick Ocean*, and three hundred from *Morocco* to the South.

*Tatta*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, under the Great *Mogul*, separated from *Persia* to the West, by

by the River *Indus*, and being Bounded to the North by *Buckor*, to the East by the Kingdom of *Jesselmere*, and to the South by the *Indian Sea*. The Capital City is of the same Name, and stands near the *Indus*. Long. 102. Lat. 26. 45.

*Tavasthus*, *Tavastia*, a Town and County in the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finmarck*, called also *Tavastland*. It is Bounded on the East by *Savolaxia*, on the South by *Nyland*, on the West by *Finmark*, properly so called, and on the North by the *Botner Sea*. *Tavasthus*, the principal Town in it, was called *Gronenberg*, and stands in a Marsh, well fortified against the *Russ*, ninety Miles from *Aboa* to the East. *Birger Farel* built a Castle here in the year 1250. to awe the Inhabitants.

*Tauber*, *Tuberius*, a River in *Franconia*, which ariseth near *Rothenburgh*, nine Miles from *Norimburgh* to the West, and by *Onpach*, *Papenheim*, and *Aichstat*, falls into the *Danube* below *Ingolstadt*, and above *Regensperg*.

*Taubenberg*, a Town in *Hungary*, at which *Mahomet I.* in the year 1400. beat the *Hungarians*.

*Tavira*, or *Tavila*, a City of *Algarve* in *Spain*, upon the *Atlantick Ocean*, between the Mouth of the *Guadiana* to the East, and *Faro* to the West, five Leagues from either. It is under the King of *Portugal*, and has a large Haven at the Mouth of the River *Xilaon*, and a Castle for its security.

*Tauris*, *Ecbatana*, *Tabresium*, *Tauresium*, *Tigranana*, a great Ci-

ty of the Kingdom of *Persia*, called by the Inhabitants, *Tebri*. It stands in the Province of *Aderbuitzan*, one thousand and one hundred Miles from *Constantinople* to the East, nine hundred from *Maracand* to the West, and twenty five German Miles from the *Caspian Sea* to the South. This City was Founded, as the *Persians* all agree, in the one hundred and sixty fifth year of the *Hegyra*, in the year of Christ 786. In the year 849. it was ruined by an Earthquake. In the year 1490. the Princes of the Race of *Sheith-Sepbi*, removed to this City from *Ardevil*. In 1514. *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*, took it upon Articles, two years after the Kings of *Persia* removed to *Casbin*. In the time of *Solyman* the Magnificent, the City Rebelled, and Assassinated the *Turkish* Governour, and Garrison, which was severely revenged by *Ibrahim*, General of that Prince in 1548. In the Reign of *Amurath*, it Rebelled again, and was again taken, and sacked by the *Turks* in the year 1585. And in the year 1603. *Abas*, King of *Persia*, took it by Stratagem: ever since which it has been under the *Persians*. The learned *Minadoi*, in his History of the *Turkish* and *Persian War*, pag. 311. thus describes this City. It is seated (saith he) on the North side of Mount *Orontes*, having *Persia* to the East, the *Caspian Mountains* to the West, and the *Caspian Sea* to the North, in a fruitful Plain, in a cold, snowy, healthful Air, and abounding with all things needful for the life of Man, and enriched

by great Caravans of Merchants, which pass to and fro through it, so Populous that it maintains two hundred thousand Inhabitants, yet without any Walls or Bastions, or the least defence against an Enemy; the Houses are low and mean, but the Gardens, Fountains, Basins and Mosques, magnificent and sumptuous. Sir John Chardin who saw this City agrees with him, and adds that a small River called *Spingtcha*, runs across through it, and another called *Agi*, runs on the North side. Long. 88. 00. Lat. 41. 10. Sir John Chardin estimated the Inhabitants to be five hundred and fifty thousand, so much has a long peace improved it since *Minador's* time.

*Taurin*, *Alpes Noricæ*, a branch of the *Alpes* in *Carinthia*.

*Taurus*, the greatest Mountain in all *Asia*, so called, as *Eustathius* saith, from its Magnitude; it begins at the East or *Chinian* Ocean, and traverseth the whole body of *Asia*, as far as the Sea of *Pamphylia* in the Lesser *Asia*, dividing *Asia* into the Northern and Southern, and assuming various Names in different places; yet the particular Name of *Taurus* belongs most properly to that Branch of this Mountain, which divides *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia* from the lesser *Armenia*. Sir John Chardin who crossed that part of this Mountain, which is called *Caucasus*, saith that it is the Highest Mountain, and the most Difficult to pass over that ever he beheld, full of Rocks and dismal Precipices; and the top of it (eight Leagues broad) covered with Snow

and not Inhabited, yet the sides of it are prodigious fruitful, and afford Honey, Wheat, Gums, Wines, and Fruits in vast quantities. The Inhabitants are a good natur'd sort of Christians. In *Tartary* this Mountain is called *Imaus*. In this long course it separates many Potent Nations one from another. *Herbert* our Country-man saith, that it is fifty *English* Miles over, and fifteen hundred long.

*Tay*, *Tavus*, is a great River in *Scotland*, which arising from Mount *Grampus*, and flowing East helps to divide that Kingdom into two parts, the Northern and the Southern. Its fountains are in *Albany*, and it passeth through *Arhole* and *Perth*, watering *Dunkeld*, and *Aberneth*, and between *Angus* to the North, and *Fife* to the South, by a vast Arm of the Sea it falls into the *German* Sea, almost twenty *English* Miles North of *St. Andrews*.

*Ter*, *Tech*, *Illybiris*, *Thicis*, *Tichis*, a small River in the County of *Roussillon*, which springeth out of the *Pyrenean* Hills in the Borders of *Cerdanna*, watereth *Arles* and *Cerdanna*, and then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, twelve Miles from the Mouth of the *Egli* to the South.

*Tedles*, *Tedlesia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Morocco*.

*Tees*, *Athefis*, *Tuas*, a River which parts *England* from *Scotland*; it riseth in *Tweedale*, and is therefore called the *Tweed* no less frequently, and running Eastward, and being augmented by the *Cale* at *Rydam*, it becomes a boundary, and at *Tilmouth* takes

in the *Bromyshe* out of *Northumberland*, and on the South side of *Barwick*, it entreth the *German* Ocean.

*Teflu*, *Artaxata*, *Arxata*, *Tephelis*, *Zogocara*, the Capital City of *Georgia*, in the Province of *Carduel* upon the River *Khur*, or *Cyrus*. It was Anciently one of the greatest Cities of the East, but being taken and ill handled by the *Turks*, it consists of very few Inhabitants, and is under the King of *Persia*. *Baudrand*. But Sir John Chardin who saw it some few years since, assures us it is one of the fairest though not the biggest Cities in *Persia*; and stands at the bottom of a Mountain upon the River *Cur*, and is incompass'd on all sides, but the South (where the River secureth it) with a strong and beautiful Wall, and it has about fourteen Christian Churches. The Bishops See or Palace is near the Cathedral Church. It has in the mean time not one Mosque, because the Christians will not endure it, and the *Persians* are too wise to exasperate their frontier People, who can with ease call in the *Turks* to revenge the injuries of their Religion. It is well Peopled and full of Strangers, who resort thither on the account of Trade. It was twice in the hands of the *Turks*, in the Reigns of *Ishmael II.* and *Solyman* his Son. The latter took this and *Tauris* about the year 1548. The *Persian* Tables place it Long. 83. 00. Lat. 43. 05.

*Tefza*, a City in the Province of *Tedles* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, built on a high Hill by the River *Derna*.

*Tegan*, *Teganum*, a City in the Province of *Huquam* in *China*.  
*Tegaza*, a Desert in *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

*Tegil*, *Tigris*, a River of *Mesopotamia*. See *Tigris*.

*Teissa*, or *Tiissa*, a River of the Upper *Hungary*. See *Tibiscus*.

*Telgen*, *Telga*, a City in *Sudermannia* in *Sweden*, four Miles from *Stockholm* to the North-West.

*Temesen*, *Temesena*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez*.

*Temeswar*, *Temesuar*, a Town in the Upper *Hungary*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name. It is a great and strong place, seated upon the River *Temes*, whence it has its Name, five Leagues from *Lippa* towards the Borders of *Transylvania*, and about ten from *Belgrade*. The *Turks* twice attempted this place before they took it, in the year 1552. from the *Transylvanians*; upon which they bestowed great costs in the fortifying of it, and esteem it invincible, as indeed it is the strongest place they have left them. The County of *Temeswar* is bounded on the North by *Chaunad* and *Transylvania*, on the West by the *Tibiscus*, on the South by the *Danube*, and on the East by *Moldavia*; and is perhaps the only intire County the *Turks* possess now in *Hungary*.

*Temiam*, *Temiamum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Gangara*, on the West by that of *Bito*, on the South by the River *Niger*, and on the East by the Desert of *Sert* or *Sen*. The

Principal City of which is *Temican*.

*Temruck*, or *Tomaruchi*, *Tyrambe*, *Tyrambis*, a City of *Crim Tartary* in *Asia*, sixteen Miles from the *Cimmerian Bosphorus* to the East, and ten from the Lake of *Cerocondam*, to the North.

*Tems*. See *Thames*.

*Tende*, *Tenda*, a Town in the County of *Nizza*, in the *Apenine* near the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, eighteen Miles from *Alba* to the North, and twenty five from *Fossano* South; which has a Mountain near it called *Le col de Tende*, and a very strong Castle. This was a Sovereign State, under Counts of its own, but is now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*.

*Tenduc*, *Tenducum*, a City and Kingdom of the *Asian Tartary*, bounded on the North by the *Great Tartary*, on the East by *Zupia*, on the West by the Kingdom of *Tangut*, and on the South by *China*. This Prince has within a little more than forty years last past, Conquered the Kingdom of *China*, and is one of the greatest Princes in the World, his Dominions extending from *Cochin China*, to the River *Obb*, North-West and South-East. There is lately published a short Account of these *Tartars*, in two Letters Written by a *Chinian* Jesuit, who Travelled with this King into *Tartary*.

*Tenedos*, a small Island of sixteen Miles in Compass, five Miles from the Shoars of *Asia*, and twenty five from the Island *Metelin* to the North in the *Archipe-*

*lago*, and eighteen from the *Dardanel*s to the South, called by the *Turks* *Both Adasi*, the Barren Island. It has a Town, two Castles and an Harbour, and being taken by the *Venetians*, was betrayed to the *Turks* by their Governour.

*Teneriffa*, one of the *Canary* or *Azores* Islands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, called by the Natives *Chenerife*; it is about forty eight *Spanish* Leagues in circumference, Fruitful, Populous, and Rich, and has been subject to the *Spaniards* ever since the year 1496. The Ancients called this *Nivaria*, as is supposed, because the top of its Point or Peak, which is thought the highest in the World, is rarely without Snow. This Peak is said to be fifteen Miles high, and may be seen one hundred and twenty *English* Miles at Sea. The Principal Towns in it are *Laguna*, and *St. Croce*; to which belongs an excellent Haven, into which *Blake* an *English* Admiral, April 20. in the year 1657. notwithstanding a Castle and seven Forts, and sixteen great Galeons, all well Man'd and provided with Cannon and Ammunition, which threatned his inevitable Ruin; yet he entred this Harbour, and in six Hours time, beat the *Spaniards* out of their Ships and Forts too; and put the *English* in Possession of this vast Treasure (it being a *West-India* Fleet) which they Plundered; and burnt all those *Spanish* Ships which they found there. This Island is no less remarkable for having been made the first *Meridian* by many of the latter Geographers.

*Ten-*

*Tengchieu*, a City in the Province of *Xantum* in *China*, which stands upon the *Chinian* Ocean on the Bay of *Nanquin*, and is very strongly fortified. Long. 149. 00. Lat. 37. 00.

*Teno*, *Tenos*. See *Tine*, an Island in the *Archipelago*.

*Ter*. See *Tech*, a River in *Roussillon* in *Spain*.

*Teramo*, *Aprutium*, a City of the further *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See.

*Terassa*, the same with *Tarsus*, a City of *Cilicia*.

*Terbestan*, the *Caspian* Sea.

*Tercera*, *Tertiaria* or *Tertia*, the Principal of the *Azores* Islands, twenty five Miles from East to West, but not of equal breadth. It lies forty Leagues from *Tencriffe* to the East; the chief Town is *Angara*, which with Fort *San Felipe* is under the *Portuguese*; from this Island the *Azores* are sometimes called the *Tercera Isles*.

*Tergowisch*. See *Targovisto*, a City of *Moldavia*.

*Terki*, *Terchium*, the Principal City of *Circassia* in *Asia*, seated in a well watered Plain, about one German Mile from the *Caspian* Sea to the West, and sixty from *Astracan* to the South, and thirty six from *Derbent* to the North-West. Long. 76. 30. Lat. 45. 05. This City being some years since put into the hands of the Duke of *Muscovy*, has of late been carefully fortified as a Frontier against the *Persians* on that side. *Olearius* assures us it stands in Lat. 43. 23. in a Plain which bounds the right upon the River *Timenski*,

which issueth out of the Lake of *Bustro*, and facilitates the correspondence between the Town and the *Caspian* Sea. The Town is Fortified with *Rampiers* and *Bastions* of Earth, and has a Garrison of two thousand *Russ*, paid by the great Duke.

*Termini*, *Termula*, *Buca*, a City in the *Capitanata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, and stands upon the *Adriatick* Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Tiferno*, in the Borders of the Hither *Abruzzo*, thirty Miles from *Lanciano* to the East.

*Ternate*, *Ternata*, the chief of the five *Molucco* Islands, now in the Hands of the *Hollanders*, though it has a King of its own, who resides in the Town of *Matay*; the *Dutch* have some Forts in this Island to assure its possession.

*Terni*, *Interamna*, a City of *Ombra*, in the States of the Church in *Italy*, which is a Bishops See, immediatly under the Pope. It stands in a Plain upon the River *Nare*, twelve Miles from *Spoleto* to the South in the Road to *Ancona*, and has many rare Antiquities to shew.

*Ternois*, *Ternenfis Pagus*, a small Tract in *Artois* in the County of *St. Paul*, which takes its Name from *Ternois*.

*Terna*, *Torna*, a River which runs through *Artois*, and falls into the *Canche* at *Hesdin*.

*Ternova*, *Ternobum*, a City of *Bulgaria*, mentioned by *Gregoras* and *Calchondylas*, which is now the Residence of the *Turkish* *Sangi-*

ack, and was Anciently the seat of the *Despote*. It stands upon the River *Fantra* or *Ischar*, near Mount *Hemus* in the Borders of *Thrace* upon an Hill, and was heretofore very strong, but is now neglected. It is seated thirty German Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-West, and twenty five from *Sophia* to the North-East.

*Terovanné, Tarvanna*, a City of *Artois*, which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reims*, upon the River *Leye*; but being recovered out of the hands of the French by *Charles V.* in 1552. was intirely ruined and never rebuilt. It stood six Leagues from *Bologne* to the East, and two from *St. Omers* to the South. This Diocess was divided into three, viz. into that of *Bologne*, *St. Omers* and *Tpre*.

*Terra di Bari, Apulia Peuce-tia, Barenfis Ager*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; is bounded on the North and East, by the *Adriatick* Sea, on the West by the *Capitanata*, cut off by the River *Ofanto*, and on the South by the *Basilicate* and *Otranto*. This is a considerable part of that which the Ancients call *Apulia Peucetia*; the Principal Places in it are *Andria, Bari, Bitonto, Conversano, Gravina, Molfetta, Ruvo, Trani* and *Biseglia*. The French call it the Province de *Bar*.

— *di Lavoro, Campania, Terra Laboris*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; which is bounded on the North by *Abruzzo*, on the East by the County of *Molise*, on the South by the *Hither Principato*, and on

the West by the Sea. It is extremely fruitful, being watered by the *Garigliano (Liris)* and the *Volturno*, and has the happiness of having *Naples* for its Capital; the other Principal Places and Cities are *Ischia, Gâcta, Caiazzo, Capua, Nola, Pozzuolo, Sora, Sorrento*, and *Venafro*. This Province contains a Part of *Campania felix*, and of the Ancient *Latium*.

— *d' Otranto, Japygia, Mes-sapia, Calabria, Hydruntina Terra*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*. See *Orranto*.

*Terra Santa*, the Holy Land, or *Palestine*.

*Terracina, Tarracina, Anxur*, an Ancient City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania di Roma*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, at the Mouth of the River called *il Portatore (Ufens)* upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It has a Castle, but is a Place of no strength, by reason of a Mountain which commands it, and it has an Harbour too, but of little use, the City being almost deserted by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air. This City lies sixty Miles from *Rome* to the West, and *Naples* to the East; and is a Bishops See immediately under the Pope. Long. 37. 2. Lat. 41. 18.

*Terrain, Terin, Tara*, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which watereth *Beauvais*, and then falls into the *Oise* a little above *Créil* in *Beauvais*.

*Tersky Leporie, Tersa Leporia*, the most Eastern part of *Lapland*, which is under the *Russ*, and lies be-

between the *Frozen* and the *White Sea*, and that part of *Lapland*, which is under the *Swedes*. It is a desolate Country, and has neither Towns nor Villages, though it has some Inhabitants.

*Tervel, Tiar, Julia, Turulium, Turia, Terulum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Turia*, where it takes in the *Alhambra*, twenty four Leagues from *Tortosa*, and ten from *Valencia*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sarragoza*.

*Terwisch*. See *Targovisto*, a City of *Moldavia*.

*Teschin, Teschena*, a small City in *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Tessin*, by the Germans *Teschin*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom, and stands upon the River *Oelss*, upon the confines of *Moravia*, seven Miles from *Ratibor* to the South. The Dukedom of *Teschin* lies at the Head of the *Vistula*, between the lesser *Poland* to the East, *Hungary* to the South, *Moravia* to the West, and the Dukedom of *Ratibor* to the North.

*Testho, Tuinus, Ticinus*, a Celebrated River in *Lombardy*, which ariseth out of *Mont de S. Godard* one of the *Alpes*, and flowing through the Lake called *il Lago Maggiore, (Verbanus)* towards the South, it entreth the Dukedom of *Milan*, washeth the Walls of *Pavia*, and then four Miles lower falls into the *Po*, preserving the perspicuity and purity of its stream, four Miles further in that thick and troubled River, as *Ferrarius* saith.

*Tet*, the same with *Egli*, a River of *Roussillon*.

*Tetuan, Teteguinia, Tethanum*, a strong City in the North part of the Kingdom of *Fez*, twenty five Miles from the Mouth of the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and forty from *Fez* to the North.

*Il Tevere*, the *Tiber*, one of the most celebrated Rivers of *Italy*; or rather of the World. See *Tiber*.

*Teverone, Anio*, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth in *Campania di Roma*, three Miles above *Trevel*, and dividing the Ancient *Latium* from *Sabina*, falls into the *Tiber* three Miles North of *Rome*.

*Teutschlandt, Terra Teutonica*, one of the Ancient Names of *Germany*.

*Texel, Texelia*, a small Island at the Mouth of the *Suyder Zee*, which has a strong Castle, and a good Harbour on its South side, which is the usual Place where the Dutch Fleet Rendezvouz in times of War. Near this place the illustrious General *Monk* afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*, beat the Dutch Fleet, July 31. 1653. and slew their Famous Admiral *Van Trump*, and burnt and sunk twenty six of their Men of War, with the loss of only two small English Ships, and drove the rest into the *Texel*; which being seen by the People from the Shoar, prevented the usual Ceremony of a Thanksgiving, for being beaten.

*Teyder-Aa, Teydera*, a River of *Livonia* in *Litland*, which watereth *Adzel*, and *Wolmer* a Town fifteen Miles from *Riga* to the North, and then falls into the Bay of *Livonia*.

*Teysterbåndt, Teysterbantum*, a small



Small County in the Dukedom of *Cleves* towards the *Maes*, the *Waal* and the *Rhine* in the North of *Cleves*, and on the Southern Border of *Guelderland*; which has been united to *Cleves* seven hundred years.

*Thamar*, *Rba*, the same with *Wolgha* a vast River of *Russia*.

*Thames*, *Thamesis*, *Tamesis*, *Famissa*, the principal River of *England*; which has this Name from the *Thame* and *Isis*, two smaller Rivers, which are its Fountains, the first of these arises in *Buckinghamshire*, and the second in *Wiltshire*; which is far the greater, and receives the *Windrush*, and the *Evenclods* before it arrives at *Oxford*, and beneath that City the *Charwell* a noble Flood, and at *Dorchester* it takes the *Thame*. Then sporting it self with vast turns, it watereth *Wallingford*, *Reading* and *Henly*, and dividing *Buckinghamshire* from *Surrey*, it watereth *Windsor*, and so passeth to *Stanes* in *Middlesex*, above which it takes in the *Colne*, and watering *Hampton-Court*, *Kingston*, *Brentford* and *Chelsey*; it gently glides between *Westminster* and *London* on the North, and *Southwark* on the South, where it is covered by one of the noblest Bridges in the World; more to the East it receives the *Lea* out of *Essex*, and being now able to bear vast Ships; it hasteth by *Graves-End* into the *German Ocean*, between *Essex* to the North and *Kent* to the South.

*Thanet*, *Tanetos*, a small Island on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*,

surrounded on the North, East, and South by the Sea, and on the West by the River *Stoure*, about eight Miles long, and four broad. In this Island the *Saxons* first Land-ed, and *St. Augustin* the Monk also. In the year 1628. *Nicolas Lord Tufton* was Created Earl of *Thanet* by *Charles I.* and *Richard* the Present Earl is the fifth of this Family, who succeeded in the year 1680.

*Thauru*, *Taurus*, a Mountain in *Carinthia*.

*Thessalia*, a very considerable Province of *Macedonia* toward the South, bounded on the South by *Achaia*, now *Livadia*, on the West by *Epirus*, on the North by *Macedonia* properly so called, and by the *Archipelago*, and the Bay of *Thessalonica* to the East. The Capital City of which is *Larissa*; it is now called *Comenolitari* by *Castaldus*, and by *Briettius Janna*; and is now under the *Turks*, having had *Marquesses* of its own, in the latter part of the times of the *Greek Emperors*; *Bonifacius* being made *Marquess* of *Thessalia*, in the year 1210. whose Posterity possessed it till about the year 1380. When *Amurath* Conquered the greatest part of this Country, and his Posterity still enjoy it. This Province is incompassed by the *Olympus*, *Pindus*, *Ossa*, and *Oeta*, four great Mountains; its Inhabitants were in the Ancient times so famous for their Chivalry, that *Philip* of *Macedon* sought and obtained the Dominion of it chiefly on that Account. It is very fruitful, reasonably well Peopled, and for the

the most part inhabited by Christians.

*Thessalonica*, a great Maritim City of *Macedonia*, called of old *Therme*, and now *Salonticht*. It has had the fortune to keep up something of its Ancient greatness and Wealth, and is still an Archbishops See, and a Populous City, defended by Ancient Walls and a Castle, and blessed with a large safe Haven, but then the greatest part of its Inhabitants are *Jews*. It stands at the foot of an Hill, upon a small River, and at the bottom of a Bay called by its own Name, two hundred and twenty Miles from *Durazzo* to the East, three hundred and fifty from *Constantinople* to the South-West, and two hundred and thirty from *Athens* to the North. Long. 47. 50. Lat. 42. 10. *St. Paul* Converted this City to the Christian Faith, and wrote two Epistles to this Church, about the year of Christ 52. In the year 390. *Theodosius* the Great slew seven thousand of its Inhabitants for a Tumult. In the year 895. It was taken and sacked by the *Saracens*. In the year 1423. it was sold to the *Venetians*, and in the year 1431. *Amurath II.* took it from them.

*Thetford*, *Sitomagum*, *Sciari*, a small but very Ancient Roman Town in the County of *Norfolk*, seated upon the little *Ouse*, in the Borders of the County of *Suffolk*, twenty Miles from *Norwich* to the South-West, seventeen from *Ely* to the East, and eight from *Bury* to the North. This Ancient Town was sacked by

*Sveno* the *Dane*, in the year 1004. and suffered more from them in 1010. About the year 1047. the Bishops See was removed hither from *Elmham*, but this Gleam of Comfort was short, *Hererebert*, the next Bishop removing in 1067. to *Norwich*; and the Conqueror in his Surveigh accordingly found two hundred houses soon after empty, and ever since it has been decaying; yet it is a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to Parliament, and gave the Title of a Viscount, to the Right Honourable *Henry Bennet* Earl of *Arlington*.

*Thibet*, *Thibetum*, a Kingdom in the *Asiatick Tartary*, between the great *Tartary* to the North, and *Indosthan* to the South, *Tangut* to the East, and *Mawaralnaharia* to the West, of which there is little known but the Name.

*Thienen*, *Atheniensis Legio*, *Tene*, and *Tillemontium*, is a Town of *Brabant*, called by the *French* *Tillemont*, which stands upon the small Rivolet *Geet*, which beneath *Hallen* falls into the *Demere*, between *Lovan* to the West and South, *Truyen* to the East, three Leagues from either, and about six from *Namur* to the North, and a little more from *Brussels* to the East. It is now a great Town, but was formerly a City of great Import and Trade, as appears by this, that her Walls have been thrice enlarged, but in the late Wars (saith *Guscardin*) between the *French*, *Liegeois* and *Low* Countries, it has been much wasted, and is in great part desolate, though

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though the Inhabitants enjoy great Privileges. In the year 1635. this place was taken by the *French*; whether they are still possessed of it I know not.

*Thimerais.* See *Timerais*.

*Thionville, Divodurum, Theodanis Villa*, a City in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, called by the *Germans*, *Wiedenhoben*. It is a small, but a very strong place, and stands upon the *Moselle*, four Leagues from *Mets* to the North, and nine from *Trier* to the South-West, and about eleven from *Mont-medi* to the East. This place was much beloved and frequented by *Charles* the Great, as *Eginhard* saith. In the latter times it was often taken by the *French*, and ever since the year 1644. they have intirely possessed it.

*Thorn, Toronium*, a City of *Prussia Regalis*, upon the *Vistula*, four *Polish* Miles from *Culm*, twenty two from *Dantzick* to the South, and twenty nine from *Warsaw* to the North-West. This was once an Imperial and Free City, under the Protection of the *Teutonic* Order, but in the year 1454. it put it self into the Hands of the *Poles*, who have granted it great Privileges. *Nicolas Copernicus*, the great Astronomer, was a Native of this place, and died here too, in the year 1501. In the year 1645. there was a conference in this place, between the *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, and *Roman Catholics*, which had no success. In the year 1655. this place was taken by the *Swedes*, and retaken by the *Poles* in 1658. by a Siege of six months.

*Thovars, Duracium*, a City of

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*Poitou* in *France*, upon the River *Tove*, six Leagues beneath *Salmur* to the South, towards *Rochelle*, and the Confines of *Anjou*. It gives the Title of a Duke, and was lately beautified by a magnificent Castle, built by the Duke de *Tremolle*.

*Thoura, Aremone, or Emmone*, *Armenia* the Less in *Asia*.

*Thrace, Thracia, Pieria, Odryfia*, is a great Province of *Greece*, called by the *Italians*, *Romania*, by the *Greeks*, *Thumelle*, and by the *Turks*, *Thella*. It is Bounded on the South by the *Archipelago*, on the East by the *Propontis*, and the Black Sea, on the North by *Bulgaria*, and on the West by *Macedonia*. The principal Cities in it are *Constantinople*, *Gallipoli*, *Adrianople*, *Philippopolis*, *Selivree*, and *Trajanopolis*, two of which are the Royal Cities of the *Turkish* Empire. This Province is twenty days Journey in length, from East to West, and seven broad. Its Soil is not fruitful, nor its Air pleasant, Corn and Fruits by reason of the sharpness of the Air, ripening slowly, and yielding meanly. The story of this Country is already delivered in *Constantinople*, and *Adrianople*.

*Thur, or Dur, Durus*, a River of *Switzerland*, which ariseth in the Valley of *St. John*, and watering *Durgow*, falls into the *Rhine*, two Miles above *Eglisow*, in the Canton of *Zurich*. *Plantinus* saith it falls into the *Rhine* at *Schellenburgh*.

*Thuringia*, a Province of *Germany*, called by the Natives, *Thuringen*, and *Durtingen*. It lies in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*, between

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tween *Misnia* to the East, *Anbault* and *Brunswick* to the North, the Lower *Hassia* to the West, and *Franconia* and *Henneberg* to the South. The Capital of which is *Erfurt*. In the times of the *Clo-dovean* Kings of *France*, this Province had Kings of its own, but is now divided amongst many Princes. *Lewis*, the first Landgrave of *Thuringe*, was a Descendent of *Charles* the Great, and is thought to be the Son of *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, Brother of *Lewis* IV. Brother of *St. Lewis* V. who died in the year 1215. In the year 1423. it became United with the Dukedom of *Saxony*, as it now is. It is invironed round with Woody Mountains, but within is Plain, pleasant and fruitful in Corn, and has some Mines of Gold and Silver; and rich Pits of Salt; so that it wants nothing but Wine. It is about one hundred and twenty Miles square, but so populous, that it has twelve Earldoms, one hundred and forty four Cities, and as many Market Towns, one hundred and fifty Castles, and two thousand Villages.

*Tiber, Tiberis*, is one of the most noted Rivers of *Italy*, which in the most ancient times was called *Albula*. In the times of the *Roman* Empire, it separated *Hetruria* from *Umbria*, *Sabina*, and *Latium*. This River at this day is called by the *Italians*, *Tevere*, and by the *French*, *le Tibre*. It ariseth from *Falterona*, one of the *Apennine* Hills, near *Monte Corvaio*, a Village in the Dukedom of *Florence*, in the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State, and of *Roman-*

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*diola*, twelve Miles from *Sansina* to the South, and running South it watereth *Santo Sepulchro*, and beneath it takes in the *Chersone*; then entering the States of the Church in *Ombria*, it takes in the *Nicone*, *Carpina*, and *Reggia*, and watering *Perugia*, beneath it admits the *Chiascio*, *Nestore*, *Paglia*, and *Nera*; passing into *St. Peter's* Patrimony, it is augmented by the *Treggia*, *Aia*, *Farfa*, and the *Teverone*, and then it passeth through *Rome*, and divides the Patrimony from *Campania di Roma*, and at *Ostia* falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, one hundred Miles from its Fountains. It had heretofore two Mouths, but the Southern Mouth is now stopped, and the Porto or Haven, which the Emperors made with vast expence: the Northern Branch is not maintained without a considerable expence by the Popes at this day.

*Ticou, Ticum*, a City in the Island of *Sumatra*, on the West side, one hundred and eighty Miles from *Malaca*. Long. 125. almost. It has a large Haven, and is subject to the King of *Achem*.

*Tidor*, one of the *Molucco* Islands.

*Tierache, Teoracia, Tirascia*, a Tract in *Picardy* in *France*, between *Hainault* to the North, *Champagne* to the East, *Vermandois* to the West, and *Laonnois* to the South. The chief Towns of which, are *la Fere*, *Guise*, *Marle*, and *la Chapelle*.

*Tiferno, Tifernus, Phitermus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, now called *il Biserno* also. It ariseth in the County of *Malisa*, from

from the *Apenmine*, near *Bojano*, and flowing Eastward watereth *Guardia Alferes*, and at *Termini*, a City in the Capitanato, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

*Tigre*, a Kingdom in *Aethiopia*.

*Tigris*, a Celebrated River in *Asia*, now called by the *Asiaticks*, *Tigil*, which is one of the most rapid Rivers in the World, from whence it has this Name. It ariseth from the *Gordian* Mountains, in the greater *Armenia*, above the Lake of *Arethusa*, through which it flows towards the South, separating *Mesopotamia* from *Affyria*, in which passage it washeth *Majafarequin*, *Manuscute*, *Muridin*, *Mosul* or *Nineve*; and *Bagdat*, beneath which at *Wasset*, it falls into the *Euphrates*, having received some Branches of that River above *Bagdat* into its Streams. Monsieur *Thevenot*, who sailed upon it observes that it is very crooked, full of Islands and Banks of Stone.

*Tilbury*, *Tilaburgum*, a Town on the *Thames* in *Essex*, famous for the Residence of *Chad*, Bishop of the East *Angles*, when about the year 630. he Converted and Baptized that Nation. And also for an Encampment here made by Queen *Elizabeths* order, in the year 1588. when the *Spanish Armado* was expected.

*Tilemont*, the same with *Thiemon*.

*Tilensont*, a Town in *Brabant*, Pillaged by the *French* and *Hollanders*, in 1635.

*Timavo*, *Timavus*, a River of *Friuli*, which arising from nine Fountains, falls presently into the

*Adriatick* Sea, with a great Stream, between *Trieste* to the East, and the Mouth of *Isonzo* to the West, after a Course of about three Miles.

*Timerais*, *Theodemerensis Ager*, a Tract in *France*, which was a part of *la Beausse*, and *Chartres*, but is now taken into the Isle of *France*. It lies between *Normandy*, *Chartres*, and *la Perche*, but its Bounds are lost. The Capital of it is *Neufchastel*, eighteen Leagues from *Paris* to the West, and twenty from *Orleans* to the North.

*Tine*, *Tinia*, a City of *Bosnia*, by the Natives called *Kerka*, upon a River of the last Name, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It is little, and ill peopled, being under the *Turkish* Slavery, and it stands twenty five Miles from *Sebenico* to the North, and thirty five from *Spalato*.

*Tinnmouth*, *Tinnocellum*, *Tinnomuthum*, a considerable Sea-Port and Castle, in the Borders of *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, upon a River of the same Name, which divides these two Counties, and here falls into the *German* Sea. In the Reign of *William II.* *Robert Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, trusting too much to the strength of this Castle, was taken Prisoner by this Prince, after a sharp Siege. For the River see *Tyne*.

*Tipperary*, a County in the Province of *Munster*, in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish*, *Cuntae Chobuitdearum*, by the *English*, the County of *Tipperary*, that is of the *Holy Cross*, is Bounded on the East by *Kilkenny*, on the West by

by *Limerick*, on the South by *Waterford* and *Cork*, and on the North by *Galloway*, cut off from it by the *Shennon*. The principal places in it are *Cashel*, *Caryck*, *Clonmel*, *Emeley*, and *Castelan*. It is one of the Titles, (as a great part of it is the Possession) of that Honour to all Nobility, *James Duke of Ormond*.

*Circonnel*, or *Cyrconnele*, *Conalia*, a Castle, and County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, Bounded on the South, West, and North, by the *Vergivian* Ocean, and on the East by *Tyrone* and *Colrane*; it is also called the County of *Dunghall*. The Country is *Champaign*, and full of Harbours. It extends from North-East to South-West, above eighty *English* Miles, and is almost thirty five Broad, so that it seems to be one of the greatest Counties in *Ireland*, but then it has no considerable place in it, except *Dungall*, the River *Dirgh*, and the Lake of *Foyle*, separating it from the rest of *Ulster*.

*Tirol*, *Tirolis*, *Teriolium*, is the most Southern Province of *Germany*, called by the Natives, *Tyrol*. It is Bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, on the East by the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*, on the South by the States of *Venice*, and on the West by the *Grisons* and *Swiss*. It took this Name from an ancient, but ruined City, upon the River *Adige*, or *Etsch*, which with the *Inne*, water this County, and from this last it is sometimes called *Etschelandt*. The *Tridentine Alpes*, divide it also into almost equal parts. The chief places in it, are *Inspatzk*,

and *Inthal*. This County fell to *Albert* and *Leopold*, Dukes of *Austria*, by Inheritance, in the year 1366. and it is still in that Family. It is accounted the greatest County in *Europe*, and though Mountainous, yet it abounds in Mines, and Game. Besides those Cities I have mentioned, there is in it *Trent*, (famous for the late Council) and *Wizen*, and a place of great Trade, called *Bolzan*.

*Tifindon*, *Andanius*, *Bagrada*, a River of *Persia*, which falls into the *Persian* Gulph, over against the Isle of *Ormus*. The latter Maps place it more to the South than *Ormus*.

*Tiva*, *Thebae*, a City of *Greece*. *Tivedale*, *Teviotia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*, between *Tweed* and *Marche* to the North, *Northumberland* to the South, and *Annandale* to the West. The principal places in it are *Fedburgh*, and *Roxburgh*.

*Tivoli*, *Tibur*, an ancient City in the States of the Church in *Campania di Roma*, upon the River *Teverone*, eighteen Miles from *Rome* to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Pope, and Honoured with a Noble Palace and Gardens, belonging to the Cardinal *de Este*.

*Tivy*, *Tuerobius*, a River of *Wales*, which at *Cardigan* falls into the *Irish* Sea, between the Counties of *Cardigan* and *Pembroke*.

*Tlascala*, a City and Province in *New Spain* in *America*.

*Coam*, *Tuam*, *Tuama*, a City of the County of *Clare* in *Conaught*, in *Ireland*, called also *Coamond*, which

which in ancient times was the Capital of that Province, but is now reduced to a mere Village, yet it is an Archbishops See still, and regardable on no other account. It stands twenty two Miles from *Gallway* to the South.

*Tobolsk, Tobolium*, the Capital City of *Siberia*, a Province of *Russia*, built of late by the *Moscovites*, upon the River *Irtim*, which falls with a rapid Stream into the *Obb*.

*Tocat, Toehata*, the Capital City of *Cappadocia*, an Archbishops See, and the Residence of the *Turkish* Governour, called of old *Neocæsarea*. It is great, strong, and populous, and stands upon the River *Casal*, forty five German Miles from *Trebisonde* to the South-West. Long. 63. 28. Lat. 43. 58. The Province is now called by this Name also.

*Todi, Tuder*, a City of *Ombria*, upon the *Tiber*, twenty Miles from *Perugia* to the North, and the same distance from *Narnia* to the South, which is a Bishops See, and a City of great antiquity.

*Tokay, Tokæum*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, seated at the Confluence of the *Bodroch*, and the *Tibiscus*, in an Island, and there-upon subject to be overflowed; yet it is withal a strong place, and has a very strong Castle, and stands in a fruitful Country, which produceth an excellent sort of Wine. This City is thirty Miles from *Casovia* to the South, and as many from *Agria* to the East. It being taken by the *Turks*, was recovered by the *Imperialists* in the year 1564. In the year 1682. it sub-

mitted to *Tokely*. And in 1685. it was retaken by the *Imperial* Forces. This City was granted to *Bethlehem Gabor*, Prince of *Transylvania*, by *Ferdinand II.* in the year 1620.

*Toledo, Toletum*, a City of *Castile* in *Spain*, which was the Capital of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, and the Seat of the *Gothick* Kings. In the year 705. it was taken by the *Moors*, and was one of their Royal Cities, till it was retaken by *Alphonsus* King of *Castile*, in the year 1085. After which it became the Capital of New *Castile*, the Seat of the Courts of Law; and had the Archbishops See, and Primacy of *Spain*, restored to it. This Archbishop has nineteen Suffragan Bishops, and is esteemed one of the greatest, and richest Prelates in *Christendom*. It stands on a Rock in a pleasant Valley, in the middle of *Spain*, upon the *Tajo* (*Tagus*) and is one of the strongest, noblest, and most pleasant Cities in *Spain*, but in a declining condition, and not inhabited by above eight thousand souls. It has twenty seven Parishes, and thirty eight Monasteries, and a noble Water-Work, made by the order of *Philip II.* in 1565. This City stands twelve Miles from *Madrid* to the South. Long. 16. 40. Lat. 40. 02. Many of the Kings of *Spain* have been born in this City.

*Tolen*, a Town in *Zeeland*.

*Tolentino, Tolentinum*, a City in the *Marchia Anconitana*, in the States of the Church, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*, by the Institution of

of Pope *Sixtus V.* in the year 1586. It is little, but indifferently populous, and stands upon the River *Chienti*, ten Miles from *Macerata*; to the North-West, towards *Camerino*, fifteen Miles.

*Tolne, Tolna*, a City in the Lower *Hungary*, a little beneath *Colocza*, upon the *Danube*, six Hungarian Miles from *Simathorne* to the East, and the same distance from *Esseck* to the North. It is in the Emperors Hands.

*Tolosa, Tolosetta, Tolosa*, a Town in *Spain*, in the Province of *Guipuscoa*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, upon the River *Orio*, four Leagues from *St. Sebastian* to the East, which is a place of good consideration.

*Tolose, Tholouse, Tolosa*, a City of *Aquitain*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*, the Seat of the Parliament, an Archbishops See, and an University. It stands upon the *Garonne*, over which it has a beautiful Stone-Bridge, eight Leagues from *Montauban* to the South, eleven from *Aux* to the East, and twenty two from *Narbonne* to the West. This Archbishoprick was taken out of that of *Narbonne*, by Pope *John XXII.* The University was Founded in the year 809. The Parliament was opened here in the year 1302. Near this City it is supposed the dreadful Battle was fought between *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, and *Ætius*, the Roman Lieutenant, in the year of Christ 451. in which there perished five hundred thousand Men, and *Ætius* was the Victor. This City and Province being recovered out of

the Hands of the *Moors*, by *Charles Martel*, *Charles the Great*, in the year 779. granted it to one *Thursin*, with the Title of an Earl, and it continued under Earls for eighteen Descents, till the year 1270. when it was reunited to the Crown of *France*. The present King of *France* has taken up a design to make a Channel for Boats, from this City to the Lake of *Maguelone*, that so it might be a kind of Centre of Trade, between the *Mediterranean* and the Ocean, but with what success I know not.

*Tomalitze, Tmolus*, a Mountain in *Lidia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

*Tomar, Nabantia, Tacubis*, a Town in *Portugal*, in the Province of *Extremadura*, upon the River *Nabao*, two Leagues from the *Tajo*.

*Tombut, Tombutum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, upon the River *Snega*, between the Kingdom of *Agad* to the East, *Mandinga* to the South, *Geneboa*, and *Gualata* to the West, and the Desert of *Zanbaga* to the North. It takes its Name from a City so called, which stands four hundred French Leagues from *Morocco* to the South.

*Tonderen, Tundera*, a City in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, one German Mile from the German Ocean, and four from *Ripen* to the South.

*Tongres, Aduaca, Atuacutum*, a very great City in the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, now a Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, called by the Germans, *Tongren*; it stands upon the River *Iceker*, four Leagues from

T O  
from *Liege*, and three from *Mae-  
fricht*.

*Tonningen, Toninga*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, upon the River *Eyder*, in the Borders of *Ditmarsch*, six Miles from *Sleswick*, under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*.

*Topino, Tina*, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth near *Nocera*, from the *Apennine*, and flowing through *Ombria*, watereth *Fuligno*, taking in *il Clinno*, and then falls into the *Chiascio*, and with it into the *Tiber*, four Miles from *Perugia*.

*Tor*, a City of *Arabia*. See *El-tor*.

*Torcello, Torcellum*, a City in the States of *Venice*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Venice*, seated in an Island five Miles North of *Venice*, and not much Inhabited by reason of the badness of the Air. This See was brought hither from *Altino*, in the year 635.

*Torgau, Torgavia*, a City of *Misnia*, in the Dukedom of *Saxony*, upon the *Elbe*, seven German Miles from *Meissen* to the North, five from *Witteberg*, and six from *Leipsick*. Commended much for excellent Beer.

*Tormes, Tormis*, a River in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, arising in a Village called *Tormellas*, near the Mountain called *del Varco de Avila*, and flowing North and North-West, it watheth *Alva de Tormes, Salamanca*, and *Ledesma*, and after a Course of twenty six Leagues, and the reception of fourteen small Rivers, it falls into the *Douro*, beneath *Miranda de Douro*.

T O  
*Tornam, Torne, Torna*, a County and City in the Upper *Hungary*, called by Germans, *Dozn*. The City stands four Miles from *Cassovia* to the West.

*Torne, Torna*, a City in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Bothnia*, at the bottom of the *Botner Sea*, upon which it has a large, and frequented Haven. From its Site it is sometime called *Torne Lapmark*, being near *Lapland*.

*Le Tornaissis, Tornacensis Ager*, a small Territory in the Earldom of *Flanders*, between *Hainault* to the East, and *Lille* to the West, by the *Schelde*. It is a part of the *Gallick Flanders*, and has this Name from *Tournay*, its principal City, and has been in the Hands of the *French* ever since the year 1667.

*Tornus, Tornu, Tinurtium, Trenorchium*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, which has a Celebrated Abbey, and stands six Leagues from *Mascon* to the North, and five from *Challon* to the South.

*Toro, Oetodurum, Taurum*, a City of *Leon* in *Spain*, upon the *Douro*; it is little, and dayly decays, being not Walled, nor much Inhabited; it stands between *Zamora* to the East, and *Valadolid* to the West eight Spanish Leagues. Near this place the *Spaniards* overthrew the *Portuguese* in the year 1476. *John II.* King of *Castile*, was born here in 1405.

*Torsil, Torfilia*, a small City in *Sudermania*, in *Sweden*, eleven Swedish Miles from *Stockholm*, to the West.

*Torso*,

T O  
*Torso, Thyrsus*, a River of *Sardinia*.

*Torto, Hiemera*, a River of *Sicily*.

*Tortona, Dertona, Terdona, Terton*, a City of *Lombardy*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Scivia*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*. *Frederick Enobarbus*, Emperor of *Germany*, sacked this place, which though rebuilt by the *Milanese*, yet never recovered its ancient greatness. In the year 1642. it was taken by the *French*, but recovered the next year by the *Spaniard*, who in 1654. built a strong Castle in it, for its defence. It is the Capital of *il Tortonese*, which lies between the *Apennine* and the *Po*, having *Pavia* on the East, and the States of *Genoua* on the West and South, from which the City of *Tortona* lies eight Miles to the North, ten from *Alessandria*, twenty five from *Pavia*, and forty five from *Placenza*.

*Tortosa, Dertosa*, a City of *Catalunya*, which is of great antiquity, a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. It stands upon the *Ebro*, three Leagues from its Mouth, fifteen from *Tarragona* to the South West, and from *Ilerda* to the South. This place is small, but strong, yet in the year 1649. it was taken by the *French*, but in 1652. returned under the *Spaniards*. It has a strong Castle, and a large Haven, but not much frequented, as appears by the decay of the Town.

*Tortosa, Antaradus, Orthosia, Constantia*, a City of *Phoenicia*,

T O  
upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tyre*, between *Balanea* to the North thirty four Miles, and *Trispoli* to the South twenty eight. It is now almost intirely deserted, and ruined by the *Turks*.

*Torreglia*, a Sovereign Marquisate, between the Duchy of *Milan*, and the States of *Genoua*.

*Tosa, Athiso*, a River of *Milan*, which ariseth from *St. Gothards Mount*, and flowing South watereth *Ocella*, and *Vogogna*, and then burieth it self in the Lake called *il Lago Maggiore*, or *Lang-See*.

*Toscana, Hettruria, Thuscia, Tuscica*, a very considerable Province of *Italy*, containing the greatest part of the ancient *Hetruria*. It is Bounded on the North by the *Apennine*, on the West by the River *Magra*, and the *Tyrrbenian Sea*, and on the South and East by the *Tiber*, the *Clain*, and the *Marta*. It contains that space which made up the States of *Florence, Siena, Pisa, and Lucca*, but so that this last is still a Free State, whereas the three former are subject to the Duke of *Florence*, on which account this Country is frequently called the Dukedom of *Florence*. The Capital of it is *Florence*. For the History see *Florence*, &c. This Country was Conquered by the *Romans* in the year of *Rome* 455.

*Toul, Tullum*, a City of *Lorain*, upon the *Moselle*, five Leagues from *Nancey* to the West, six from *Bar le Duc*, and twelve from *Mets* to the South. It was made an Imperial and Free City by *Henry I.* But in the year 1652. fell into the

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Hands of the *French*. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Trier.

*Toulon, Taurentium, Telo*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, called by the *Italians*, *Tolone*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*, well fortified, populous, and enriched by a large and safe Harbour, and a great Naval Magazine, it being the station for the *Mediterranean Fleets* of *France*. It stands ten Leagues from *Marseilles* to the East, and is in an improving condition.

*Toulouse, Tolosa*, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, of great antiquity, now called *Toulouse*, and *Tolose*. See *Tolose*.

*Tonque, Tolca*, a River of *Normandy*, which watereth *Lisieux*, and *Pont l' Eveque*, and then falls into the *British Sea*.

*Touraine, Turonia, Turones*, a Province in *France*, in the Generalité of *Orleans*, which is divided by the *Loyre*. It is little, but very fruitful, and well watered, and is therefore called the Garden of *France*; on the N. it is bounded by *la Maine*, on the West by *Angou* and *Poitou*, on the South by the last, and *le Berry*, and on the East by *Blaisois*. The principal places are *Tours*, *Amboise*, *Chinon*, and *Loches*.

*Tournay, Tornacum*, a City of *Gallia Celtica*, now in *Flanders*, and called by the Natives, *Dor-nick*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, ever since the year 1559. having before been under the Archbishop of *Reims*. This City stands upon the *Schelde*, nine Leagues from

*Cambray* to the North, and ten from *Gant* to the South, in the middle between *Douay* and *Oudenard*, and also between *Valencienne* and *Courtray*, in the Borders of *Hainault*. It is a very strong place, and has a noble Castle. It belonged to the Crown of *France*, till in the year 1521. it was taken by *Charles V.* But in the year 1667. it was retaken by the *French*, and has been ever since in their Hands. There is a Territory belonging to it, called by its Name.

*Tours, Turonum, Caesarodunum, Turones*, a great City in *France*, which is the Capital of *Touraine*, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Loyre*, which is there covered by a very long beautiful Stone-Bridge on the other side it is washed by the *Cher* toward the South, so that it stands between the two Rivers, almost twenty four Leagues from *Orleans* to the West, eighteen from *Poitiers* to the North, and from *Mans* to the South, and is a place of great beauty. *Clotild*, King of *France*, died here in the year 537. And *Carloman* in the year 885. Near this place *Charles Martell*, overthrew an Army of four hundred thousand *Saracens*, three hundred seventy five thousand of which perished in that Battel, in the year 726. the *Germans* and *Lombards*, joining with the *Francks* in this War. The Protestants of *France* were first called *Hugonots* in this City.

*Touvre, Tolvera*, a famous Fountain and River in *France*, which falls into the *Charente*, near *Angouleme*.

*Tra-*

*Trabelos, Tripolis, Tripoli*, a City of *Phœnicia*.

*Trabifonda, Trapezus*, a great City on the *Euxine Sea*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is the Capital of *Cappadocia*, called by the Inhabitants *Trabosm*, by the *French*, *Trebifonde*, and by the *Italians*, *Trabifonda*, and *Trebifonda*. It is an Archbishops See, the Seat of a *Turkish* Governour, and has a large and safe Haven. It was under Princes of its own, of the Family of *Lafara*, from the year 1261. to the year 1460. when it was taken by *Mahomet II.* Emperor of the *Turks*. In the year 1616. this City was after sacked by the *Cossacks*. It is built at the foot of an Hill. Long. 71. 06. Lat. 44. 03.

*Tragonara*, a City in the Capitanato in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Trajanopoli, Trajanopolis*, a City of *Thrace*, which is an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Hebro*, or *Mariza*, eleven *German Miles* beneath *Adrianople* to the South, and is now very small, and not much inhabited.

*Trani, Tranium*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is great and populous, and the See of an Archbishop. It stands in a fruitful Soil, upon the *Adriatick Sea*, and had heretofore a great Haven, which is now stopped with Sand, and *Frederick II.* built a strong Castle in it to defend it against the *Saracens*. Long. 40. 39. Lat. 41. 15.

*Transilane*. See *Ober-Pffel*, a Province in the Low-Countries.

*Transylvania, Septemcastrensis, Erdelia*, a Province of the Upper *Hungary*, called by the Natives, *Erdely*, by the *Germans*, *Stebenburgh* by the *Dutch*, *Sebenburgh*, by the *Poles*, *Stedmitgrodka*, by the *Sclavonians*, *Gradikazemia*, by the *Turks*, *Ertel*, and by the *Italians*, *Transylvania*. It is bounded on the North by *Red Russia*, a Province of *Poland*, on the East by *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*, on the South by the latter, and *Hungary*, and on the West by the Upper *Hungary*. The principal places in it are *Hermanstadt*, *Alba Julia*, or *Weissenburgh*, *Clausenburgh*, *Bistritz*, or *Besterze*, *Schiesburgh*, or *Segešwar*, *Medwisch*, or *Megies*, and *Croonstadt*, or *Breslaw*. It is separated from its Neighbours by the *Carpathian Hills*, which encompass it. Its length from East to West is sixty eight *French Leagues*, and its breadth sixty two. It affords great plenty of Corn, Wine, Cattle, and is not destitute of Mines of Gold, Silver and Salt, and this Prince is able to raise about twenty thousand Men for War. The Religion here professed, ever since the year 1561. is the *Augustane* Confession, but mixed with *Calvinists*, and *Socinians*, and some that follow the *Greek Rites*. This Principality was separated from *Hungary*, by *John King of Hungary*, in the year 1541. Others reckon its Princes from *John Huniades*, made *Vaivode* hereof by *Uladislaw IV.* *Michael Abaffi*, the present Prince, is the twenty third Prince from *John Huniades*, and succeeded *John Kemani* in the year 1661. who in the year 1687.

was forced to receive an Imperial Garrison into all his principal places, by which all the intercourse between these People and the *Turks* (who were before their Protectors,) is broken off for the present.

*Trapano, Drepanum*, a City in *Sicily*, which is a celebrated Mart, and has a large and safe Harbour on the Western Shoar of that Island twenty two Miles from the Cape di *Coco*, or the most Western Point to the North East, and fifty five from *Palermo* to the South-West.

*Trau, Tragurium*, a small City in *Dalmatia*, called by the *Slaves* *Troghit*, which is strong and well Peopled, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It stands in a small Island of the same Name, but joynd to the continent by a Bridge seventy Miles from *Zara*, and twelve from *Salona*, and has been subject to the *Venetians* ever since the year 1420.

*Travaneor, Travancorum*, a City and Kingdom in the Province of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*, sixty Miles from *Comorin* to the North, and fifty from *Coulau* to the South; which is subject to the King of *Coulau*.

*Trave, Treva*, a River of *Holstein*, in the Province of *Wagaren*, which watereth *Ploen, Segeberg, Odesloh, Reinfelde, Lubeck*, and *Travemond*, and separating *Holstein* from *Mecklenburg*, falls into the *Baltick Sea*, between *Tavemond* and *Dassow*.

*Trebia*, a River of *Lombardy*, which ariseth in the States of *Ge-*

*nova*, fifteen Miles from that City, and watering *Bobio* a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, a little above *Piacenza*, falls into the *Po*. The *Romans* being overthrown by *Hannibal*, upon the Banks of this River, were most of them in their flight drowned in it.

*Trebigna, Tribulium*, a small but very Ancient City of *Dalmatia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, from which it stands sixteen Miles to the East upon the River *Trebinjska*, and is subject to the *Turks*.

*Trebisonde*. See *Trabisonda*, a City of *Cappadocia*.

*Treguier, Trecorium*, a City of *Bretagne* in *France*, called by the Inhabitants *Lantriguet*. It stands upon the North Shoar, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, having an excellent Port, nine Miles from *St. Brieu* to the West, and thirty from *Reims*.

*Tremissen, Tremesin, Tremisa*, a Town and Kingdom in *Barbary*.

*Trent, Trenta*, one of the Principal Rivers in *England*. It ariseth in the County of *Stafford*, near *Mowcop Hill* towards *Cheshire*, and flowing South receives the *Saw* from *Stafford*, and in the Borders of that County, the *Tame* from the South, and the *Done* from the North, and entering *Nottinghamshire*, it salutes its Capital at a small distance, and after it *Newark*; so dividing this Shire from *Lincolnshire*, this and the River *Dun form*, the *Isle of Axholme*, and they being united both fall into the *Humber* at *Ankeborough*.

*Trent, Trento, Tridentum*, a City

City in the County of *Tirol*, called by the *Germans* *Trient*. It is a small City and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, but well Peopled, being seated in a fruitful Valley upon the River *Adige*, in the midit of aspiring Mountains. It was once an Imperial and Free City, but is now exempt and subject to its own Bishop as to its Revenue; but as to the Sovereignty to the Emperor, as Count of *Tirol*. It stands eighteen Miles from *Innsbruck* to the South, and about eight from *Verona*. It is most celebrated on the account of a Council begun here by Pope *Paul III*. December 15. 1545. and at last ended in the year 1563.

*Trero, Trerus*, a River of *Campania di Roma*, which watereth *Salvaterra*, and falls into the *Garigliano* beneath *Ponte Corvo*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some call it *Omme*.

*Tresen, Tresa*, a small City with an Haven upon the *Baltick Sea*, in the Province of *Sudermannia* in *Sweden*, seven Miles from *Stockholm* to the North-West.

*Tresmes, Trama*, a River and Monastery in *Champagne* in *France*, in the Borders of *La Brie*, three Leagues from *Meaux* to the North.

*Treveri, Treves*. See *Trier*, a City of *Germany*.

*Trevigiana*. See *Marchia, Trevisana*.

*Treviso, Tarvisium, Taurisium*, a City in the *Marquisate* of *Trevigiana*, in the States of *Venice* upon the River *Sile*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of

*Aquileja*, and is a great and strong City, surrounded on all sides by Water, and thereby of the more difficult access. It was brought under the States of *Venice* in the year 1336. and in the year 1509. was taken by *Maximilian* the Emperor, and shortly after was restored to them. It stands eighteen Miles from *Venice* to the South-West.

*Triadzzia, Sardica*, an Ancient City of *Thrace*.

*Trier, Treviri, Augusta Trevirorum*, a City of *Germany*, called by the *French* *Treves*, by the *Italians* *Treveri*, by the *Germans* *Trier*. It is an Archbishops See, whose Bishop is one of the eight Electors of the Empire, and is a great and an Ancient City, seated upon the *Moselle*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, thirteen Leagues from *Metz* to the South-East, and seventeen German Miles from *Cologne* to the South, and from *Mentz* to the West. This City is said to be built fourteen hundred and ninety six years before the Birth of Christ, and so to be the most Ancient City in *Europe*. It was made a *Roman* Colony in the times of *Augustus*, and was afterwards the Richest and most Famous City in *Gallia Belgica*, and the Metropolis of the *Treviri*. About the times of *Constantine*, it was for a long time the Seat of the Western Emperors, and was made to resemble *Rome* in all its Magnificent Public Buildings, as much as was possible. In the year of Christ 456. it was taken and ruined by the *Huns*, and other barbarous

Nations in their Passage into *Italy*. But after this it recovered. In the year 1472. there was an University opened here. In the year 1568. it was taken by its Bishop, and ceased to be a Free and Imperial City. In the year 1632. it was put into the Hands of the *French*, to preserve it from the *Swedes* as was pretended, and they kept it till the year 1645. And in the year 1675. it was again recovered out of the hands of the *French*, who had seized upon it the second time not long before. Long. 28. 06. Lat. 49. 50.

The *Electorate of Trier*, is bounded on the North by *Lifall*, the Bishoprick of *Cologne* and *Westro-walt*, on the East by *Weteraw*, on the South by *Lorain*, and on the West by *Luxemburg*; it is of great extent from East to West, but very narrow from North to South. The principal Cities and Places in it are, *Trier*, *Coblentz*, *Boppard*, *Oberwesel* and *Hermanstein*. It is watered both by the *Moselle*, and *Rhine*, and affords all things needful for the life of Man in great Plenty. The Inhabitants of this Diocess, are called by the *Germans* *Trierische*.

*Trieste*, *Tergeste*, a City of *Istria*, called by the *Germans* *Teresten*. It is a small but a strong and populous place, and a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and has a large but unsafe Harbour upon the *Adriatick*, at the bottom of a Bay called *Trieste* too. This City was taken from the *Venetians*, in the year 1507. by the Emperor, and has been ever since

in his Possession. It stands thirty Miles from *Aquileja* to the East, and fifty from *Pola* to the North. Long. 36. 24. Lat. 45. 40.

*Il Trigno*, *Trinius*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which springeth out of the *Apennine*, in the County of *Molise*, and watering *Trivento*, falls through the hither *Abruzzo* into the *Adriatick* Sea, near *il Gualto*, sixteen Miles from *Lanciano* to the East.

*Triguier*. See *Treguier*.

*La Trinidad*, *Trinitatis Insula*, one of the *Caribby* Islands in *America*.

*Trin*, *Trino*, *Tridinum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, a small distance from the *Po* to the North, seven Miles from *Casall* to the West, and thirty four from *Turin* to the East; which in the year 1630. was yielded by the Duke of *Mantoua* to the Duke of *Savoy*.

*Trinquimale*, a City in the Island of *Ceylan*.

*Tripoli di Soria*, *Tripolis*, a City in *Syria*, called by the *Turks* *Carrabolos-scham*, which in the year 1289. was taken and intirely ruined by the *Saracens*, and was after rebuilt by the *Franks*, in a fruitful Plain, with a strong Castle seated upon a Rock. This place is now in a good condition, having about two thousand houses, and a very convenient Harbour on the *Mediterranean* Sea. It stands twenty German Miles from *Damascus* to the North, and a little more from *Famagousta* to the South. In the time of the Holy War it had Counts of its own, from the year 1109. to the year 1288.

1288. and is now the Seat of a *Turkish Sangiack*. Long. 63. 30. Lat. 34. 20. See *Monfieur Thevenots Travels* Part. I. p. 221.

*Tripoli*, *Tripolis*, *Neapolis*, *Lepris* or *Tripoli of Barbary*, is a great City on the *Mediterranean* Sea in *Barbary*, which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name, and has a large Port and a strong Castle, but is extremely infamous for its *Piracies*. It was heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. In the year 1510. it was taken by the *Spaniards*, eighteen years after it was granted to the Knights of *Malta*, who in the year 1551. were expelled again by the *Moors*, and since that it is governed like a Common-wealth. It lies over against the Isle of *Malta*. Long. 42. 00. Lat. 31. 40.

*Trivento*, *Triventum*, *Triven-tinum*, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County of *Molise* upon the River *Trigno*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, and stands in the Borders of *Abruzzo* upon the *Adriatick* Sea, seventeen Miles from *Boiano* to the North.

*Troja*, *Ilium*, a City of *Phrygia* in the lesser *Asia*, made famous by its Ruin, and a ten years War. It stood upon the River *Xanthus*, near Mount *Ida*, three Miles from the *Archipelago*, thirty two German Miles from *Smyrna* to the North, and from *Constantinople* to the South. There was another City of the same Name, built by *Alexander* the Great some Miles from this, which in the beginning of Christianity was a Bishops See,

but that too is now ruin'd. Long. 54. 25. Lat. 41. 15.

*Troja*, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitainato* upon the River *Chilaro*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, and a Principality; it stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, twenty five Miles from *Benevento* to the East, and a little more from *Manfredona*. It was built in the year 1008. by the *Greeks*.

*Trois Chasteaux*, *Augusta Tricastinorum*, *Trieves*, the same with *St. Paul*, a City in the *Dauphiné*.

*Troki*, *Troca*, *Troccum*, a City of *Lithuania* a Province of *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name. It stands upon the River *Bresla* in a Marsh of difficult access, and is defended by a strong Castle. This City was built by *Gediminus* Great Duke of *Lithuania*, in the year 1321. and taken by the *Russ*, and burnt in the year 1655. It stands four Polish Miles from *Vilna* to the West.

*Trolhette*, a River in *Westro-gothia* in *Sweden*, which washeth *Bahuse*, and then by the Lake of *Wenner*, passeth into the *Baltick* Sea.

*Tronthelm*, *Nidrosia*. The same with *Drontheim*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Norway*. Long. 26. 10. Lat. 64. 35.

*Tronto*, *Truentum*, a River which ariseth out of the *Apennine* in the Province of *Abruzzo*, and flowing through the *Marcha Anconitana* is augmented by the *Leia*, and watering *Ascoli*, and separating the Popes Dominions from the Kingdom of *Naples*, falls

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falls into the *Adriatick Sea* at *Porto di Ascoli*.

*Tropea, Tropea*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*.

*Troppaw, Oppavia*, a City of *Silesia*, called by the *Bohemians Oppaw*. It stands upon the River *Oppa*, which falls into the *Oder* near *Hilschin*, and is the Capital of a Dukedom of its own Name, and has an Ancient Castle. It is seated three German Miles from *Ratibor* to the West, and nine from *Oppelen* to the South. This City and Dukedom was formerly a part of *Moravia*.

*Troyes, Trecaſſes, Treca, Auguſtobona, Auguſtomana*, a great City, which is the Capital of *Champagne* in *France*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sens*. It stands upon the *Seyne*, thirty four Leagues from *Paris* to the North-East, and twenty from *Chalon* to the South. Long. 25. 15. Lat. 48. 08. Pope *Urban IV.* was a Native of this Place.

*Tinghillo, Turris Julia*, a small City in the Province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*, seated on an Hill in a Plain, and fortified by an Ancient but strong Castle, which has stately Buildings annexed to it. It stands eleven Miles from *Merida* to the South-East, and deserves little notice, but that *Francisco Pizarro* the Conqueror of *Peru*, was a Native of this Place. There is another Town of the same Name in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Hondura*, which has a Port on the Bay of *Mexico*, which though it is a strong place, was taken by the

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*Hollanders*, and sacked in the year 1633.

*Tubingen, Tubinga*, a pleasant City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, in the circle of *Swaben* upon the *Necker*, four German Miles from *Stugard* to the South, and twelve from *Ulm* to the West. *Antonius Caracalla*, who was Emperor about the year of Christ 213. had a Palace in this City. In the year 1342. it was sold to *Verick Duke of Wurtemberg* by its Count, and in the year 1477. there was an University opened here.

*Tucuman, Tucumania*, a Province in *Paragua* in South *America*, between the River of *Plate* to the East, and the Mountains and Kingdom of *Chili* to the West; the Capital of which is *St. Miguel de Eſtero*. It is three hundred Leagues broad, and two hundred long, and has eight small Spanish Cities in it.

*Tudela, Tutela*, a City in the Kingdom of *Navarre* upon the River *Ebro*, where it receives the *Queiles*, and is covered with a Bridge, four Leagues from *Tarragona*, and fifteen from *Sarragoza* to the South-West. Long. 19. 15. Lat. 43. 00.

*Tulles, Tuelle, Tutela*, a City of *Limofin* in *France* upon the River *Courrez*, which is the Capital of the Lower *Limofin*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, by the appointment of Pope *John XXII.* in the year 1318. It lies two and twenty Miles from *Clermont* to the West, and fourteen from *Limoges* to the South. Long. 22. 59. Lat. 45. 20.

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*Tunchang*, a City in the Province of *Xanton* in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Im* in the Borders of *Pechin*.

*Tunis, Tunes, Tunetum*, a City and Sea-port on the Coast of *Barbary*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, now called by the Natives *Tune*, by the Spaniards *Tunex*, and by the Italians *Tunisi*. It is great, strong, and populous, seated in a Plain by the Lake *Barbasueco*, nine Leagues from the ruins of *Carthage*, and from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*, and eighteen from *Goletta*, at the bottom of a Bay to the West of the most Western Cape of *Sicily*. Not far from this place *Regulus* the Roman Consul was defeated, and taken by the *Carthaginians*. In the times of Christianity it was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Carthage*. In the year 1270. it was unsuccessfully besieged by *Lewis IX.* King of *France*. In the year 1535. it was taken by *Charles V.* In 1570. it returned under its former Kings, and they being since extinct, it is governed like a Common-wealth, under the Protection of the Turk, but very Infamous for Piracies. Long. 34. 53. Lat. 32. 10.

The Kingdom of *Tunquin* or *Tonquin, Tunchinum*, is bounded on the East and North by that of *China*, on the South by *Cochinchina*, and by the great Bay, and and on the West by the Kingdom of *Brama*. The Capital City of it is *Kecio*, the King of this City is also Master of a Part of the Province of *Quansie*. Of late years the Christian Religion has been

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Preached with good success, as is said by the Missionaries of the Church of *Rome*.

*Turcomania, Armenia Major*, a vast Country in the lesser *Asia*; which of old was called *Armenia*. It lies between *Georgia* to the North, the rest of the lesser *Asia* to the West, *Persia* to the East, and *Diarbeck* to the South. This was the first Country the Turks possessed, after they came out of *Tartary* under *Tangrolspix*, about the year of Christ 1037. But the present Line was begun by *Osman* or *Ottoman*, about the year 1290. who was a Husbandman, or common Labourer, and by his valour raised this Family. *Solyman* the present Emperor of the Turks, is the one and twentieth of this Line; and was set up by the Army against *Mahomet IV.* his Brother, out of a discontent at his misfortunes in the present War against the Christians, November 9. 1687.

*Turenne, Turena*, a Town in *Limofin*, two Leagues from *Courrez*, and four from *Tulles*.

*Turin, Turino, Augusta Taurinorum, Tauriana, Taurinum*, the Capital City of *Piedmont* in *Lombardy*, called by the Italians *Torino*, by the French *Turin*. It is an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Duke of *Savoy*, built in a very fruitful and pleasant well watered Plain, upon the River *Po* where it receives the *Doria*, and is adorned with a strong and beautiful Castle, built by *Emanuel Philbert Duke of Savoy*, in the year 1565. It has also an University, opened here by Pope *Benedict*

*dist* XIII. in the year 1405. and the Courts of Justice for that Province are held in it. The City is very strong and grows greater and more splendid; yet in the year 1640. it was taken by the French. Long. 29 30. Lat. 43. 50.

*Tuy, Tude, Tyde*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Minho*, six Leagues from its Mouth to the East, twelve from *Compostella*, and seventeen from *Bracara*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, yet it is but a small City.

*Tweed, Tuafis, Vedra, Tueda*, a River which divides *Scotland* from *England*, and falls into the German Ocean at *Barwick*.

*Tyne*. See *Cinnmouth*.

*Tyrconel*. See *Circonel*.

*Tyre, Tyrus*, one of the most Ancient and Celebrated Cities of *Palestine*, supposed to be older than the coming of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*; but certainly at the latest built in the year of the World 2693. two hundred and forty years before *Solomon's* Temple. It flourished, and had the Trade of the whole *Mediterranean* Sea, and sent and settled its Colonies on all its Coast, as far as the Western Ocean, yea as *Britain*, and amongst the rest Founded *Carthage*. But when *Jerusalem* fell, *Tyre* kept her Company; for *Nebuchadnezzar* took and burnt this City, in the eighteenth year of his Reign *An. M. 3371*. the year before he took *Jerusalem*. It recovered again, but not to an equal degree of Power, till *Alexander* the Great took and ruined it the second time, in the

year of the World 3618. Yet this City recovered again, and was in great repute during the times of the *Roman* Empire; and was an Archbishops See, in the times of Christianity, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, *Adrian* the Emperor having before made it the Metropolis of *Phanicia*. About the year of Christ 641. after the *Saracens* had by a Siege of three years, forced *Casarea* to submit to them, they became Masters of this City without resistance, *Damascus*, *Antioch* and *Jerusalem* being taken before. Together with *Jerusalem* it returned under Christian Princes again, about the year 1099. In 1111. the *Saracens* in vain attempted the recovery of it, but in 1123. it was taken by them. The Christians regained it, and kept it till the year 1259. when the *Tartars* took it. In the year 1263. the *Venetians* retook it; and in the year 1292. the *Saracens* finally prevailed, and drove the Western Christians out of *Syria*. This is now called *Sour* by the *Turks*, and has some lovely Antiquities, as *Thevenot* saith, but no Inhabitants. Long. 67. Lat. 33. 20.

*Tyrone, Tyronensis Comitatus*, the County of *Cir-Den*, or as the *Irish* call it of *Chitoghain*, is in the Province of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, between the County of *Antrim* to the East, *London-Derry* to the North and West, and *Fermanach* and *Armagh* to the South. There is no Town or City of any note in this County, which heretofore extended further to the West than

now

now it doth, a part of it being taken into the County of *London-Derry*.

*Tyrnaw, Tirnavia*, a small City in the Upper *Hungary*, called by the *Germans*, *Durn* or *Dyrne*, which has always been under the Emperor, and is the common Residence of the Bishop of *Gran*, being seated in his Diocese, nine Miles from *Comora* to the North, eight from *Presburgh* to the East, and sixteen from *Vienna*.

*Tyrol*. See *Tirol*.

*Tzaconia*, the same with *Laconia*, a Province of the *Morea*.

*Tzebona*, a strong Town in *Bohemia*.

*Tzorlich, Tzurulium, or Ciarlo*, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Bishops See, and stands almost in the middle between *Constantinople* and *Adrianople*.

*Tzuconi*, a Kingdom of *Japan*.

*Vabres, Vabrae*, a small City in *Rovergue* in *France*, upon the River *Dourdan*, at the foot of an Hill, three Leagues from *Rhodes* to the South, twelve from *Beziers* and *Alby*, and four from the Borders of *Languedoc*. It was made a Bishops See in the year 1317. under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, by Pope *John XXII*. Long. 23. 40. Lat. 43. 00.

*Vag, Vagus*, a River of the Upper *Hungary*, which ariseth from the *Carpathian* Hills, in the Borders of *Poland*, and running North-West watereth *Trenschin, Frest-*

*del, Leopoldstadt, Schinta, and Schelitz*, and between *Comora*, and *Presburgh*, falls from the North into the *Danube*. Whilst *Newbeufel* was in the Hands of the *Turks*, this River was the boundary on that side, between the two Empires.

*Vai, Sabatium Vadum, Vada Sabatia*, a Sea-Port on the Coast of *Genoua*, five Miles from *Sarvona* to the North-West.

*Vaison, Vasio, Forum Vocontiorum*, a City in *Provence*, upon the River *Louvre*, four French Leagues from *Orange* to the North-East, and ten from *Avignon* to the same. It is a Bishops See.

*Walachia*. See *Walachia*.

*Walcheren*. See *Walckeren*.

*Walcowar*. See *Walcowar*.

*Valdiva*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Chili* in South *America*, which has a large and safe Haven on the *Pacifick* Ocean, and is under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, though it has been often ruined by the *Indians*. It stands seventy five Leagues from *Imperiali* to the South, and is written sometimes *Baldiva*.

*Valence, Valentia*, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, in *Ptolemy*, now called *Valenza* by the *Italians*. It is a neat, populous, great City in the *Dauphine*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, upon the River *Rhosne*, eleven Leagues from its Metropolis to the South, twenty from *Avignon* to the North, and from *Lions* to the South. This Bishopricks was for ever united to that of *Dye*, in the year 1275. And in the year 1452. there was an University opened



opened here. The River *Iser* closeth it on the North, and the *Rhofne* on the West.

*Valenchiennes, Valencienes, Valencenae, Valentiane*, a City of *Hainault*, upon the *Schelde*, where it receives the *Ronel*, which divides it. This City is a great, strong, spruce place, two Leagues from *Quesnoy* to the North, five from *Tournay* to the South, and from *Cambray* to the West. *Henry VII.* Emperor of *Germany*, was a Native of this place, and *Baldwin*, and *Henry*, Emperors of *Constantinople*. In the year 1677. this City was taken by the *French*, under whom it now is. It was made an University in 1475.

*Valencia, Valentia*, a City and Kingdom in *Spain*. The City is called by the *Italians*, *Valenza*, and stands about a Mile from the *Mediterranean Sea*, forty nine Leagues from *Barcinone* to the North-West, from *Toledo* to the East, and *Saragoza* to the South. It was built by *Junius Brutus*, a *Roman*, in the year of *Rome* 616. rescued out of the Hands of the *Moors*, by *Roderic Bivar el Cid*, in the year 1025. Taken by them again, and recovered the second time by *James I.* King of *Arragon*, in the year 1236. Made a Bishops See in 1492. In *Pliny's* time it was a great, noble, elegant City: and is now the best peopled in all *Spain*, except *Lisbon* and *Madrid*. An University. The Capital of a Kingdom, and the Seat of its Courts of Justice. And it has given to the See of *Rome* two Popes, *Calist. II.* and *Alexander VI.* Long. 21.15 Lat. 39.55.

The Kingdom of *Valencia*, lies upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, and is bounded on the East by *Catalonia* and that Sea, on the North by *Arragon*, on the West by *New Castile*, and by the Kingdom of *Murcia* to the South. The chief Cities in it, are *Valencia*, *Segorve*, *Orighuella*, *Xativa*, *Elche*, and *Alicante*. It is watered by the *Ebro*, the *Morvedre*, the *Guadalquivir*, and the *Xucar*, so that it enjoys at once the most fruitful Soil, and the most pleasant and temperate Air of all *Spain*, and much like that of *Naples*; their Silk and Wooll, are the best too in the World. Their Sheep were first brought thither from *Cotswold* in *England*, in the year 1465. by the imprudent Courtier of *Edward IV.* In short the Plenty, Delicacies, and Pleasantness of this Kingdom, has effeminated its Inhabitants, and made them less able to defend it. It became a distinct *Moorish* Kingdom in 1244. Submitted to *Arragon* in 1228. And was finally Conquered by them in 1238. *Philip II.* banished out of it twenty two thousand Families of the *Moors*.

*Valencia d' Alcantara*, a strong Town in the Province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*, but in the borders of *Portugal*, upon the River *Savar*, eight Leagues from *Alcantara* to the West. It was taken by the *Portuguese*, and restored to the *Spaniards*, by the Treaty of Peace, in the year 1668.

*Valenza, Valentia, Forum Fulvii*, or *Valentinum*, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, but in the borders of *Montferrat*,  
built

built upon an Hill by the *Po*, ten Miles below *Casal* to the East, and seven from *Alessandria* to the North. It was attempted by the *French* in 1635. and in 1656. with great loss, but they took it in 1657. And the *Spaniards* were defeated in 1658. in their design of recovering it, but gained it by the Treaty of Peace the next year, and are still in Possession of it.

*Valette, Valetta*, a new, and very strong, fine, populous City, in the Isle of *Malta*, built by *Jean de Valette*, a *French* Man, Master of the Knights of *Malta*, in the year 1566. after the *Turkish* Siege, on the North side of the Island, upon a Mountain called *Sceb Erras*, and having an excellent Port. The Master of that Order has resided in that City ever since the year 1571. The Castle belonging to it, is called *St. Elmo*.

*Valiza, Rhodope*, a Mountain in *Thrace*, called by the Inhabitants, *Rulla*. It divides *Thrace* into two parts, extending from East to West, and gives birth to the River *Hebrus*, and some others.

*Valladolid, Pintia, Vallisolitum, Vallisletum*, a City of Old *Castile* in *Spain*, great, elegant, and populous, Seated upon the River *Piznerga*, a little above its fall into the *Douro*, in the borders of the Kingdom of *Leon*, (of which it was a part) sixteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Burgos* to the South-West, and twenty from *Salamanca* to the North-East. This City was built by the *Goths*, in the year of Christ 625. Made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, in the

year 1595. *Christopher Columbus*, the first Discoverer of *America*, died here in the year 1506. It was for some time the Seat of the Kings of *Castile*, and is now an University of great esteem. In this place *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, by the persuasions of one *M. Parsons*, a known *English* Jesuite, erected a Seminary for the *English* in the year 1589. the very year after the *Spanish Armado* had miscarried. Long. 15.40. Lat. 42.10. There are two New Cities of the same Name in *America*, one in *New Spain*, and the other in *Peru*.

*Le Vallais, or Valais, Valesia*. See *Wallisserlandt*, a Canton in *Switzerland*.

1. *Valle di Demona, Demona Vallis*. 2. *Valle di Mazara*. 3. *Valle di Noto, Vallis Neerina*. are the three Provinces into which the Island of *Sicily* is now divided.

*Valois, Valesia*, a Duchy in the Isle of *France*, between it and *Picardy* and *Champagne*, upon the River *Oyse*. The chief Town of which is *Crepi en Valois*. All the Kings of *France* from *Philip IV.* to *Francis I.* that is from the year 1328. to the year 1515. were from hence surnamed *de Valois*.

*Valpo*, a River, Town, and County in *Sclavonia*, between *Esseck* and *Belgrade*, all in the Hands of the Emperor. This River falls into the *Danube*, three German Miles below *Esseck* to the South.

*Valtelina, Vallis Telina*, a small Tract belonging to the *Grisons*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, through which the River *Adda* runs. It belonged

longed to the Dukedom of *Milan*, and was granted to the *Grifons*, by *Francis I.* in the year 1516. The *Spaniards* have thereupon all along pretended a Right to it, and in 1620. seized upon it, more for the convenience of a passage between *Tirol* and *Milan*, than for the value of the place, though it is a most fruitful spot of Ground; but the *French*, the Pope, and the *Venetians* interposing, and a War ensuing, the *Grifons* at last recovered the Possession of it. This Valley extends from East to West sixty Miles; on the North it is bounded by the *Grifons*, on the South by the States of *Venice*, on the East by *Tirol*, and to the West by *Milan*. There are four considerable Towns in it, *Morbegno*, *Sondrio*, *Tirano*, and *Bormio*.

*Van*, a Fortrefs of the *Turks*, upon the Frontiers of *Persia*, in *Armenia*, which is little, but very strong, and stands upon a Lake of the same Name. Learned Men take it for the ancient *Artemita*. It stands two hundred and fifty Miles from the *Caspian* Sea to the West. Long. 78. 40. Lat. 40. 30.

*Vannes*, *Venetia*, *Dariorigum*, a City of the Lesser *Bretagne* in *France*, which was the Seat of the ancient *Veneti*, who were hardly Conquered by *Julius Caesar*, in a Sea-fight. It is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, and is a fine, populous City, by the Bay de *Mrbiban*, two Leagues from the Sea, and twenty six from *Rennes* to the North-West. Long. 17. 28. Lat. 47. 15.

*Var*, *Varus*, a River of *Italy*,

which ariseth in the *Maritim Alpes*, in the County of *Nizza*, and flowing South, receives the *Vaire*, *Tince*, *Vesubee*, and *Esteron*, and at *Nizza*, or *Nice*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, after it has for many Miles divided *Provence* from the County of *Nizza*, and it is therefore accounted the boundary between *France* and *Italy*, though the *French* have some places on the South of this River, and the Duke of *Savoy* on the North of it.

*Varadin*, *Varasdin*. See *Waradin*.

*Varcevo*, *Collentum*, a City of *Dalmatia*, between *Zara* to the West, and *Scardona* to the East, under the *Venetians*.

*Varna*, *Dionysopolis*, *Barna*, *Tiberiopolis*, *Odessius*, *Varna*, a City of *Bulgaria*, which is an Archbishop's See, and has a Port upon the *Euxine* Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Zyra*, now *Varna*; it stands between this River to the North, the Sea to the East, and the Lake of *Devina* to the South, and is still a place tolerably well peopled, seven German Miles from *Mesember*, and the Borders of *Thrace* to the North; but the place is most taken notice of upon the account of a great defeat the Christians received here, under *Uladislaus* King of *Hungary*, November 11. 1444. Long. 54. 20. Lat. 44. 15.

*Il Varo*, the same with *Var* above, a River of *Lombardy*.

*Vasento*, *Casuentum*, a River of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which flowing by *Cosenza*, falls into the *Grati*. In the Bed of this River *Alaricus*, King of the *Goths*,

*Goths*, was buried, as *Jornandes* saith, who was one of those Barbarous Princes that sacked *Rome*.

*Vasiligorod*, a City in the Dukedom of the little *Novogorod* in *Moscovy*, upon the River *Volga*, where it receives the *Sure*.

*Vasilipotamo*, *Eurotas*, a River of the *Morea*.

*Vasserburgh*, a Town in *Bavaria*, where the Duke keeps his principal Treasures. It stands upon the River *Imm*, which almost incompasseth it; seven Miles from *Munchen* to the East.

*Vauchuse*, a Fountain in the County of *Avignon*, famous for the frequent resort of the Learned Poet *Perrarch* thither.

*Vaud*. See *Waad*, a Territory in *Switzerland*.

*Vaudrevange*, *Valderfinga*, a Town in *Lorain*, upon the River *Saar*, ten Miles from *Mets* to the East; and from *Thionville*, which suffered much in the late *German* War, but is since rebuilt. About a Mile from this place was built a very strong Port, called *Saar Louis*.

*Vauge*, *Vogesus*, *Vosagus*, a Celebrated Mountain in *France*, which extends from North to South, between *Lorain*, *Alsatia*, and the *Franche Comte*, in which it is called *Mont des Faucilles*; out of it arise the *Moselle*, and the *Saone*, or *Sogne*. There is a small Territory near it, which by the *French* is called *le Pais de Vauge*, and by the *Germans*, *Walsgow*, which is a part of the Dukedom of *Lorain*.

*Vauge*, a Territory of *Germany*. See *Walsgow*.

*La Vaux*, *Vaurium*, a City of *Languedoc*. See *Lavaur*.

*Vaux*, a small Territory near *Orleans*.

*Ubeda*, a great, populous City, in the Eastern part of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, towards the Borders of *New Castile*, one League from the River *Guadalquivir* to the North, and six from *Jaen* or *Gaen* to the South-East. This City was recovered from the *Moors*, September 29. 1234. by *Ferdinando* King of *Castile*, and besides a strong Castle, has a very advantageous situation. Long. 17. 30. Lat. 38. 30.

*Uberlinghen*, *Uberlinga*, a small but Imperial and Free City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the Lake of *Constance* towards the North, two Miles from *Constance*. It was made an Imperial City in the year 1267. and was often taken, and retaken in the *Swedish* War.

*Uchter-See*, *Lacus Moratensis*, a Lake of *Switzerland*, called also *Murtensee* by the *Germans*; the River *Broye*, flows through it, and falls into the Lake called *Newenburghsee*.

*Udenheim*, *Neomagus*, the same with *Philipsbourg*, a strong Fortrefs in the Bishoprick of *Spire*.

*Udine*, *Utinum*, a City in *Friuli*, called by the *Germans*, *Weyden*. It is the Capital of that Province, and the Seat of the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and was of old a Bishops See. It was brought under the subjection of the States of *Venice* in the year 1420. and is built on the River *Torre*, twenty Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North, eleven from *Palma*, twenty

twenty from *Goritia* to the West, and eight from *Friuli*. Long. 35.28. Lat. 45. 46.

*Vecht, Vidrus, Vider*, a River of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolemy*; it ariseth five *German Miles* from *Munster* to the South-West, and being augmented by the *Aa*, the *Dinchel*, and the *Regge*, it falls into the *Zuyder Zee*, in *Over-Iffel*, eight Miles from *Zwyl* to the North, where it is called *Swarte Water*.

*Velay, Velauni*, a County in the *Severnes* in *Languedoc* in *France*.

*Vele*. See *Veste*, a River of *Champagne* in *France*.

*Velitri, Velitrae*, a most ancient City, and Colony in *Campania di Roma*, taken by *Ancus King* of the *Romans*. Now a Bishops See, but united to that of *Ostia*, and under the Pope. It is a pleasant spruce City, twenty Miles from *Rome* to the East.

*Venafrum, Venafrum*, a City in the Province *di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, of great antiquity, and a Principality, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*. It stands twenty two Miles from *Capua* to the North. Long. 37.58. Lat. 41. 25.

*Venaissin, Vindasanus, Vindauensis, Venascinus Comitatus*, a County in *Provence* in *France*, between the *Dauphiné* to the North, the *Durance* to the South, the *Rhône* to the West, and *Provence* to the East, which in the year 1348. was given by *Joan Queen* of *Naples*, and Countess of *Provence*, to *Clement VI.* Pope of *Rome*,

and is still, together with *Avignon*, subject to the Pope. The now Capital of it, is *Carpentras*; there is besides *Vaison*, and *Cavaillon* in it, which are considerable Towns, but *Avignon* is not in this County, (as is believed) though it stands near it.

*Vence, or Vanze, Ventsiensis Urbs, Vincium, Vintium*, a City of *Provence*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arbrun*. It stands two Leagues from *Antibes* to the North, and from the River *Varo* to the West, and has been made very conspicuous in the World, by the Learned Writings of one of its late Bishops. Long. 29. 15. Lat. 42.50.

*Vencheu*, a City in the Province of *Chequin* in *China*.

*Vendosme, Vindinum, Vindocinum*, a City in the Province of *la Beauce* in *France*, upon the River *Loyre*, nine Leagues from *Chasteaudun* to the West, and from *Amboise* to the North, and seven from *Blois*. This is the Capital of a Dukedom, between *la Perche* to the North, *Blois* to the East, *Touraine* to the South, and *Mans* to the West. This Dukedom is given to the Younger Sons of the Crown of *France* very frequently.

*Vendres, Rubensis Lacus*, a Lake in *Languedoc* in *France*.

**V E N I C E**, *Venetia*, one of the noblest Cities, and Free States of *Italy*, called by the Inhabitants, *Venetia*, by the Poles, *Wenecya*, by the Greeks, *Bayenia*, by the French, *Venise*, by the Germans, *Wenedig*, by the Georgians, *Wenedich*, and by the Turks, *Wenedich*.

*Dick*. It is the Capital also of a mighty Common-wealth, and a Mart or Sea port, as much frequented by the Merchants of all Nations, as most other in the World. It was begun by the Inhabitants of *Padoua*, about the year of Christ 421. upon the Rocks of the *Adriatick Sea*, out of a terror of the *Goths* and other Barbarous Nations; which then like an impetuous and irresistible Torrent over-run *Italy*. *Attila* after this overthrowing and ruining *Aquileja*, the Inhabitants of that City fled to *Venice* too, in the year 453. In the year 697. they set up their first Duke; and since that time this City hath increased to that degree, that it has filled all the seventy two Islands which lay about it, which are become so many Parishes, each having its peculiar Church. In the year 1451. the Bishop of this City had the Title of a Patriarch given him. The several Islands are said to be joyned together by five hundred Bridges, the greatest of which called *il ponte di Rio Alce*, which was built of *Istrian Stone*, in the year 1591. The Arsenal for their Gallies is the most celebrated, and their Harbour the most large and safe in the World; and after all, this City is the Mistress and Sovereign of the *Adriatick Sea*, and was once the Mistress of the *Morea*, *Cyprus*, and *Candy*, the *Negropont*, and almost all the Islands of the Archipelago up to *Constantinople*, and most of the other Sea-port Towns of *Greece*, and of *Smyrna*; and many other

in *Asia*, which have been ravished from her, by the prevailing fortunes of the *Ottoman House*; and she is now no less gloriously struggling to regain what she dearly sold, if the *Turk* had at all valued humane blood. But of all these places. I have discoursed in the accounts I have given of them. This City stands two hundred and sixty Miles from *Rome* to the North, two hundred and eighty from *Vienna* South, one hundred from *Ravenna* North, fifteen from *Milan* East, and seventy from *Palma*, and eighty from *Gradisca*. Long. 34. 30. Lat. 45. 00.

The State of *Venice*, called by the Italians *Lo Stato della Repubblica di Venetia*, or *il Dominio Veneto*, is a considerable Territory in *Italy*; and is bounded to the North by the *Valtelline*, and the County of *Tirol* and *Carinthia*, from all which it is separated by the *Alpes*; on the West it has *Milan*, on the South *Mantoua* and the States of the Church, and on the East the *Adriatick Sea*, now commonly called the *Gulph of Venice*, and *Carniola*. It is very fruitful and strangely full of People, and it extends from East to West two hundred and forty Miles, from North to South one hundred. Besides *Venice*, it contains in *Italy* *Belluno*, *Bergamo*, *Brescia*, *Crema*, *Feltre*, *Friuli*, *Capo d'Istria*, *Legnago*, *Palma*, *Pola*, *Rovigo*, *Serravalle*, *Trevigi*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, and *Udine*. And besides all these Territories in *Italy*, this State possesseth great part of *Dalmatia*, *Cefalonia*, *Corfu*, *Zant*, and many other Islands,

and in the year 1687. and the three preceding years, by her Victorious Arms and Gods blessing, she has recovered from the *Turks* all the *Morea*, except *Malvasia*, and all *Libadia* or *Achaia*. And may she still prosper!

*Venlo*, *Venloa*, a very strong Hanse Town, in the Upper *Guelderland*, but not much Peopled; Seated upon the *Maes*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Fuliers*, under the *Spaniards*, four Leagues from *Roermond* to the North, and a little more from *Guelders* North-West.

*Venosa*, *Venusia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicate*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*; seated in a fruitful Plain at the foot of the *Apennine*, and Honored of old with the Birth of *Horace* the Latin Poet; at present with the Title of a Principality belonging to the Family *di Ludovisia*. This City is placed between *Naples* to the West and *Taranto* to the East, seventy five Miles from either, and fifteen from *Acerenza* to the North. Long. 39. 51. Lat. 40. 57.

*Vennes* the same with *Vannes*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*.

*Vera Cruz*, *Vera Crux*, a City in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Tlascala*, upon the Bay of *Mexico*, eighty Leagues from *Mexico* to the East, and seventy from the South Sea. It is a place of great Trade, being the Port to *Mexico*, but then it is not Walled, nor seated in a healthful Air, only it has for its defence a Castle built on a Rock.

*Vercelli*, as the *French* write *Vercelle*, *Vercelle*, a City of *Piedmont* of great Antiquity, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*. It stands upon the River *Sesia*, in the Borders of the Duke of *Milan*; and has a District called by its own Name belonging to it; ten Miles from *Casale* to the North, and from *Novara* to the West, thirty five from *Milan* East, and from *Turin* West. It is a very strong Place, yet it has been often taken and retaken in the late Wars, but is now under the Duke of *Savoy*.

*Verdun*, *Verduna*, *Veroduna*, *Verodunum*, a City of *Gallia Belgica*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, now in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, but separated from it by the *French*, under whom it has been ever since the year 1552. and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Trier*, great, strong, and well Peopled; seated upon the *Maes*, fifteen Leagues from *Chaalons* to the East, twelve from *Metz*, and thirteen from *Tulle* to the North.

*Der Were*, *Veria*, a small but strong City in the Province of *Zealand*, in the Isle of *Walcheren*; which has an Harbour, and stands one League from *Middleburg* to the East. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*.

*Vermendois*, *Veromanduensis Ager*, a County in *Picardy*, which is an Ancient Earldom, between *Tierache* to the East, *Le Santerre* to the West, *Cambray* to the North, and the Isle of *France* to the South; the Capital of which is *S. Quentin*. It took its Name from

from *Vermand* (*Augusta Veromanduorum*) a ruined Roman Town, which stood Anciently in this County.

*Vermelandia*. See *Wermeland* a Province of *Sweden*.

*Vermio*, a Streight near *New Mexico*.

*Verneuil*, *Vernolium*, a City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Aure*, in the Borders of *la Perche*, and therefore sometimes called *Vernueil au Perche*, eight Leagues from *Dreux* to the West, and 7 from *Seez* and *Eureux* to the South. This place is famous, for the overthrow the *English* gave the *French*, in 1424. where four thousand and five hundred *French* were slain upon the place, and the Earl of *Narbone* being taken, was hanged for assisting at the Massacre of *John Duke of Burgundy*.

*Vernon*, *Vernonium*, a City of *Normandy* upon the *Seyne*, over which it had a Bridge of Stone, which is now ruined, ten Leagues from *Roan* South, seven from *Eureux* East, and from *Gisors* West.

*Veroli*. See *Veruli*.

*Verona*, a City of *Lombardy*, which is great and famous, and is called by the *Germans* *Wietrichs Wern*; It is a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and the Capital of a Province of its own Name. It stands upon the River *Adige*, over which it has four Bridges, thirty five Miles from *Trent* South, twenty two from *Mantoua* North, forty from *Brescia* East, seventy from *Venice* West, and sixty from *Ferrara*. This City was Built by the *Gauls*,

in the year of *Rome* 469. two hundred and eighty two years before the Birth of *Christ*. In the Civil Wars of *Rome*, it was made a Roman Colony. In the year of *Christ* 490. it was taken by *Theodoricus*, who here overthrew *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, and took the Name of *Veronensis*. In the year 901. *Berengarius* took it by bribing the Garrison. In the year 1212. it was put under the House of *Este*; after this the Family of the *Scaligers* were Lords of it seventy years, and after them the Dukes of *Milan*. In 1403. the *Venetians* obtained it from the Dutchess of *Milan*. In 1509. *Maximilian* the Emperor took it, but in 1516. it was restored to them, and is now the best City in all their Dominions except *Venice*. *Catullus* the Poet was Born here. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 44. 35.

*Wersacgli*, the Turkish Name of *Pisidia*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*.

*Versailles*, *Versalia*, a fine Town in the Isle of *France*, where the King of *France* has built a Noble Palace, four Leagues from *Paris* to the East, and two from *St. Clou*.

*Vervin*, *Vervins*, *Verbinum*, a small Town in *Picardy* in the County of *Tierache*, scarce four Leagues from the Borders of *Champagne*, sixteen from *Reims* North, and four from *Marle* South; often mentioned on the account of a Peace here made between *Henry IV.* of *France*, and *Philip II.* of *Spain*, May 2. 1598.

**Verulam, Verolanium**, an Ancient Roman City and Colony, mentioned by Tacitus and Ptolemy, in *Hartfordshire*, which was the Royal City of *Cassibellanus* a British Prince, who was contemporary with *Julius Caesar*, by whom this City was taken fifty two years before the Birth of our Saviour, in his second expedition into *Britain*. In the year of Christ 66. this City was taken and intirely ruined by *Boadicia* Queen of the *Iceni*, and all the Romans put to the Sword; yet it recovered again, and flourished as long as the Romans continued in *Britain*, and under *Dioclesian* had one famous Martyr called *Albanus*. In the year 429. there was a British Synode held here by St. German Bishop of *Auxerre* in *France* against the *Pelagians*, soon after it fell into the Hands of the Saxons, I suppose about the year 465. It was retaken by *Ather* *Wendragon*, who began his Reign in the year 498. and Reigned eighteen years. After this it was again retaken by the Saxons, and intirely ruined; but in the year 975. *Offa* King of the *Mercians* built on the other side the little River *Ver*, which washed the walls of it, a goodly Monastery in Honour of St. *Alban*, which after became a great Town. *James I.* revived the Memory of this place, when he made Sir *Francis Bacon* then Lord Chancellor of *England*, Lord *Verulam*, in the year 1620. who dying without Issue, the Title failed; but he yet honours the place by lying buried in a little Church near it.

*Veruli*, or *Veroli*, *Verulum*, a City in *Campania di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope, which is a Bishops See, and now in a tolerable condition; it stands upon the River *Cosa*, forty eight Miles from *Rome* to the South, and from *Capua* to the North, and sixty from *Pescara* West.

*Vesire*. See *Weser*, a River of *Germany*.

*Vesle*, *Vidula*, a River of *Champagne*, which ariseth three Leagues from *Chaalons* to the East, and watering *Reims* falls into the *Aisne*.

*Vesoul*, *Vesulum*, a small but neat City in the *Franche Comté*; nine Leagues from *Besançon*, and thirteen from *Beaucaire* West, which is now in the Possession of the French.

*Vesprin*, *Vesprinum*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants *Wesprim*, by the Germans *Weisbrun*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gran*, the Capital of a County of the same Name, strong and populous, and defended by a Castle; and is seated on the River *Sarwize*; eleven German Miles from *Gran* South, and five from *Alba regalis* West. This has been in the hands of the Emperor ever since the year 1565.

*Veteravie*. See *Weteraw*, a Province in *Germany*.

*Veuxin*, *Vexin*, *Velocasses*, a Territory in *Normandy*, the Capital of which was *Roan*, but now is *Gisors*. There is another in the Isle of *France* of the same Name; between the *Oyse* and the *Apte*, the Capital of which is *Pontoise*.

*Vezelay*,

*Vezelay*, *Veseliacum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* in *Auxerre*, upon the River *Cure*, in the Borders of *Nivernois*, ten Leagues from *Auxerre* to the South, and eighteen from *Nevers* to the South-East, and five from *Corbie* in *Picardy*, to which Province this City is now added.

*Ugenti*, *Ugento*, *Uxentum*, a small City in the Province of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, twenty Miles from *Otranto* to the North-West, and eleven from *Gallipoli* to the East. Long. 42. 28. Lat. 39. 56.

*Ugogh*, *Ugoza*, a Castle and County, in the Upper *Hungary*, towards the *Tibiscus*, and the Borders of *Transylvania*. The Capital of it is a Castle of the same Name, two German Miles from *Zatmar* to the East, and a little more from the *Tibiscus* West.

*Viana*, a City in *Navarre* upon the River *Ebro*, thirteen Leagues from *Pampelune*, and seven from *Calahorra* in *Castile* to the South-West. This City was built by *Sancius* King of *Navarre*, in the year 1219. In the year 1423. it was made a Principality by *Charles III.* and ever after given to the Prince of *Navarre* as his Title.

*Viatica*, a City, River, and Province in *Muscovy*, one hundred and twenty Miles from *Cazan* to the North.

*Viburg*, *Viburgum*, a City in *Sweden*, which is the Capital of *Carelia*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Riga*, one hundred and sixty Miles from *Narva* to the North, upon the Bay of *Finland*; on which it has a Haven

and a strong Castle, which the *Muscovites* have several times in vain assaulted.

*Vicenza*, *Vincentia*, a City in the States of *Venice* in *Lombardy*; which is a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; a great, strong City under the Republick of *Venice*, upon the River *Bachiglione*, eighteen Miles from *Padoua*, thirty from *Verona* East and from *Feltria* South. This City was taken by *Maximilian*, in the year 1509. Long. 33. 40. Lat. 44. 50.

*Vich*, *Vicus*, a small City in *Catalonia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*; seated upon the River *Tera*, twelve Leagues from *Barcelona* to the North, and nine from *Girone* to the West.

*Vico della Baronia*, *Vicus*, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Principato*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; it stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, thirteen Miles from *Conza* to the North.

*Vico di Sorrento*, *Vicus Aequensis*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Lavoro*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sorrento*, built by *Charles II.* King of *Naples*, in the year 1300. four Miles from *Sorrento*, and eighteen from *Naples* to the South.

*Victoria*, *Victoria*, *Vellica*, *Victoria*, a City in the Province of *Alava*, in the Borders of *Biscay*, sixteen Leagues from *Pampelona* to the West, twelve from *Bilbao*, and twenty from *Burgos* to the



South-East. This City was built in the year 1180. and is now in a thriving condition.

*Vidin, Bydena, Viminicum*, a City of *Servia*, which is an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the *Turkish* Governour. It stands upon the *Danube*, where it receives the *Lon*, nine German Miles from the Borders of *Thrace* to the West, and fifteen from *Nissa* to the North.

*Vieliluki, Vieliluchia, Vielkolucha*, a strong City upon the River *Lovat*, in the Dukedom of *Rescow* in the Borders of *Lithuania* in *Moscovy*, thirty *Polish* Miles from *Witpska* to the North, and sixteen from the Lake of *Illmen* to the South. This City was taken by *Stephen* King of *Poland*, December 16. 1580.

*Vienna, Ala Flaviana, Juliobona, Vindobona*, the Capital City of *Austria*, and Seat of the Emperors of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Wien*, by the French *Vienne*, by the *Turks* *Wietz* or *Wietz*, by the *Poles* *Wieden*. It is one of the greatest, most populous, strong, and rich Cities in *Germany*; seated on the South side of the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge, where it receives a small River called the *Wien*; from which it has its present Name; and it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It was made an Imperial City by *Frederick II.* in the year 1236. but this Privilege lasted only four years. *Hofman* saith it is the Noblest City on the *Danube*, both as to the Beauty and Magnificence of its Buildings, and

the abundance of all things useful to the life of Man. This City was taken in the year 1485. by *Matthias Corvinus* King of *Hungary*. It was besieged by the *Turks* in the years 1529. 1532. and 1543. and when in the year 1683. it was reduced in a fourth Siege to great extremities; it was again relieved by *John III.* King of *Poland*, September 12. when it had been violently battered from July 14. by an Army of one hundred thousand *Turks*; who lost all their Tents, Baggage, Cannon, Victual, and Ammunition; and which was worse their reputation abroad, and their courage at home by this defeat, which has made them contemptible, unfortunate, and miserable ever since. This City has been the Seat of the Emperors of *Germany* ever since the year 1438. The Learned Dr. *Edward Brown* in his Travels has excellently described the present State of it, and to him I remit the Reader. It stands twenty six German Miles from *Lintz* to the East, six from the Borders of *Hungary*, ten from *Presburg*, fifty from *Cracow*, thirty four from *Buda*, and thirty seven from *Prague*. Long. 39. 10. Lat. 48. 22.

*Vienne, Vienna*, a most Ancient City of *Gallia Narbonensis*; which in the *Roman* times, was the Metropolis of the *Allobroges*, and was then a great and a Royal City. It is now an Archbishops See, seated in the *Dauphine* upon the *Rhone*, where it entertains the *Gera*, over which it had a Bridge, which is now half ruined, at the foot of an Hill, thirteen Leagues from

from *Grenoble* to the West, five from *Lyons* to the South, and eleven from *Valence*. This City in the *Roman* Coins, Inscriptions and Histories, is called the Illustrious, Adorned, Strong, Beautiful, Fruitful Colony of *Vienna*, and *Claudius* the Emperor chose several of its Citizens into the *Roman* Senate. To this City *Pilate* and *Archelaus* the Son of *Herod* the Great were banished. *Valentinian* the younger was here murdered by *Arbogastes* a Traiterous Courtier, in the year of Christ 392. In the fifth Century it became the Seat of the Kings of *Burgundy*, that Kingdom beginning about the year 408. In the year 504. *Gundabond* one of these Kings took this City by a Siege, and slew *Godigisilas* his Brother, who defended it against him. But in the year 532. there was an end put to this Kingdom by *Clothaire* King of *France*. In the year 855. it became the Seat of a second *French Burgundian* Kingdom, which ended in the year 1032. and this City passed to the Emperors of *Germany*. In the year 1100. it was seized by one *Guine*, by the Title of Earl or *Daulphine* of *Vienne*; and it continued in this Line till the year 1342. when it was again united to the Crown of *France*. It is also regardable on the account of a Council held here, in the year 1311. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 45. 28.

*Vienne, Vigenna, Vigenne*, a River of *France*, which riseth in *Limosin*, and watering *Limoges*, entereth *La Marche*, passeth into *Poitou*, and three Leagues above

*Saumur* to the East, falls into the *Loyre*.

*Vieste, Viesta, Apeneste*, a City in the *Capitanato*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Manfredonia*, and stands at the foot of Mount *Gargani* upon the *Adriatick* Sea, twenty five Miles from *Manfredonia* to the South-East. It was built out of the Ruins of *Marinum* an Ancient *Roman* City, which was honoured with a Bishops See, and is mentioned by *Pliny*.

*Vigazolo, Vigisole, Togisonus*, a Lake in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Lombardy*.

*Vigenne, Vincenna*, a River of *Burgundy*.

*Vigevano, Vigebanum, Verge-minum*, a small City with a strong Castle in the Dukedom of *Milan*, which in the year 1530. was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*; from which it stands twenty Miles to the West, and twelve from *Novara*, upon the River *Ticino*. There is a small County belonging to it of the same Name.

*Vignori, Vangionis Rivus*, a Town in *Champagne*.

*Vibitz, Vihitza*, a City of *Croatia*, which is also called *Wigton*, and stands upon a small Lake made by the River *Wana*, forty five Miles from *Segna* or *Zeng* to the East, and from *Zara* to the North. This City is in the hands of the *Turks*, and was formerly the Capital of *Croatia* and a Hanse Town.

*Vikestrand*, a Tract in *Esthonia* in *Livonia*, between *Reval* and *Pernau*.

*Pernaw*, upon the *Baltick* Sea, under the *Swedes*.

*Vilaine*, *Vindana*, *Herius*, *Vicennonia*, a River of *Bretagne* in *France*, which watering *Rennes*, the Capital of that Province, falls into the *British* Sea, between *Nantes* and *Vannes*.

*Villa de Chiefa*, *Villa Ecclesie*, a City on the South side of the Island of *Sardinia*, which is a Bishops See, ever since the year 1513. but it is little, and not much inhabited.

*Villach*, *Cacorum*, *Villachum*, a City of the Upper *Carinthia*, upon the *Drave*, where it receives the *Geyla*, in the Dominions of the Bishop of *Bamberg*, eighteen Miles from *Clagenfurt* to the West, and forty six from *Udine* to the North.

*Villa Franca*, a Town in *Piedmont*, in the County of *Nizza*, with a large Port on the *Mediterranean* Sea, built in the year 1295. by *Charles II.* King of *Naples*, five Miles from *Nizza* to the West, and from *Monaco* to the same. Near this place the *French* defeated *Prosper Colonna*, in the year 1516.

*Ville Franche de Conflent*, *Villa Franca Confluentum*, a City of *Roussillon*, in the Mountains upon the River *Thetis*, at the foot of the *Pyren*, ten Leagues from *Perpignan* to the West.

*Ville Franche de Rovergue*, a great City of *Aquitain*, in the Province of *Rovergue*, upon the River *Veronium*, eight Leagues from *Rhodes* to the West, and from *Caors* to the East.

*Villemur*, a Town in *Languedoc*.

*Villena*, *Bigerra*, once a City of the *Bastitana's*, mentioned by *Livy*, *Ptolemy*, and some others, now a Town in the Kingdom of *Murcia*, in the Borders of *Valencia*, twelve Leagues from *Murcia* to the North, as appears by several ancient Inscriptions there found.

*Vilne*, *Vilna*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the Inhabitants, *Wilenski*, by the Poles, *Wylna*, by the Germans, *Wilde*, and *Wildaw*, by the French, *Vilne*, and *Vilna*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and the Capital of *Lithuania*, built in the year 1305. by *Gedemin*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, and is since become a very great City: but was ill handled by the *Russ*, in the year 1655. when they took it. The *Swedes* have since regained, and rebuilt it. In the year 1579. there was an University opened here by King *Stephen*. It stands upon a River of the same Name, one hundred and thirty Polish Miles from *Cracow* to the South-East, seventy from *Warsaw*, one hundred from *Smolensko* to the West, and forty eight from *Riga* to the South. Long, 49. 50. Lat. 55. 10.

*Vilsi*, *Quintanica*, a River of *Bavaria*.

*Vimen*, *Vinemagus*, *Vimesium*, a Tract in *Picardy*, between *Normandy* to the South, and the Mouth of the *Somme* to the North, and the *British* Sea to the West.

*Vinay*, the same with *Vence*, a City of *Provence*.

*Vindish Marck*, *Vindorum Marckia*, a part of the Dukedom of *Carni-*

*Carniola*, between *Croatia* to the East, *Craknitz* to the West, and the *Save* to the North. The principal places of which are *Metling*, *Rudelswerd*, and *Ribnick*.

*Vinoxberg*. See *Bergue S. Vinch*, a City of *Flanders*. This City was taken by the *French* in 1646. and retaken by the *Spaniards* in the year 1658.

*Vintimiglia*, *Albintimium*, *Albintemelium*, *Vintimilium*, a City of *Liguria*, in the States of *Genova*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*, fifteen Miles from *Nizza* to the West.

*Vipao*, *Frigius*, a River of *Carniola*, called by the Germans, *Wipach*, by the Italians, *Vipao*. It ariseth out of the *Alpes*, in the Borders of *Carniola*, near the Castle of *Wipach*, and flowing through the Dukedom of *Goritia*, between it and *Graz*, falls into the *Isonzo*. Upon the Banks of this River, *Theodosius* the Great overthrew *Eugenius* the Usurper, in the year 394.

*Vique*. See *Vich*, a City of *Catalonia*.

*Vire*, *Viria*, a City in the Lower *Normandy*, of good esteem, upon a River of the same Name, twelve Leagues from *Caen* to the North-West, and a little more from *Coutance* to the East.

*Virginia*, a Country in North America, is bounded on the South by *Carolina*, on the E. by the *Virginian* Ocean, on the N. by *Maryland*, and on the West by Mountains, and a vast Tract of undiscovered Lands. It was first disco-

vered by *Sebastian Cabot*, a *Portuguese*, in an *English* Ship, in the year 1497. Viewed by Sir *Francis Drake*; and called *Virginia*, by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, in Honour of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the year 1603. It was first Planted in the year 1607. by Sir *John Popham*. The Air of this Country is pleasant and wholesome, except in the Lowlands and Marshes, but then it is subject to violent changes, especially when the North-West Winds blow, which coming from Mountains, which are always covered with Snow, are violently Cold. It abounds with all things useful to the Life of Man, except Wine and Oil. The chief Town where the Governour resides is *James Town*, and the whole is divided into nineteen Counties.

*Virton*, *Virtonium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*, in the borders of *Lorain*, five Leagues from *Luxembourg* to the West, and four from *Arion* to the South, which is under the *Spaniards*.

*Visapour*, *Visapora*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Decan*, in the Hither *East-Indies*, one hundred and seventy eight *English* Miles from *Goa* to the North-East, and something more from *Masulipatan* to the North-West. This City was taken by the Great *Mogul* in the year 1687.

*Visbui*, a Town in *Gotthland*.  
*Vistre*, *Vitreus*, a small River in the Territory of *Nismes* in *Languedoc*.

*Vistula*, one of the greatest Rivers of *Poland*, which in ancient times was the boundary between *Germany*

many and *Sarmatia*, it is called by the *Slavonians*, *Wetzel*, and by the *Poles*, *Wistla*. It springeth out of the *Carpathian Hills*, in the *Upper Silesia*, in the borders of *Hungary*, and flowing East, and being augmented with the *Sala*, watereth *Crakow*, then taking in the *Dunaieck*, the *Nida*, the *Wislaca*, and turning North the *Vieprez*, and the *Pilcza*, and watering *Cersko*, and *Warsaw*, it admits the *Bug*, and *Bsura*, above *Plocsko* from the East, and beneath it washeth *Doberzin*, *Thorn*, *Culm*, *Newenburgh*, and at *Marienwerder* divides into two Branches, the Eastern passeth by *Margenburgh*, and *Elbing*, into the Bay of *Dantzick*, and the Western subdivides into two other Branches, the most Western of which goes by *Dantzick* into the same Bay, and so into the *Baltick Sea*, it being at its fall one of the noblest Streams in the World, but so shallow that a great Ship cannot come up to the City.

*Vitefleu*, *Vitefleu*, *Guiteflede*, *Viteflede*, a River near *Calais* in *France*.

*Viterbo*, *Viterbium*, a City in *St. Peters Patrimony*, which is a Bishops See, great and populous, and seated at the Foot of an Hill, forty Miles from *Rome* to the North-West, and from *Civita Vecchia* to the North. *Platina* saith it was of old called *Vetulonia*.

*Vitre*, or *Vitry le Francois*, *Victoriacum Francicum*, a Town in *Champagne*, in *la Perche*, upon the *Marne*, seven Leagues from *Chaalons* towards *Diziers*.

*Vitstock*, a Town in *Branden-*

*burgh*, where the *Swedes* and *Saxons*, got a great Victory over the *Imperialists* in the year 1636.

*Vivaretz*, *Vivariensis Tractus*, a Province in *Languedoc*, called also *Vivara*. It is bounded on the East by the *Rhofne*, which parts it from the *Dauphiné*, on the N. by *Forez*, and *Velay*, on the West by *Givaudan*, and on the South by the Lower *Languedoc* and *Uzès*. The Capital City of it is *Viviers*, the rest are *Annonay*, *Aubenas*, *Privas*, and *Tournon*.

*Viviers*, *Vivario*, the Capital City of *Vivaretz*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, and stands upon a steep Hill, upon the *Rhofne*, four Leagues from *St. Esprit* to the North, and five from *Valence* to the South; the Maps place it twelve.

*Vize*, *Byzia*, an inland City of *Thrace*, upon a River of the same Name, in the Borders of *Bulgaria*, fifty Miles from *Heraclea* to the North. It is now an Archbishops See, and the Seat of one of the *Sangiacks* of *Romania*.

*Vizzeograd*, or *Plindenburg*, *Vissegradia*, a small but strong City in *Hungary*, near the *Danube*, three Miles from *Gran*, and eight from *Buda*. It was one of the Country Palaces of the Kings of *Hungary*, and has a Castle which *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, very much beautified. *Lewin* King of *Hungary* died here in the year 1382. The *Germans* call this place *Plindenburg*.

*Ukratne*, *Ukrania*, *Ucrania*, a Province of Red *Russia* in *Poland*, which is so called, because it is the Marches between *Poland*, *Mosco-*

*Moscow*, and the Lesser *Tartary*, and is no less frequently called the Palatinate of *Kiovia*. It is divided into two parts by the *Nieper*. The *Cossacks* inhabit this vast Country, which are in part under the *Poles*, and in part under the *Russ*. The industry of the latter Kings has filled it with Villages, Castles, Towns, and Forts, and it is at this day very much Cultivated. That part which lies to the East of the *Nieper* is under the *Russ*. For the boundaries see *Kiovia*.

*Ula Tresk*, *Ula*, a Lake in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Bothnia*.

*Uladislav*, *Uladislavia*, a small City in the Greater *Poland*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Cujavie*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, called by the *Poles*, *Uladislav*. It stands upon the *Vistula*, between *Plosko* to the North-West, and *Thorn* to the South-East, five *Polish* Miles from either, fifteen from *Gnesna* to the East, and twenty two from *Warsaw*. This City was made a Bishops See in the year 1173.

*Ulse*, *Flevo*, *Flevum*, an Island at the Mouth of the *Rhine* in *Holland*, three Leagues from the Shoars of *Friseland*, where the *Dutch Fleets* use to Rendezvous, when they go upon any Expedition.

*Ulm*, *Ulma*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, called by the *French*, *Oulme*, which is great, strong, rich, and populous. It stands upon the *Danube*, and the *Iler*, twelve *German* Miles from *Tubingen*, and twenty four from

*Strasbourg*, ten from *Ausburgh*, and fifteen from *Constance*. In the Titles of the middle Age it is called *Hulma*, and in the more ancient *Alcimoennis*. This Town was not Walled before the year 1300. *Charles the Great* gave it to the Abby of *Richenow* by *Constance*, and being redeemed from this servitude, in the year 1348. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* made it a Free City. It embraced the Reformation in the year 1529. In the year 1552. it suffered much from the Protestant Princes, yet to this day it perseveres in the *Augustane* Confession. Long. 32. 00. Lat. 48. 16.

*Uloska*, *Italy*.

*Ulster*, *Ultonia*, the most Northern of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, called by the *Irish*, *Eni Gully*, by the *English*, *Ulster*, by the *Welsh*, *Ullster*. Is bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the W. by *Conaught* and the Ocean, on the South by *Leinster*, and on the East by the *Irish Sea*. It is in length from North to South one hundred Miles, and in breadth from East to West one hundred and thirty, and in circumference four hundred and twenty. Though it lies so far to the North; yet it is not subject to any extremity of Weather, the various Winds cooling it in Summer, and frequent Rains mollifying the sharpness of the Air in Winter. The Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and affords great plenty of Timber and fruit Trees. It abounds with Lakes and Rivers, which are well stored with Fish and Fowls, and are of sufficient depth for carrying Boats and

and Vessels, and it wants not excellent Harbours on the Sea and Ocean. This Province contains these Counties, *Dunghall*, or *Tyrconnel*, *Upper Tyrone*, *Nether Tyrone*, *Fermanagh*, *Cavan*, *Monaghan*, *Colrane*, or *London-Derry*, *Antrim*, *Downe*, *Armagh*, and *Louth*. The Capital City is *Armagh* or *Armath*, the rest are *London-Derry*, *Dunghall*, *Downe* and *Knockfergus*.

*Umbriatico*, *Umbriaticum*, a City in the Hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sancta Severina*, from which it stands ten Miles to the North.

*Umbro*. See *Ombrone*, a River of *Italy*.

*Underwaldt*, *Sylvania*, a Canton in *Switzerland*, the Capital of which is *Stantz*; on the North it is divided from *Schwitz* by the Lake of *Lucerne*, on the East it has the Canton of *Uri*, on the South that of *Berne*, and on the West *Lucerne*. This is one of the lesser Cantons, the Inhabitants of which profess the *Roman Catholic* Religion, a Wood or Forrest called *Kernwalt* (the Oak Forrest) divides this Canton in the midst, and from thence it has its Name. This Canton began to free it self about the year 1260. They were first admitted into the general League, in the year 1307. from thenceforward they have had the sixth place in the Roll or List of the Cantons.

*Ungaria*. See *Hungary*.

*Ungwar*, *Ungaria*, a small City in the Upper *Hungary*, which

is the Capital of a County of the same Name, at the Foot of the *Carpathian Hills*. This City stands upon the River *Ungb*, in the Borders of *Red Russia*, six *Hungarian Miles* from *Cassovia* to the East, and from *Zatmar* to the North, and has been always in the Hands of the Christian Princes, but it joyned with *Teckelej*, and was retaken by the Emperor, in the year 1685.

*Unna*, an Hanse Town in the County of *Mark* in *Westphalia* in *Germany*, which was a considerable City, but is now very small, and is subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It stands ten Miles from *Dortmund* to the East, and from the Borders of *Munster* to the South.

*Voidanar*, *Atrax*, one of the Principal Cities of *Thessaly*, upon the River *Atrax*, thirty Miles from *Larissa* to the West.

*Voiglandt*, *Voiglandia*, *Voigtia*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony* and *Misnia*, which for the more part of it is under the Elector of *Saxony*. It lies between *Bohemia* to the East, and *Franconia* to the West, the Principal places in which, are *Swickaw*, *Plauwen*, and *Gratz*.

*Volcano*, in the *Italian* and *Spanish Tongue*, signifies a Burning Mountain, of which sort there are in several places of the World about twenty.

*Volfembuttell*. See *Wolfembuttel*, a City of *Germany* in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*.

*Volga*. See *Volga*.

*Volhinia*, a part of *Red Russia*, called also the Palatinate of *Luccoria*.

*ceoria*. It is bounded with *Russia*, properly so called, to the West, *Podolia* to the South, the Palatinate of *Brescia* to the North, and *Kiovia* to the East. The Capital of it is *Luccoria*, or *Lucko*, *Lusuck*.

*Volterra*, *Volaterra*, one of the most Ancient Cities in *Italy* in *Ettruria*, in the Territory of *Pisa*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Florence*, from whence it stands thirty four Miles to the South. Long. 33. 40. Lat. 42. 46.

*Voltorno*, *Vulturinus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, it springeth out of the *Apennine* in the Borders of the Hither *Abruzzo*, and flowing South, through the Province of *Lavoro*, near *Venafro* and *Alisi*, beneath *Tolesi*, it receives the *Sabato*, and watering *Capua*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, twenty Miles North of *Naples*.

*Volturaria*, *Vulturaria*, a small City in the *Capitanata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, from which it stands twenty four Miles to the North.

*Voville*, a Town near *Poitiers* in *France*, where *Clovis* King of *France*, gained a great Victory over *Alarick* King of the *Goths*, whom he slew with his own hands, in the year of Christ 507.

*Voutenai*, a place near *Auxerre* in *Burgundy*, where *Charles* surnamed the *Bald*, got a great Victory over *Lothaire*, in the year of Christ 841.

*Uplandia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, the Capital

of which is *Upsal*; and in which stands *Stockholm* the Royal City of that Kingdom. It is bounded on the North with *Gestrícia*, on the East by the *Baltick Sea*, on the South by *Sudermannia*, and on the West by *Westmannia*. It is very fruitful and well cultivated.

*Upsal*, *Upsalia*, is the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which in the year 1148. was made an Archbishops See by Pope *Eugenius III.* it stands upon the River *Sala*, which falls into the Lake of *Ekolen*, seven *Swedish Miles* from *Stockholm* to the North. Long. 44. 15. Lat. 60. 05. It was for many Ages the Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*, and to this day the Kings of *Sweden* are Crown'd there, in Memory of its Ancient Glory. It is also an University, and defended by a strong Castle built near it on a Rock.

*Uraniburg*, *Uraniburgum*, a splendid Castle in the Island of *Huen*, near *Copenhagen* in the *Sound*, which was built by *Tycho Brahe* the celebrated Astronomer, in the year 1575. but since having been neglected it is ruined.

*Urba*, the same with *Orba* a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*.

*Urbanea*, *Urbina*, a small new City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, under the Pope, which was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, by Pope *Urban VIII.* in the year 1635. It stands seven Miles from *Urbino* to the North West.

*Urbino*, *Urbium*, is a City of *Umbria* in the States of the Church, which is an Archbishops See, and the

the Capital of the Dukedom of that Name. It is a great and flourishing City, seated near the Fountains of the River *La Foglia*, twenty Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North-West, seven from *Urbaneæ*, and twenty five from *Rimini*. This City was made an Archbishops See, in the year 1563.

*Il ducato di Urbino*, is that part of *Umbria* which lies beyond the *Apennine*. It is bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea and *Romandiola*, on the East by the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the South by *Ombria*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Florence*. This Country was under Sovereign Dukes, first of the Family of *Feltria*, and after of *Roborea*, the last of which having no Male Issue, in the year 1631. resigned his Dominions in his life time to Pope *Urban VIII.* to prevent any quarrels about it after his Death; and ever since it has been united to the Papacy. The Cities of it are *Cagli*, *Gubio*, *Fossombrone*, *Pesaro*, *Senigaglia*, *Urbaneæ*, and *Urbino*; which last is the Capital City.

*Urgel*, *Orgelium*, *Urgella*, *Orgia*, a City of *Catalonia* in the County of *Ceretania*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, upon the River *Segre*, five Leagues from the Borders of *France* to the South, twenty eight from *Barcinone*, and nine from *Perpignan*. It had Counts of great power under the second Line of the Kings of *Arragon*. The Tract in which it stands, is from it called the Plain of *Urgel*.

*Urla*, *Clazomene*, a City of the lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Smyrna*; it stands upon the *Archipelago*, between *Smyrna* to the East and *Chio* to the West. Long. 55. 15. Lat. 39. 20. the Seamen call it *Mourla*.

*Userch*, a Town in *Limosin* in *France*.

*Utrecht*, *Antonia*, *Trajectum Inferius*, *Utricesum*, *Ultrajetum*, a great, strong, populous City in the United Netherlands, which is the Capital of one of their seven States. It stands upon the North branch of the *Rhine*, at the distance of about five English Miles to the North, but united to it by a navigable Channel, twenty three Leagues from *Cologne*, and twenty one from *Maastricht* to the North, five German Miles from *Amsterdam* to the South, and six from *Rotterdam* to the East. The Original of this City is unknown, but it is supposed to be a Roman Work, and built in or before the times of *Nero*, about the year of Christ 186. This being ruined by the Barbarous Nations, *Dagobert* King of *France* rebuilt and reformed it, about the year of Christ 642. so that the second Pile became much more famous than the former. *Willibrodus* the Apostle of the *Frisons*, being sent by Pope *Sergius*, in the year 696. with the Title of an Archbishop; And *Pepin* King of *France*, having in the year 692. taken *Utrecht* from *Radbold* the Pagan Duke of *Friseland*; he Assigned this City to *Willibrode*, and gave him large Territories, which are thus

thus reckoned up by *Antonius Mattheus*, in his Books *de Nobilitate*, the *Leek*, and the *Wecchten*, and all the Lands which lay upon their Banks, and the Territory of *Wetstervant*, which included a great part of *Guelders*, *Bommel*, *Tiel*, the *Betouw*, *Culemborch*, *Viane*, *Asperen*, *Bure*, *Heusden*, *Neustom*, the *Veluwe*, and *Neststein*. In the year 700. *Radbold* attempting in vain the recovering this City submitted, and *Willibrode* and *Boniface* his Successor, peaceably enjoyed this vast Diocess, which was confirmed to them, and their Privileges enlarged by *Charles* the Great. In after times it became a Free Imperial City of *Germany*, and several of the Emperors Resided, and some died here, amongst whom are reckoned *Conrad II.* in 1039. and *Henricus V.* in 1122. And so jealous they were of their Privileges, that they would not suffer any of their Bishops Officers to have any share in the Government of the City, nor would they suffer the Bishop to enter the Town with more Men than they allowed him, or to stay in it above five or eight days. They maintained this Liberty, though it was sorely envied and laid at by *John Soyns* of *Holland*, in the year 1297. and by *William Count* of *Holland* in the year 1324. till in the year 1527. The Bishop of *Utrecht* passed over his Right to *Charles V.* who being a Potent Prince, easily reduced this City under his Obedience, and in the year 1546. kept in it a Chapter of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*; but in the year 1577. This City with the

rest of *Holland* revolted from the *Spaniards*. In the year 1559. it had been advanced to an Archbishoprick by Pope *Paul IV.* and nine Suffragan Bishops Assigned to this See, which was one of the occasions of the Revolt. In the year 1636. it was made an University, and in the year 1672. it fell for a short time into the Hands of the *French*, but is since returned to its former liberty; the Learned Dr. *Brown* has given a short account of the present State of this City in his *Travels*. pag. 181. Long. 26. 26. Lat. 52. 16.

The State of *Utrecht*, *Sticht van Utrecht* is the fifth of the united Provinces, and is bounded South, West, and North with *Holland*, and on the East by *Guelderland*, besides its Capital, it has *Wick* the Seat of the Bishops, *Duerstede*, *Rhenen*, *Amersford*, and *Monfort*; which are Fortified strong places, and about sixty great Villages.

*Vulxin*, the same with *Veuxin*, or *Vexin*, a Territory in *Normandy*.

*Uzes*, *Ucetia*, *Utica*, *Uzetia*, a City of the *Lower Languedoc* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, and is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It stands three Leagues from *Nismes* to the North, and six from *Avignon* to the West. Long. 25. 10. Lat. 43. 36.



**W** Aad, Vaudum, a Territory in *Switzerland*, called by the French *Le Pais de Vaud*, which was a part of the Duchy of *Savoy*, till the year 1536. and is now subject to the Canton of *Berne*. It is bounded on the South by the Lake of *Lemane*, on the West by *Gex*, and the *Franche Comte*, on the East by *Berne*, and on the North in part by *Berne*, and in part by *Friburg*. The Capital of it is *Lausanne*, the other good Towns are *Avenches*, or *Wistispurg*, *Yverdon*, *Moudon*, and *Nyon*. It is sometimes written *Vault*.

**Die Wacl**, *Helium*, *Vabalis*, *Vacalos*, the middle branch of the *Rhine*, which divides from it at *Schencken*, a Fort beneath *Emmeren*, and watering *Nimmeguen*, *Tiel* and *Bommel*, falls into the *Maes* above *Gorcum* a City of *Holland*.

**Waga**, *Vagus*, a River in *Scandia*.

**Wageren**, *Wagria*, or *Wagerlandt*, a small Territory in *Holstein* towards the *Baltick* Sea, between *Lubeck* to the South, and *Kiel* to the North. The Cities of it are *Lubeck*, *Oldesto*, *Ploen*, *Segeberg*, and *Oldenburg*; which are divided between the King of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Holstein*, and the Bishop of *Lubeck*.

**Walachia**, *Valachia*, a considerable Province of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, called by the Germans *Walachey*, by the Turks

*Wallakia*, and by the Poles *Wolochy*. It is a part of the Ancient *Dacia*, and stands now divided into the Provinces of *Walachia* and *Moldavia*; of the latter I have spoken in its proper place; the former is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Poland* and *Red-Russia*, on the East by *Bessarabia*, on the South by *Bulgaria*, separated from it by the *Danube*, and by *Moldavia*; which last bounds it also to the West. It is much less than the Maps commonly make it, and it is commonly misplaced, and set where *Moldavia* should stand. The History of this Country is delivered in *Moldavia*, to which I shall only add here, that in the end of the year 1687. after *Mahomet IV.* Emperor of the Turks was deposed, and *Solyman* his Brother set up in his stead, and that the Duke of *Lorraine* had seized *Transylvania*; the Prince of *Walachia* sent Ambassadors to the Emperor, to tender him his assistance against the Turks, and promised to give him his Children, as Hostages of his fidelity, one of which was escaped in the confusions of that change, from *Constantinople*. This Country extends from East to West ninety French Leagues, from North to South fifty, but is in form Triangular. The Plains of it would be very fruitful if they were well cultivated; but being little peopled, much ravaged by the Turks and Tartars, and lying in common they are much over-run with Weeds, for here is little or no Wood; the Mountains have rich Mines, but they are

are as much neglected; their Religion is that of the Greek Church. The present *Matrode* is *Matthias George Gista*, who was set up in the year 1658. by the late Sultan of the Turks.

**Waldeck**, *Valdecum*, a County in *Hassia*, between *Westphalia* to the West, *Hassia* to the East and South, and *Paderborne* to the North; which is under a Count of its own; the Principal places in it are *Curback* and *Waldeck*, which last stands upon the *Eder*, five German Miles from *Cassel* to the West, and seven from *Marpurg* to the North.

**Waldbust**, *Valdbusta*, a small City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine* in the Territory of *Klegow*, seven German Miles from *Basil* to the East, five from *Schafhouse*, and two from *Lauffenburg*. This City is under the Emperor.

**Wales**, *Vallia*, is a Principality on the West of *England*; it is bounded on the West and North by the *Irish* Sea, and on the East by *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire*; (this latter being a long time a part of it) and on the South by the *Severne* Sea. It contains twelve Shires, *Pembroke*, *Caermarden*, *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock*, *Radnor*, *Cardigan*, *Montgomery*, *Merioneth*, *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Caernarvon*, and *Anglesey*. After many and those most bloody Wars, this Principality was finally united for ever to the Crown of *England* by *Edward I.* in the year 1284. and Prince *Edward* his eldest Son was made Prince

of *Wales*, and to the Heir apparent of *England*, that Title still belongs. The rest of its description is given in the proper places:

**Wallisserlandt**, *Valinsa*, *Vallesia*, a great Canton in *Switzerland*, called by the French *Valais*, or *Vallays*, by the Germans *Wallisserlandt*, and by the Italians *Vallesia*, it extends from East to West, between the Canton of *Schurtz* to the North and East, the Dukedom of *Milan* and *Acuste* to the South, and *Savoy* to the West; the Capital of it is *Sythen* or *Syon*, and the other Principal Cities are *Martigny* and *St. Maurice*. This Canton was united for ever to the rest in the general League, in the year 1533. Its extent from East to West is almost one hundred Miles, but its breadth is between fifteen and thirty. The Religion here professed is the *Roman Catholic*, for the maintenance of which the Bishop (who is their Prince) combined with the seven *Papish* Cantons, in the year 1572. It is a pleasant fruitful Valley, abounding with Saffron, Corn, Wine and delicate Fruits, enriched with Meadows and excellent Pastures, and surrounded every way with craggy and unpassable Rocks and Mountains, which afford but one entrance into it, and that defended by two Gates and a Castle. These Mountains are at all times covered with Ice and Snow, and not to be passed by an Army, nor easily by a single Person.

**Wana**, *Vana*, a River of *Croatia*, which watereth *Vibitz*, and then

then falls into the *Save* above *Gradiska* in the Borders of *Friuli*.

*Wang*, a small River in the County of *Suffolk*, which riseth in *Westhall*, and running East watereth the Town of *Wangford*; and then falls into the *Blithe*, a little above *Southwold*.

*Waradin*, *Varadinum*, a great strong City of the Upper *Hungary*, called by its Inhabitants *Warad*, by the Germans *Gratz Wardein*, to distinguish it from *Petro Waradin* in *Sclavonia*. It stands upon the River *Kerecz*, in the Borders of *Transylvania* (to which Principality of latter times it belonged) and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, being defended by a strong Castle; yet in the year 1660. it was taken by the *Turks*, before which the *Crim Tartars* took it in the year 1242. In 1290. *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* built the Cathedral Church. It was besieged by a Puissant Army of the *Turks*, in 1598. which miscarried, but in 1660. they took it by surprise in a time of Peace; on the East the Castle stands, on the North the River runs; it has a Wall with Ramparts after the modern way, flanked with five Royal Bastions, and a good regular Dike, which may be filled upon occasion by the River water; within there is another inclosure of five Bastions and a high Wall, which may serve instead of a Cittadel. This City stands twenty two Miles from *Gisula* to the North, eighty from *Weissenburg* to the West, and one hundred from *Buda* to the

East, and is the Capital of a County of its own Name, which is still in the hands of the *Turks*. Long. 44. 56. Lat. 47. 08.

*Warasdin*, *Variana*, *Varadinum*, a City of *Stiria*.

*Warczkobie moze*, the Russian Name of the *Baltick* Sea.

*Wardhus*, *Vardhusia*, the North part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, which is bounded on the North by the frozen Sea, on the East by the *Russ Lapland*, on the West by *Drontheim*, and on the South by the *Swedish Lapland*. It has only one Town of its own Name, and a few Villages of no value. This is under the King of *Denmark*.

*Warmerlandt*, *Warmia*, a Province of *Prussia*, called by the Inhabitants *Ermlandt*, is bounded almost every way by the *Ducal Prussia*, and the Capital of it is *Heilsberg*, which stands eight German Miles from *Regensperg* to the South.

*Warrington*, *Rhigodunum*, a Town in *Lancashire* in the Borders of *Cheshire*, where the *Scotch* Army under Duke *Hamilton* was defeated by the *Parliamentarians*, in the year 1648.

*Warsaw*, *Warsovia*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the *Poles* *Warswa*, by the Germans *Warschau*, and by the French *Varsovie*. It is the chief City of *Mazovia*, seated upon the *Vistula*, twenty four Miles from *Lenczyce* or *Lanschet*, thirty three from *Gnesna*, forty from *Posnan*, twenty nine from *Thorn*, twenty four from *Lublin*, and fifty from *Lemburg*. This City

was

was taken by the *Swedes* in the year 1655. after a great Victory, but the year following the *Poles* retook it, and it is now under its own Prince. It is a great and populous City, and being as it were near the Centre of that Kingdom, has enjoyed the Residence of their Kings and the Courts of Justice, ever since the Reign of *Sigismund III.* who built here a Royal Palace for his Successors; there has also been added a great pile of Buildings, which is now called the New City. Long. 43. 20. Lat. 52. 25.

*Warte*, *Varta*, a River of *Poland*, which arising in the lesser *Poland*, and entering the greater, washeth *Siracks* and *Posnan*, and taking in the *Obra*, the *Notefik* and the *Profna*, beneath *Landsparg* in the *Marquisate* of *Brandenburg*, it falls into the *Oder* near *Custrin*.

*Warwickshire*, *Varvicensis Comitatus*, is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*, on the East by *Leicester* and *Northampton*, on the South by *Oxford* and *Gloucester*, and on the West by the County of *Worcester*. It is in length from North to South thirty three Miles, in breadth twenty five; the whole circumference is one hundred and thirty five Miles; as it is seated well near in the heart of *England*, so the Air and Soil are of the best; the River *Avon* divides it in the middle, what lies on the South of that River is divided between fruitful Corn Fields and lovely Meadows, which from *Edg-hill* present the viewer with a Plain e-

qual to that of *Jordan*; that which lies North is Wood Land; the *Cornavii* were the old, and the *Mercians* the later Masters of this County. There have been three great Battels Fought in this County, one in the year 745. wherein *Cuthred* King of the *West Saxons* slew *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians* at *Seckington* near *Tamworth*; the second in the year 1468. at *Edgcote*, in which the then Earl of *Warwick* defeated *Edward IV.* and took him Prisoner; the third in the year 1642. October 23. at *Edg-hill*, in which *Charles I.* overthrew the *Parliament Forces* under the Earl of *Essex*. The Principal Town in this Shire is *Cowventry*.

*Warwick*, the Shire Town of the County of *Warwick*, is seated on the West side of the River *Avon*, over which it has a Stone-bridge in the middle of that County. It is called by the *Welsh* *Caer Guarvic* and *Caer Iron*, and by the *Romans* *PRÆSIDIUM*, which signifies the same thing with the *British* Name; it stands upon a steep and craggy Rock mounted on high, and not easily approached, and was Fortified with Walls and Ditches, and towards the South-West it had a strong Castle. *Ethelfleda* a *Mercian* Queen, rebuilt it in the year 911. In the year 1076. *Henry de Newburg* was Created Earl of *Warwick* by *William* the Conqueror. This Family lasted five Descents, and in the year 1242. *John Marshal* was the seventh Earl in the Right of *Margery*, Sister and

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Heir of *Thomas* the last Earl. *John de Placetis* her second Husband was the eighth in 1243. *William Maudit* the ninth in 1263. *William Beauchamp* Son of *Isabel*, Sister and Heir of *William Maudit* in 1268. This Family continued five Descents, and in the year 1449. *Richard Nevil* who Married *Anne* Sister of *Henry Beauchamp* the former Earl of *Warwick* succeeded. In 1471. *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *Edward IV.* by the Marriage of *Anne* Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, was the eighteenth; succeeded by *Edward* his Son in 1478. In 1547. *John Dudley*, and in 1562. *Ambrose* his Son. In 1618. *Robert Lord Rich* of *Leeze*, was Created the twenty second Earl of *Warwick* by *James I.* and *Edward* the present Earl is the twenty seventh, and the sixth of this Family.

*Wassow, Vassovia, Vogesus Traus*, a Tract in *Lorain*, called by the French *Le Pais de Vange*, which takes its Name from a Mountain. It lies between the Dukedoms of *Lorain* and *Bipont*, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and is a part of *Germany*.

*Waterford, Vaterfordia*, a Town and County in the Province of *Munster* on the South of *Ireland*. The Town is called by the Irish *Bhurttlaige*, and is the Capital of its County, and next *Dublin* the greatest place in that Kingdom, having a very large and a safe Haven, conveniently seated for a Trade with any part of the World. It was built by the *Norwegians* in a bad Air, and a bar-

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ren Soil, at the Mouth of the *River Shour*. Ever since it came into the hands of the *English*, it has continued very Loyal to this Crown, and has on that score obtained many signal Privileges from the Crown. And in the year 1649. they forced *Oliver Cromwel* to draw off, when he was Master of the greatest part of *Ireland*, yet when resistance was in vain, it surrendered August 20. 1650. on good terms.

The County of *Waterford*, is bounded on the East by *Wexford*, on the North by *Tipperary*, on the West by *Cork*, and on the South by the Sea, the *Sewer* enclosing it on the North and East, and the *More* on the West, the North parts of it are over-spread with a Ridge of Mountains called *Slewboyne*. It is from East to West twenty seven Irish Miles, from North to South fifteen. The principal places in it are *Waterford* and *Lismore*.

*Wegierska, Hungary*, a Kingdom in *Europe*.

*Weigats Streight*, a Bay upon the South of *Nova Zembla*, through which the *Hollanders* in vain sought a passage to the *East-Indies* by *China*.

*Weill, Vuila*, a City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, which is a free Imperial City by the constitution of *Frederick II.* It stands upon the River *Wurin*, two Miles from *Stuttgart* to the West, and from *Spire* to the South, and three from *Tubingen* to the North *Hofman*.

*Weimar, Weinmar, Vimar*, a City of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, upon

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upon the River *lhm*, three German Miles from *Erford* to the East, and five from *Naumburg*, which was the Seat of *Otho* Emperor of *Germany*. It is now under a Duke of the House of *Saxony*.

*Weismar, Weismaria*, one of the Hanse Towns of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, which has a large Harbour on the *Baltick* Sea, and a new strong Castle. It stands between *Rostock* to the East and *Lubeck* to the West, seven German Miles from either, and four from *Swerin* to the North. It was built about the year 1240. by a Count of *Swerin*. In 1262. it was almost intirely ruined by Fire. In 1266. the Duke of *Mecklenburg* gave it great Privileges to encourage the rebuilding of it, which procured the building it with Stone. By the Peace of *Munster*, it was Assigned to the *Swedes*, but being taken by the *Danes* in 1675. though by the Treaty in 1679. they were to restore it, yet that Crown has not performed that Article.

*Weissel*. See *Vistula*, a great River of *Poland*.

*Weissenburg, Alba Julia*, a City of *Transylvania*, called by the *Hungarians* *Cypla Fejerbar*. It is a Roman Colony led in the times of *Aurelius Antoninus*, from whose Mother it had its Latin Name, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*. It stands upon the River *Ompay*, which a little lower falls into the *Marish*, in a fruitful Plain, between *Clausenburg* to the North West, and *Hermanstad* to the South, seven Ger-

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man Miles from either, and is the usual residence of the Prince of *Transylvania*. It has been much greater than now it is, and affords rare Roman Medals, Coins, and Inscriptions, the evident Symptoms of its Antiquity and Grandeur. This City was Garrisoned for the Emperor, in the year 1687. Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 05.

*Weissenburg, Weissemburgum*, a City of *Bavaria*, in the Territory of *Aichstadt*, near the Fountains of the *Rednitz*, four German Miles from *Donaupert* to the North, seven from *Norimberg*, and five from *Newburg*. This is a Free Imperial City.

*Weissenburg*, a City of *Alsacia* in the Territory of *Wassow*, towards the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, which is called *Tron Weissenburg* to distinguish it from the former, which is a Town in *Alsacia* and was of old called *Sebusium*. It stands upon the River *Luter*, four German Miles from *Hagenaw* to the North, two from *Landaw*, four from *Philisburg*, and six from *Strasbourg* to the North. *Dagobert* King of *France* built here a celebrated Monastery, in the year 623, which in the year 1496. was changed into a College. By the Peace of *Munster*, this place was granted to *France*, and in the Wars in 1673. it suffered very much from the *Germans*, but is now rebuilding. This City is the Capital of a Territory, called *die Pfalz von Weissenburg*. The Prefecture of *Weissenburg*, which in the year 1540. was united for ever to the Bishoprick of *Spire*, *Lauterburg*

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was the usual Seat of the President of this district, but it is now under the French King too

*Welika-reca, Turunius*, the same with *Narva*, a River of *Muscovy*.

*Wellas, Belga, Welle, Theorodunum, Fontes, Fontanensis Ecclesia*, a City of *Somersetshire*, so called from the Wells and plentiful Springs which bubble up in it; for fair Buildings it exceeds all other Towns in that County. It hath a goodly Church and a College, Founded by *Ina* a Saxon King, in honour of *St. Andrew*, which was enlarged by King *Kinewolph*, in the year 766. The Cathedral Church has a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, three Archdeacons, twenty seven Prebends, and nineteen Canons. There was a Bishoprick Founded here, in the year 905. by *Edward* the Elder, which about the year 1088. was united to *Bath*, and in the year 1193. the Bishoprick of *Glastenbury* being also united to these two Sees, the Revenues of the Church of *Wells*, were divided between the Dean and the Chapter, which were much impaired in the Reign of *Edward VI.*

*Welschlandt, Italy.*

*Were, Vera*, a River which runs through the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and watering the Capital City, falls at *Sunderland* into the German Ocean.

*Werne*, or *Wuerne*, the same with *Furnes* a City of *Flanders*.

*Wernow, Chalusus*, a City of Germany near *Rostock*.

*Wersaw*. See *Warsaw*, the Capital City of *Poland*.

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*Wert, Tonaw*, the same with *Danawert*, a City of *Schwaben*.

*Werthaim*, a County in *Franconia* in Germany.

*Wesel, Aliso, Vesalia*, a strong City in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, and an Hanse Town, which has a Castle belonging to it. It stands upon the *Rhine*, at the confluence of the *Lippe*, twelve German Miles from *Cologne* North, and from *Daventer* South, and five from *Dorsten* to the West. This City was taken by the *Hollanders* from the *Spaniards* in 1629. from them by the *French*, in 1672. and in the year 1674. it was left to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, after it had been dismantled by the *French*. *Rudolphus I.* Emperor of Germany, granted this City to *Theodorick VIII.* Earl of *Cleve*.

*Wese, Visurgis*, a small River which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Limburgh*, in the Borders of *Juliers*, and watering *Limburg* falls into the *Uria*, and with it into the *Maes* above *Liege*.

*Wefer, Visurgis*, a great River of Germany, which ariseth in *Franconia*, in the Territory of *Coburg* near *Eisfeldt*, and flowing through *Thuringe* near *Smalcald*, receives the *Ness* below *Eysenack*, and in *Hess* the *Fuld*; and turning to the North, between *Brunswick* and *Westphalia* takes in the *Dymel*, and waters *Corby, Hammel, Minden*, Cities of *Westphalia*, and beneath *Ferden*, admits the *Alder* and salutes *Breme*; takes in the *Wemma* and the *Honte*, and beneath *Carlestadt*, falls into the German Ocean.

*Wesbo, Vexio*, a City of *Sweden* in

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in the Province of *Smalland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, called also *Alexsioe* and *Vexsieu*, thirty five Miles from the Lake of *Weter* South, and from the *Baltick* Sea West.

*Westchester, Devana, Pratorium, Camulodunum*. See *Chester*.

*Westerwaldt, Bacenis, Buronia*, a part of the *Hereynian* Forest, called also *Hartzwaldt*. It makes the South parts of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, and *Thuringe* in the Lower *Saxony*; others say it lies by the *Schelde* near *Cologne*.

*Westerwick, Vestrovicum*, a Sea-port City in the Province of *Smalland*, on the *Baltick* Sea in *Sweden*, fifty five Miles from *Calmar* to the North.

*Westfalen*. See *Westphalia*.

*West Frisen*. See *Friseland*.

*Westmannia, Vestmania*, or *Westmanland*, a Province of *Sweden*, between *Upland* to the East, *Gestrucia* to the North, *Sudermannia* to the South, and *Nericia* to the West. The Cities of it are, *Arosen* and *Arbosen*.

*Westminster, Westmonasterium*, once a Suburb, seated a Mile from the City of *London*, and called *Thorney*, now a great and populous City, and by its buildings conjoyned to *London*, so that it seems to be a part of it, but is indeed a distinct City, having its peculiar and proper Magistrates and Privileges. In the times of the *Romans* there stood here a Temple of *Apollo*, which in the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*, was subverted by an Earthquake; out of its ruins of it *Segebert* King of

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*Kent*, built a Church in honour of *St. Peter*, about the year 635. About the year 701. *Offa* King of the East Angles, enlarged this old Church, which being destroyed by the *Danes*, about the year 854. *St. Dunstane* Archbishop of *Canterbury* reedified it about 970. but *Edward* the Confessor, in the year 1061. made great additions to this Fabrick. In the year 1221. *Hen y III.* pulled down this Saxon Building, and in the same place erected that great and noble Pile, which is now standing, to which *Henry VII.* added that Chappel called by his Name. At the Reformation instead of the Monks was placed here a Dean and twelve Prebends and a Bishop, which last is since suppressed. This Church contains the bones of a vast Number of the Kings of *England*, and was the Mother of *Westminster*, which from it as from a Centre, has spread it self every way, especially after *Westminsterhall* became the fixed place for the Courts of Justice, (which was built by *William Rufus*, in the year 1099. and Rebuilt by *Richard II.* as *Mr. Camden* observes) and *Whitehall* the Royal Palace of our Kings about the year 1512.

*Westmorland, Damni, Vestmaria, Westmorlandia*, one of the Northern Counties of *England*, took this Name from its situation, and the great Number of Monks in it; on the North and West it is bounded by *Cumberland*, on the South by *Lancashire*, and on the East by *Yorkshire*; from North to South it is thirty Miles, from East to West twenty four, in circumference

cumference one hundred and twelve. The Air of it is sharp and piercing, but healthful, the Soil barren, and not easily improved. The Ancient Inhabitants were the *Brigantes*. The first Earl of this County was *Ralph Nevil* Lord of *Raby*, *E. Marshall* in 1398. This Family in six Descents, continued till the year 1584. and in 1624. this honour was revived in *Francis Fane*, Created Earl of *Westmorland* by *James I.* as a descendent from the *Nevils*, whose posterity still enjoy it.

*Westphalia*, a great Circle or Province in *Germany*, called by the *Germans* *die Westphalen*, and it lies between the *Lower Saxony* to the East, and the *Low Countries* to the West, being bounded on the North by the *German Sea*, on the East by the Dukedoms of *Bremen*, *Lunenbourg* and *Brunswick*, on the West by the united *Netherlands*, on the South by the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, *Westervaldt*, and *Hassia*; It contains the Bishopricks of *Munster*, *Paderborne* and *Osnaburg*, the Dukedoms of *Cleve* and *Berg*, the Principality of *Minden*; the Counties of *Oldenburg*, *Mark*, *Hoye*, *Diepholt*, *Rauensberg*, *Lingen*, *Lippe*, *Bensheim* and *Scaumburg*, East *Frise-land*, and the Dukedom of *Westphalia*; and the Capital of this Circle is *Munster*.

The Dukedom of *Westphalia* is bounded on the North by the Bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborne*, on the West by the County of *Mark*, on the South by *Westervaldt* and *Hassia*, and on the

East by the County of *Waldeck*; the principal places in it are, *Arensborg*, *Cleve*, *Dussel-dorp*, *Emden*, *Emerick*, *Ham*, *Lipstad*, *Minden*, *Munster*, *Oldenburg*, *Osnabruck*, *Paderborne*, *Soest*, *Dortmund* and *Wesel*; besides what is above expressed this Circle includes the Dukedoms of *Fuliers* and *Guelderland*, and Bishoprick of *Liege*, and the States of *Utrecht*, but this last has been separated from it, ever since the year 1548.

*Westrick*, *Westrych*, *Westryck*, *Neustria*, *Austrasia*, *Lotharingia*, taken in its Largest extent, contained *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Leige*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*, *Fuliers*, *Epfall*, *Wassgow*, *Imperial Flanders* and *Lorain*; and under the first Race of the Kings of *France*, it contained also *Schwaben*, *Bavaria*, *Thuringia*, a great part of *Saxony*, and some Provinces of *France*; but the Name is only now applied to *Lorain*.

*Weteram*, *Veteravia*, *Vedervia*, a Province in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, between the Upper *Hassia* to the East, *Westervaldt* to the North, the *Rhine* to the West, and *Mentz* to the South; the Principal places in it are *Dietz* and *Hademar*.

*Wetsch*, the same with *Vienna* the Capital of *Austria*.

*Wexford*, a County in the South of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Loghagarm*. It is the South part of the Province of *Lemster*, and is bounded on the North by the County of *Caterlagh*, on the East and South by the Sea, and on the West by the County of *Waterford*, cut off by

the River *Barrow*. It takes its Name from a great Sea-port Town, seated on the South side of the River *Shemalyn*, not far from the South-Eastern point of *Ireland*, fifty two Miles South of *Dublin*, and about twenty East of *Waterford*.

*Weymar*, *Vimar*. See *Weimar*.

*Whithern*, *Candida Casa*, *Lucopibia*, the *White-house*, a Town or small City in *Galloway* in *Scotland*, upon the *Irish Sea* over against the Isle of *Man*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Glasco*, and was the place in which *Ninia* or *Ninian* a Holy Britan, the Apostle of the South *Picts*, in the Reign of *Theodosius* the Younger built a Church, which after the Number of Christians were increased became a Bishops See, and is one of the Ancientest Towns (being mentioned by *Ptolemy*) as well as Bishopricks in *Scotland*. Long. 16. 30. Lat. 56. 30.

*Wiburg*, *Viburgum*, a City in the Province of North *Jutland* in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*; it stands in the middle of that Promontory, at an equal distance from the *German* and *Balrick Sea*, eight German Miles from *Alburg* to the South. This Bishops See was Founded by *Sveno* King of *Denmark*, in the year 1065. Long. 30. 58. Lat. 58. 08. There is a Town of the same Name in *Livonia*.

*Widen*, *Wiedun*, *Wien*, *Vienna*, the Capital of *Austria*.

*Wieprz*, *Aprus*, a River which falls into the *Vistula*, in the Borders of *Poland* and *Silesia*.

*Wissiburg*, *Aventicum*, an Ancient City of *Switzerland*, the Capital of the Canton of *Wittiburgergow*, which was once a great City and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Besancon*; but it is now only a Town in the Borders of the Canton of *Friburg*, called by the *French* *Avenches*. It stands upon the River *Broya* one German Mile from *Friburg*, three from *Berne*, and four from *Lausanne* to the North. This Bishoprick was removed to *Lausanne*, in the year 1076. This Canton is a part of the Canton of *Berne*; bounded on the East by the *Aar* and *Argov*, on the South by the *Alpes* and the Lake of *Lemane*, and on the West and North by Mount *Jura* or *Furten*.

*Wight*, *Vectis*, an Island on the South of *England*, belonging to the County of *Southampton*. It is in length twenty Miles, in breadth twelve, in circumference sixty; Its Air is healthful and pleasant; the Soil very fruitful, and affords a good quantity of Corn for Exportation, and Cattle and Game in abundance, its Meadows and Wool are excellent, and in short it wants nothing needful to the life of Man. The Principal place in it is *Newport*. *Vespasian* was the first that subjected this Island to the Romans under *Claudius Caesar*. *Cardick* King of the West Saxons, became the next Master of it, in the year 530. and after him *Wolfer* King of the Mercians, from whom it passed to *Edelwalch* King of the South Saxons by gift. *Codwalla* King of the West Saxons at last reconquered it. Henry VI. Crowned



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Crowned Henry de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick his Favorite King of Wight, but this Title soon vanished, and Richard Widevil Earl of Rivers his Successor had it from Edward IV. with the Title of Lord of Wight. Sir Reginald Bray took it from Henry VII. in Fee Farm at the Rent of three hundred Marks.

*Wilde*, the same with *Vilne*, which is also called *Wildaw*.

*Wilja*, *Vilia*, a River of Poland, which arising in the Palatinate of *Braclaw*, watereth *Vilne*, and beneath *Cown* falls into the *Chrone*.

*Wilkomirz*, *Willkner*, *Vilcomtria*, a Town in the ducal Prussia upon the River *Swet*, eight Polish Miles from *Vilne*, and seven from *Trock*.

*Wiltshire*, *Wiltonia*, is bounded on the North by Gloucester, on the East by Berkshire, on the South by Dorset and Hampshire, and upon the West by Somerset and Gloucester; from North to South, it is thirty nine Miles, from East to West twenty nine, in circumference it is one hundred and thirty nine Miles. The Air is very sweet, temperate and healthful, and the Soil fertile. The North parts swell into fruitful and pleasant Hills, diversified with pleasant Rivers and large Woods. The South parts are more level, and watered with the *Wily*, *Adder* and *Avon*, the middle of it is commonly called *Salisbury Plains*, by reason of its great evenness, which feeds vast numbers of excellent Sheep. This Country was the Seat of the *Belgae*, and they being reduced by *Vespassian*, it became afterward a part

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of the Kingdom of the *West Saxons*. The Principal City is *Salisbury*. *William* Lord *Scrope* Lord Treasurer was the first Earl of this County in the year 1397. *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond* another Lord Treasurer in 1448. *John Stafford* second Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham* was the third Earl in 1469. who had two Successors of the same Name. *Thomas Bullen* Father of the Lady *Anne Bullen*, Mother of Queen *Elizabeth*, was the sixth Earl in 1529. In 1550. *William Paulet* afterwards Marquess of *Winchester*, was Created Earl of *Wiltshire*, whose Posterity in the fifth descent now enjoy this Honour.

*Wimpfen*, *Wimpina*, *Vimpina*, a City of Germany, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the *Necker*, where it receives the River *Faxt*, two German Miles from *Hailbrunn* to the North, and five from *Heidelberg* to the East; this though small, is an Imperial Free City.

*Winchelsey*, a Sea-Port Town in the East part of *Suffex*, where it adjoyns to *Kent*, a Member of the *Cinque Ports*, once a strong and a beautiful Town, and Walled, but by the recess of the Ocean now much decayed. In the year 1628. *Charles I.* Created *Eliz. Finch* Viscount *Maidstone*, Countess of *Winchesley*, to which Honour *Thomas* her Son Succeeded in 1633. and *Henneage* her Grandchild in 1639.

*Winchester*, *Venta Belgarum*, a City of *Hampshire*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and stands upon the River *Itching*, fifteen Miles from

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from the *British* Sea to the North. The *Welsh* call this Ancient City at this day *Caer Cruent*, that is, the White City, because it stands upon a Chalk; and the latter Latin Writers *Wintonia*. In the Roman times it was one of the principal Cities of *Britain*, and in the Saxons days, was the Seat of the West Saxon Kings; which Family at last prevailed against all the rest. The Bishops See was Founded here in the year 660. by *Kingil* the first Christian King of the West Saxons. In the Norman times it kept up its head, but in the Reign of King *Stephen* it was sacked; in our days saith Mr. *Camden*, it is about a Mile and half in compass, reasonably well Peopled. The present Bishop of this See is Dr. *Mew*, the seventy third Bishop. The first Earl of *Winchester*, was *Saer de Quinsey* in 1207. the second *Roger de Quinsey* in 1219. who died in 1264. the third *Hugh de Spencer* Created in 1322. and Beheaded in 1326. the fourth *Lewis de Bruges* in 1472. In 1551. *William Pawler* Earl of *Wiltshire* was Created Marquess of *Winchester*, whose posterity in the sixth Descent now enjoy it.

*Windaw*, *Vinda*, *Vindavia*, a City of *Curland*, called by the Poles *Kies*, and by the Germans *Windaw* and *Winda*; it has an Harbour at the Mouth of the River *Weta* upon the *Baltick* Sea, fifteen Polish Miles from *Memel* to the North, and thirty from *Riga* to the West.

*Windsor*, *Vindeforium*, a Castle seated upon the South side of

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the *Thames* in *Berkshire*, upon an high Hill, which rising by gentle degrees, affords at the top a pleasant prospect. This place was granted by *Edward* the Confessor to the Monks of *Westminster*, and soon after by *William* the Conqueror recovered back to the Crown by an exchange for *Wokendune* and *Ferings*. In this pleasant place was *Edward III.* Born, who afterward built that Noble Castle, which has since been the delightful retreat of the Kings of *England*, from the cares of Government and the crowds of Men. In the same place that Victorious Prince had two Royal Prisoners at once, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scotland*; and lastly in it, that Prince Instituted the most Noble Order of the GARTER. Out of this Castle sprung the Town, and that in *Buckinghamshire*, and not in *Berkshire*, it being on the North side of the River, and joyned to the Castle by a Timber Bridge. In the Church of this Castle lie Buried two of our Kings of the most distant fortunes and tempers, *Henry VIII.* and *Charles* the Martyr.

*Winlandt*, the same with *Finlandt*.

*Winnicza*, a strong City in the Palatinate of *Kiovia* in *Poland*, upon the River *Bug*, ten Miles above *Braclaw* to the North, which was taken by the *Cossacks*, in the year 1560.

*Winshaim*, *Vinsheimum*, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Aisch*, which is small but an Imperial and Free City. It was built in the year of Christ

425. by *Windegast*, a Duke, and stands seven German Miles from *Norimburgh* to the West, and from *Wurtsburgh* to the North-East.

*Wipach*, *Frigidus*. See *Vipao*, a River of *Carniola*.

*Wirland*, *Viria*, a Province of *Livonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*. The Capital of which is *Wissemburgh*. *Baudrand* writes *Witland*.

*Wurtemberg*, *Wurtembergensis Ducatus*, a Dukedom in *Schwaben* in Germany, Bounded on the East and South by *Schwaben*, on the North by the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and on the West by *Swartswaldi*, and the Marquifate of *Baden*. The Principal places in it are *Stutgard*, *Tubingen*, and *Schorn-dorf*. It takes this Name from an ancient Castle upon the *Necker*, near *Efling*, and is under a Duke of its own. The first of which Family was *Eberhard I.* who Married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Berthold*, Duke of *Zeringen*, in the year 1240. and the Descendents of this Line still enjoy this Honour.

*Wurtzburgh*, *Herbipolis*. See *Wurtzburgh*.

*Wisbuy*, *Visbua*, a small City in *Gothland*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, which has a fine Harbour, and was once a great and populous place, but is now decaying. It stands nine Swedish Miles from the Isle of *Oeland* to the East, and thirteen from *Westerwick* in *Sma-land*.

*Wite Zee*, *Granduicus Sinus*, the White Sea, or Bay of *St. Nicolas*.

*Witepski*, *Vitepska*, *Vitebscum*, a City of Poland, which is the Ca-

pital of a Palatinate of the same Name in *Lithuania*, upon the River *Dwina*, where it receives the *Widzba*, twelve Polish Miles from the Borders of *Moscow*, sixteen from *Ploczko*, and twenty five from *Smolensko* to the North-West. It has been often taken by the *Russ*; but is now under the *Poles*, and was once a Sovereign State.

*Whadistaw*, the chief Town of *Cujava*, a Province of Poland.

*Whithern*. See *Withern*.

*Wittemberg*, *Calacia*, *Lucorea Viteberga*, *Witemberga*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Saxony*, seated upon the *Elbe*, nine German Miles from *Leipsick* to the North, fifteen from *Torgow*, fourteen from *Dresden* to the South-West, and ten from *Magdeburgh*. In the year 1502. there was an University opened here by *Frederick III.* Elector of *Saxony*. In the year 1517. *Luther* began to Preach the Reformation in this City. And in 1520. he in this place burnt the Popes Bull, and Decrees. And in 1546. he was buried in this City. This strong City was then the only place which held out for the Elector, who was in the Hands of the Emperor *Charles V.* and in the year 1547. it was surrendered to that Prince; who for some years after made it his Prison for such as would not comply with him.

*Wixel*, or *Wiexel*, *Vistula*, a River of Poland. See *Vistula*.

*Wlodzimierz*, *Vlodimeria*, a City of *Volhinia* in Poland, upon the River *Lug*, a little above its fall into the *Bug*, twelve Polish Miles from *Lucko* or *Lusuck*, and twenty one from *Lemburgh* to the North-East.

*Woer-*

*woerden*, *Voerda*, a strong Town upon the *Rhine*, ten Miles from *Utrecht* to the West, and eighteen from *Leyden*. This Town was built in the year 1160. by *Godfrey* Bishop of *Utrecht*, to keep that Potent City in awe, and they accordingly resented it, and never gave over their pursuit, till in the year 1288. they persuaded *Herman Van Woerden*, the Bishops Governour, to put the place into their Hands. In the year 1672. it suffered much from the French.

*wolaw*, *Volavia*, a City of *Silesia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom, and stands upon the *Oder*, seven Miles from *Breslaw* to the North, and from *Glogaw* to the South, and five from *Lignitz* North-East.

*Wolmarck*, *Volcmarchia*, a City of *Carinthia*, upon the *Drave*, twenty five Miles beneath *Clagenfurt* to the East.

*wolga*, *Rba*, one of the greatest Rivers, not only of *Russia*, but of Europe, called by the *Tartars*, *Edel*, and by the *Armenians*, *Thamar*. It ariseth in the Province of *Resckow*, towards the Borders of *Lithuania*, near the Lake of *wronow*, and falls first into the Lake of *wolgo*, then flowing East it watereth *Tweer*, and *Gorodna*, *Ferislow*, and *Novogorod Nisi*, where it receives the *Occa*, a vast River, from *Moscow*, so passing North to *wasligorod*, and *Casan*, it turns East to *Samara*, and South to *Soratos*; a little above the ruins of *Zaresgorod*, it detaches a small River to the North, and beneath it seven more, which all fall into the first,

to passing to *Astrachan*, beneath that City it falls with four Mouths into the *Caspian* Sea. The Learned *Olearius* has given an exact Map of this River, from the entrance of the *Occa*, to its fall into the *Caspian* Sea.

*Wolgast*, *Volgasta*, a City of the Hither *Pomerania*, which is the Capital of that Province, at the Mouth of the *Oder*, five Miles from the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, and fourteen from *Anclam*. It is strengthened with a Noble Castle, which was the Seat of the Dukes of *Wolgast*. In the year 1630. this City was taken by the *Swedes*. In the year 1675. it was retaken by the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. And in 1679. it was restored to the *Swedes* by Treaty.

*Wolkowiska*, *Volkowisca*, is a City of Poland, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, near the River *Ross* in *Lithuania*, forty five Miles from *Bielsko* to the North-East, and fifty five from *Novogrod* to the West.

*wolmer*, *Volmaria*, a small City in *Livonia*, in *Litland*, upon the River *Teyder*, nine German Miles from *Felin* to the South, and fifteen from *Riga* to the South-East. Near this *wolmer*, King of *Denmark*, gave the *Livonians* a great Defeat in the year 1218.

*wolodimer*, *Volodimiria*, a City of *Moscow*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, upon the River *Clesna*, between *Moscow* to the South-West, and *Novogorod Nisi* to the North-East, forty five German Miles from either. This was anciently the Capital of *Black Russia*, and the

the Seat of the Dukes of *Russia*. *Wologda*, a great strong City, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, upon the River *Dwina*, ninety Miles from *Ferislow* to the North, and fifty from *Novogorod Nisi* to the North-West.

*Womie, Vomia*, a small City in *Samogithia*. See *Medukv*.

*Worcestershire, Vigornia*, is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*, on the East by *Warwickshire* and *Oxfordshire*, on the South by *Gloucestershire*, and on the West by *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire*. It is a rich and populous County in the form of a Triangle, extending from North to South thirty two Miles, from North to West twenty eight, in circumference one hundred and twenty Miles. The Air is very gentle and temperate, the Soil fruitful, and equal in goodness to the best in *England*. It is watered by the *Severne*, *Stoure*, *Salwarpe*, *Arrow*, *Fleck*, and *Avon*, which all meet in one noble Stream, in the most Southern Point of this County at *Tewksbury*. The most ancient Inhabitants of this County were the *Cornavii*, subdued by the *Romans* in the Reign of *Claudius Caesar*. After it became a part of the *Mercian* Kingdom.

*Worcester, Branonium, Vigornia*, is the Capital City of this County, called by the *Welsh*, *Caer Wbrangon*, by *Ninius*, *Caer Guozcon*. It is seated on the Eastern Bank of the *Severn*, and from it was walled in the form of a Triangle, and is thought to have been built by the *Romans* against the *Silures*. In

the year 1041. it was burnt down by *Hardy Canute*, King of *Denmark*. In the year 1113. it was burnt the second time by accident. The Cathedral Church was begun by *Secwolve*, in the year 680. In which Prince *Arthur*, the Eldest Son of *Henry VII.* lies buried in a plain black Tomb. This Town suffered much for its Loyalty to *Charles I.* and *Charles II.* especially in the year 1651. when after the fatal Battel under her Walls she fell into the Hands of the enraged Tyrant, *Oliver Cromwell*. Long. 18. 10. Lat. 52. 32. The present Bishop of this See is Dr. *Thomas*, the ninetyeth Bishop from *Basilius*, who was settled here by *Erbeldred*, King of the *Mercians*, in the year 679. The first Earl of *Worcester*, was *Ursus de Abo*, Created by *William the Conqueror* in the year 1087. The second *Walcran de Beaumont*, in 1144. The third *Thomas Percy*, Lord Admiral in 1397. The fourth *Richard Beauchamp* in 1420. The fifth *John Tiptoft*, Lord Treasurer, and Lord Constable in 1449. Succeeded by *Edward* his Son in 1477. who died in 1485. The seventh *Charles Somerset*, Lord *Herbert*, Created Earl by *Henry VII.* in 1514. in which Family it now is. *Henry* the seventh in this Line, for his great Virtue and Loyalty being by *Charles II.* Created Duke of *Beaufort* in the year 1682.

*Worm, Wirmus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Limburg*.

*Worms, Wormacia*, a City of *Germany*, within the Bounds of the Lower Palatinate, which is a Free and Imperial City, but not populous.

*Ious*. It stands upon the Western Bank of the *Rhine*, seven German Miles above *Ments*, and six beneath *Spiers*. It is an ancient Roman City, and was called *Bormetomagus Vangionum*. It is supposed to have been a Colony of *Ments*, after it became subject to the *Romans*, and was ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, and rebuilt by *Clovis* King of *France*. It was in the beginning of Christianity an Archbishops See, but in the year 729. *Pepin*, King of *France*, took away its Metropolitan, and made it only a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ments*. *Henry II.* Emperor of *Germany*, forced *Otho*, Son of *Conrad*, the Duke of this Country, to retire to *Brussels*, and so it became a Free City. *Frederick II.* *Charles IV.* *Maximilian I.* and *Ferdinand I.* in their times added to its Privileges. There was a Council held here in 1078. in which *Gregory VII.* Pope was Deposed for Adultery, and Necromancy. A famous Diet also in the year 1521. in which *Luther* defended his Doctrine before the States of the Empire. Long. 30. 03. Lat. 49. 33. This City is still by the *Italians*, called *Bormio*.

*Worotin, Vorotinum*, a City of *Moscow*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. It stands upon the *Occa*, in the Borders of *Lithuania*, sixty six Miles from *Moscow* to the South.

*Wurtzburgh, Herbiopolis*, the Capital City of *Franconia*, in *Germany*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ments*, it stands upon the *Mayne*, on the North Bank, and has a strong Castle on

the other side of the River, called *Marienburg*. It is also a small University, and the Capital of a great Territory or Diocess, belonging to its Bishop, who is a Rich and Potent Prelate, and a Duke of *Franconia*, his Diocess extending from North to South fifteen German Miles, and besides this City containing also, *Ochsenfurt*, *Gemund*, and *Koningshoven*. This City is fifteen Miles from *Frankfort*, and nineteen from *Mentz* to the East, eleven from *Bamberg*, and thirteen from *Norimberg*; the *Italians* call it *Herbiopolis*. It is built in a fruitful Plain, incompassed with Hills filled with Vineyards, pleasant Gardens, and flowry Meadows. It has a Stonebridge over the River, the Territory was granted to this Sea, by *Charles the great*. Long. 31. 50. Lat. 49. 44.

*Wye, Vaga*, a River in South *Wales*, which falls into the *Severne* at *Chepstow* in *Monmouthshire*.

## X A.

*X A, Oxus*, a vast River in *Asia*, called by the *Arabians* *Gihon* or *Ghaion*, and *Fibun*, and now commonly *Gicibun* or *Gieibun*. It ariseth out of the Mountains of *Badzachzan* or *Carbochoran*, and watering the Cities of *Termid*, falls into the *Hyrcean* Sea. See *Geichon*.

*Xacca*, the same with *Sacca*, a City of *Sicily*.

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Xaintes,

## X A

*Xaintes*, the same with *Saintes*, a City of France.

*Xaifmael*, *Persia*, a Kingdom in Asia.

*Xalisco*, *Xalisca*, a Province of New Spain in America.

*Xalon*, *Salo*, a River of Spain, which ariseth in old Castile, and watering *Medinaceli*, it entereth *Arragon*, in which Kingdom it takes in the *Maungles*, *Xiloa*, *Deca* and *Hyvela*, and watering *Huerta*, *Calataiud*, *Riela* and *Placenza*, falls into the *Ebro*, four Leagues above *Sarragoza*.

*Xansi*, *Xansia*, a Province in the North of China, which is the second of that Kingdom, and is bounded on the North by that famous Wall, which parts China from Tartary, on the East by *Pekim*, on the West by *Xensi*, and on the South by *Honan*. The Capital of it is *Taiyven*; it contains five great Cities, and one hundred and ninety two small, and five hundred eighty nine thousand six hundred and fifty nine Families.

*Xanto*, *Xanthus*, the same with *Scamandro*, a River in the lesser Asia.

*Xantoigne*, the same with *Saintonge*, a Province of France.

*Xantum*, *Xantonia*, *Xantung*, a Province on the North of China, bounded on the North and East by the Bay of *Nanchim*, on the West by *Pekim*, and on the South by *Nankim*; the Capital of it is *Cinan*. It contains six great, ninety two small Cities, and seven hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and fifty five Families, and is one of the most fruitful Provinces in that vast Kingdom.

## X E

*Xaocheu*, *Xaocheum*, a City in the Province of *Quantum* in China.

*Xaoching*, *Xaochinga*, a City in the Province of *Chekiang* in China.

*Xaoun*, *Xaounm*, a City in the Province of *Fokien* in China.

*Xativa*, *Setebh*, *Xativa*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, called by the French *Chativa*; it stands seven Miles from *Valencia* to the South, and two beyond the *Xucar* to the same quarter.

*Xauxa*, a vast River in Peru in America, which is called also *el Rio Maragnon*, it ariseth out of the Lake *Chincacocha*, one hundred and twenty Miles from *Lima* to the North, and falls into the River of *Amazons*.

*Xecien*, *Xecienum*, a City in the Province of *Queicheu* in China.

*Xenil*, *Singiliu*, a River of Spain, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Granada*, and watering *Loxa* entereth *Andalusia*, falls into the *Quadalquiver*, beneath *Cordova* eight Leagues to the West.

*Xensi*, *Xensia*, a Province in the North of China, which is bounded on the North by Tartary, and the *Chinian* Wall, and the River *Croceus*, on the East by *Xansi*, on the South by *Suchen*, and on the West by the Kingdom of *Thibet*; the Capital of it is *Sigan*; it contains eight great and one hundred and seven small Cities, and three hundred thirty one thousand and fifty one Families.

*Xeres de la Frontera*, *Asta Regia*, *Asida*, *Casareana*, *Xera*, a City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia* in Spain, of great Circuit, and planted

## X I

planted in a fruitful Country, yet not much Peopled. Near this City was the last fatal Battel fought between *Roderick* the last *Gothish* King of Spain, and the *Moors*; November 11. in the year 713. the loss of which put the Infidels in possession of Spain; which they kept till the year 1462. when they were finally subdued. It stands upon a small River, four Miles from the *Quadalquivir* to the East, and something less from the Bay of *Cadix* North, and about seven from the City of *Cadix*.

*Xeres de Guadiana*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia* upon the *Guadiana*, seven Miles from its mouth North.

*Xeres de Badajoz*, or *Los Cavalleros*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Extremadura*. It lies seven Miles from *Badajoz* to the South, twelve from *Merida* to the South-West, and twenty from *Sevil* to the North-West. There is also a Town in New Spain of this Name.

*Xerte*, *Xerta*, a River in the Kingdom of *Leon* in the Province of *Extremadura*, which watereth *Placentia*, and then falls into the River *Alagon*, which falls into the *Tajo* above *Alcantara*. This River is not expressed in the latter Maps.

*Xicli*, *Motychanus*, a River of Sicily, which falls into the Sea, on the South side of that Island near a Town of that Name in *Valle di Noto*.

*Xilaon*, a small River of *Algarve* in Spain, which falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, at *Tavira* a City of that Province.

## Y A

*Xiloca*, *Bilbilis*, a River of Spain in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which watereth *Daroca*, and then falls into the *Xalon* against *Calataiud*.

*Xincheu*, *Xincheum*, a City of the Province of *Huquam* in China.

*Xiria*, *Pholoe*, a Mountain of *Arcadia* in the *Morea*.

*Xoa*, a Kingdom in *Aethiopia*, near the fountains of the Nile towards *Zanguebar*, part of which is under the *Abissins*, and the rest is ravished from them by the *Galla's* a barbarous Neighbour Nation.

*Xucar*, *Sucro*, a River of Spain, which springs out of the same Mountain with the *Tajo*, in the Borders of *Arragon*, and running South, watereth *Cuenca*, *Alarcón*, and receiving the *Gabriel*, *Algarra*, and *Suls*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, over against *Toia* a small Island.

*Xuichen*, a City in the Province of *Quamsi* in China.

*Xuncking*, a City in the Province of *Suchuen* in China.

*Xunte*, *Xunta*, a City in the Province of *Pekim* in China.

## Y A.

*Y Amato*, a small Province in Japan.

*Yamaxiro*, *Yamatum*, a Kingdom in Japan, towards the Bay of *Meaco*, the Capital of which is *Meaco* a vast City.

*Yancheu*, *Yancheum*, a City in the

the Province of *Nankim in China*.

*Yarmouth, Gariannonum*, a great, rich, and a very populous Sea-port Town in the County of *Norfolk*; but on the Borders of *Suffolk*, at the Mouth of the River *Wore*, from which it hath its Name. This River riseth in *Norfolk* near *Hingham*, and running East watereth *Norwich*, a little above which it takes in the *Cringle*, and at it the *winder*; becoming navigable by these accessions, it hasteth by *Bucknam Ferry* to *Burg*, where it takes in the *Waveney*, another navigable River from *Beccles*, and a little above *Yarmouth* the *Thyrn*, all which Rivers form here a convenient Harbour on the *German Ocean*. This was a *Roman Town*, *Cerdick* the first King of the *West Saxons*, Landed first in this place, about the year 507. and not finding it worth his while to settle here, went to Sea again, and Founded the *West Saxon Kingdom*. Between this and the Conquerors times, this Town was built by the *Saxons*, and in *Edward the Confessors* times, it had seventy Burgeses; about the year 1340. the Inhabitants Walled it, and *Henry II.* gave it the first Charter. After this they had a War with the Town of *Lowestoft*, between which two Towns there was a quarrel, which has lasted to our times. In the year 1652. there being a War with the *Hollanders* and the Merchants of *London*, oppressing them too much on that pretence in the Herring Trade, they began to send Ships to *Lagorne in Italy*, and by degrees enlarged their Trade to all parts, so that it became one

of the best Traded Towns on the East of *England*, but the two following *Dutch Wars* fell heavy on them to their great loss. In the year 1684. *Charles II.* made this a Mayor Town not long before his death. It has but one Church, though it is a very large one, which was Founded by *Herebert* the first Bishop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of *William Rufus*. *Charles II.* advanced the Honour of this place, when in the year 1673. he Created *William Paston Viscount Yarmouth*, and in the year 1679. Earl of *Yarmouth*, whose Son now enjoys that Title.

*Yenchew*, a City in the Province of *Xanton in China*.

*Yenne, Etanna*, a Town of *France* upon the *Rosne*.

*Yer, or Ferre, Edera*, a small River of *France*, which falls into the *Seyne in la Brie*, five Miles above *Paris* to the East.

*Yesd, Tesda*, a great City in the Province of *Airach* in the Kingdom of *Persia*, one hundred and thirty Miles from *Hispahan* to the East.

*Ylesias*. See *Villa de Chiesia*, a City of *Sardinia*.

*Ygnos*, the same with *Eno*, a City of *Thrace*.

*Yla*. See *Ila*, an Island belonging to *Scotland*.

*Yochew*, a City in the Province of *Huquam in China*.

*Yonne, Icauna, Fauna, Funna*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* near *Autun*, from the Mountains de *Morvant*, and passing by *Clamecy in Nivernois*, receives the *Cure*, and so passeth to *Auxerre*, where it

it is first navigable, then admitting the *Serine* and the *Armancione*, it falls below *Sens* into the *Seyne*, seventeen Leagues above *Paris*, and seven above *Melun* to the East.

*Yorkshire, Eboracensis Comitatus*, the far greatest County of *England*, divided for Civil Affairs into three Ridings or smaller Counties. It is bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Durham*, cut off by the River *Tees*, on the West by *Lancashire* and *Westmoreland*, on the South by *Cheshire*, *Darbyshire*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincolnshire*, cut off by the *Humber*, and on the whole Eastern side it is beaten by the *German Sea*. It is in length from North to South near seventy Miles, in breadth eighty, and in compass three hundred and eight Miles. The Air is generally temperate, and the Earth fruitful, and affords besides Corn and Grass, excellent Mines of Coal and Lead, and quarries of Stone. The Ancient Inhabitants of this County were the *Brigantes*, who were conquered by the *Romans* but with great difficulty, about the year 57. in the Reign of *Nero*. About the year 547. *Ina* Conquered this County, and began the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, of which this was a part. After the Conquest the first and only Earl of *York*, which we find upon Record is *Otho of Bavaria*, in the year 1190. In 1385. *Edmund of Langley*, fifth Son of *Edward III.* Earl of *Cambridge*, was Created Duke of *York*. In 1401. *Edward* his Son, and in 1415. *Richard* his Grandchild Succeeded in this

Duchy. In 1474. *Richard* of *Shrewsbury*, second Son of *Edward IV.* had this Title. In 1495. *Henry* second Son of *Henry VII.* who was after King of *England* had it. In 1604. *Charles* second Son of *King James I.* And in the year 1643. *James* second Son of *Charles* the first was Created Duke of *York*, who is now King of *England*; so that the three last Dukes of *York*, have been afterwards Kings of *England*.

*York, Eboracum, Eburacum, Brigantium*, the Capital City of *Yorkshire*, and an Archbishops See is called by the *British* *Caer Eborac*, by *Ninius* *Caer Eborac*, and by the *English* *York*. It is seated upon the River *Ore* or *Ure*, which is since by the *Saxons* called *Ouse*, from *Ouseburne* a small River, which falls into it. It is in Honour, Wealth, and Greatness, the second City of *England*, and the far greatest, not only in that Shire, but in all the North of *England*; a pleasant, well built, strong, and beautiful City; and the most Ancient Archbishops See in this Island. The *Ore* or *Ouse* having with a gentle stream entered this City, from the North-West divides it into two unequal parts, which are united by a Stone-Bridge. The West part though much less Peopled, is encompassed with a fair Wall, the other part which is greater, and more populous and close built, is fortified also with strong Walls, and a muddy Dike. Herein *William* the Conqueror built a strong Castle, now ruined by time; on the North-East side of this part of the City.



stands the Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Peter*, which is a stately and a venerable *Fabrick*. This City was built by the *Romans*, about the times of *Hadrian* the Emperor, and had the honour of a *Roman Colony* bestowed on it in the Reign of *Severus*, who died here in the year of Christ 210. And in the year 306. *Flavius Valerius Constantius*, Surnamed *Clorius*, the Virtuous Father of *Constantine* the Great, ended his life too in this City, and *Constantine* his Son, took upon him here the Government of his Father's share of the Empire; who became afterwards the first Christian Emperor, the deliverer of the Church, and the Establisher and Exalter of the Cross. In the times that followed though she had the Honour to be an Archbishops See, and *Eborius* Bishop of this City, in the year 313. subscribed to the Council of *Arles*, before *Restitutus* Bishop of *London*, yet the Barbarous Nations in the next Century, breaking in upon the *Roman Empire*, this City suffered from the *Picts* and *Saxons* all the miseries of War, so that about the year 627. when *Paulinus* was to Baptize *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, they were forced to build a little Oratory of Wood for that purpose, all the Ancient Churches being intirely ruined. And hereupon that Prince began the building of the present Cathedral, which was finished by his Successor *Oswald*. From this time forward, this Church and City began to revive and flourish again, and the Archbishops of this See, had un-

der them, not only all the North of *England*, but all the Kingdom of *Scotland* too, till the year 1471. or as other 74. In the year 740. *Egbert* Archbishop of *York* opened here a noble Library, which a contemporary Historian calls the Cabinet of all liberal Arts, from whence *Alcuinus* the Preceptor of *Charles* the Great, and Founder of the University of *Paris*, borrowed those Lights, which have since glittered there. About the year 867. the *Danes* had so weakened this City the second time, that *Osbricht* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*, brake easily through its Walls, and fought the *Danes* in the City, where both these valiant Princes were slain, and the *Danes* remained Masters of it. It was recovered again out of the Hands of the *Danes*, by King *Athelstane* in the year 928. and was a City of sixteen hundred and twenty eight Mansions, in the Reigns of *Edward* the Confessor, and *William* the Conqueror. But in the year 1069. the fourth year of the Conquerors Reign, *Sweno* the Dane and *Edgar* the lawful Prince of *England*, and the *Scots* attacking this place, the *Normans* firing the Suburbs, the City took fire too, and the Enemy entring at the same time, Fire and Sword almost destroyed this City; and those few Citizens which escaped, were made a Sacrifice to the Jealousie of *William* the Conqueror. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Egberts* Library, the Cathedral, and a great part of the City was burnt by a casual Fire. Nor was the Cathedral rebuilt before the Reign of *Edward*

ward

ward. at which time the Citizens also rebuilt the Walls of the City. *Richard II.* made it a County incorporate by it self, and *Richard III.* began the Repair of the Castle, which ended with his short Reign, and *Henry VIII.* Erected here a Court of Chancery for the North, not much unlike the Parliaments of *France*, which lasted till the War in 1640. put a period to it. *Charles I.* retired to this City in the year 1641. when the Tumults of *London* forced him from thence, and this City stood firmly to him, and had certainly restored him to his rightful Dominion and Authority, had not the *Scots* broke their Faith and entred *England* the second time in the year 1644. who joyning with *Manchester*, and *Fairfax* besieged this City with three Armies. Prince *Rupert* came up and relieved the City July 31. But the Kings Forces being defeated at *Marston-moor* soon after July 16. this Loyal City was delivered up to the Parliament upon Honourable terms, but ill kept by the prosperous Rebels. The See of *York* is now vacant, but Dr. *John Dolben* the last Archbishop was the seventy third, from *Paulinus* the restorer of Christianity in this See. Long. 22. 25. Lat. 54. 10. *Camden*.

*Yperen*, or *Ypres*, *Hypræ*, a City in the Earldom of *Flanders*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, by the Institution of Pope *Paul IV.* It is very strong, and has a new Cittadel; yet it was taken by the *French* March 26. in the year 1678. and

is still in their Hands. This City stands in a fruitful Plain, upon a River of the same Name, six Leagues from *Newport* to the South, five from *Courtray* towards *Calais*, and thirteen from *Gand* or *Gaunt*.

*Yssel*, *Isala*, *Aliso*, *Isla*, *Fossa Drusiana*, a River in the Low Countries, which is believed to be a Branch of the *Rhine*, but is indeed a Cut made by *Drusus* a Roman Prince and General under *Augustus* the Emperor. It parts from the North Branch of the *Rhine* above *Arnhem*, and bearing North watereth *Doesburg*, *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, *Zwol*, and *Campan*, and parting the *Meuse* from *Over-Yssel*, falls into the *Zuyder Zee*. It took this Name from a smaller River, called *Wit-Yssel* the Old *Yssel*, which arising near *Heyden* in *Cleve*, watereth *Schermbeeck*, *Ringeberg*, *Weert*, *Ysselburg*, *Aenholt* (taking in the *Aa*, *Burg*, *Dotekom*, and at *Doesburg*, falls into this Cut or Branch of the *Rhine*.

*Yvica*, *Ebusus*. See *Ivica*, an Island on the Coast of *Spain*.

*Yvoix*, a small but strong Town in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* upon the River *Chiers*, four Leagues from *Montmedi* to the West, twelve from *Luxemburg*, and two from *Sedan* to the East. This place was taken and dismantled by the *French* in 1552. re fortified by the *Spaniards*, and retaken by the *French*, and recovered by the *Spaniards* in 1637. but is I believe returned under the *French* again.

**Z** Aara, a vast desert in *Africa*, extending from East to West, between *Biledulgerida* to the North, and *Nigritia* to the South, *Nubia* to the East, and the *Atlantick* Ocean to the West, which was the Seat of the Ancient *Getuli* and *Garamantes*.

**Zaberen** *Elfas*, *Zabera*, *Taberna*, a City of the Lower *Alsatia* upon the River *Sorr*, four German Miles from *Strasburg* to the West, called by the *French* *Saverne*, and the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Strasburg*, whilst that City was in the Hands of the Protestants.

**Zabes**, a City of *Transylvania*, upon the River *Merishe*, six Miles from *Weisssemburg* to the South, and twenty nine from *Hermstadt* to the West. It is called by the Natives *Sas Sebes* also, and by the Germans *Willembach*.

**Zacatecas**, a Province in *New Spain*.

**Zaconia**, *Laconia*, a Province in the *Morea*.

**Zadaon**, *Calipus*, a considerable River in *Portugal*, called also *Zadan*. It riseth in the Borders of *Agarve*, and running North watereth *Alvalada*, *Garcia de Minjuno*, and *Alcafer*, and at *Setuval*, six Leagues South of the *Tajo*, falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean.

**Zagathai**, *Zagataia*, a considerable Country, between the Kingdoms of *Thibet* to the East, and *Persia* to the South, and the *Cas-*

*pian* Sea to the West, in *Tartary* in *Asia*.

**Zagrabia**, *Sisopa*, *Zagabria*, *Soroga*, *Vicus Italicus*, a City in *Sclavonia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, and the head of a County of its own Name, a place of great strength and well Peopled. It lies near the Borders of *Croatia*, forty five Miles from *Vihitz* to the North, fifteen from *Gradisca* to the West, and eleven from *Cilly* to the South-East, upon the North side of the *Drave*. This City and County has ever been in the Hands of the *Germans*, who call it *Agzam*, and the Bishops of it have the care of all *Sclavonia*.

**Zaire**, *Zairus*, a vast and a celebrated River of *Africa*, which ariseth out of a great Lake of the same Name, and flowing Westward, it watereth the Kingdoms of *Cosange*, *Maccoco*, *Congo*, and in part that of *Loangi*; and at last falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by a Mouth, twenty eight Miles broad in five degrees of Southern Latitude. This River is not navigable above eighty Miles upward from its Mouth, by reason of its Cataracts.

**Zamora**, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Douro*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, nine Leagues from *Miranda* to the East, and fourteen from *Validolid* to the West.

**Zameski**, *Zamoscium*, a City in *Red Russia*, fourteen *Polish* Miles from *Sendormir* to the East, and fifteen from *Luxemburg* to the North. It is a place of great strength, and

and baffled an attempt of the *Cossaks* upon it, in the year 1651.

**Zanaga**. See *Senaga*, a Branch of the *Niger*.

**Zanfara**, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

**Zanguebar**, *Zanguebaria*, a great Region in the Lower *Ethiopia*. It has this Name from the *Arabians* over against whose Country it lies (and it signifies *Negros* or *Blacks*) upon the *Ethiopian* Ocean on the Eastern Shoar of *Africa*, and it extends from North to South, from five degrees of Northern, to eighteen degrees of Southern Latitude but it is but of small breadth.

**Zanhaga**, a Region and Desert upon the *Atlantick* Ocean in *Africa*, North of the Kingdom of *Tombutum* or *Tombotu* in *Lybia*, under the Tropick of *Cancer*, and South of *Marocco*.

**Zante**, *Zacynthus*, a great Island in the *Ionian* Sea, under the States of *Venice*, twenty four Miles long, and sixteen broad, and sixty in circuit. It lies twelve Miles from *Cefalonia* to the South, and the same distance from the *Morea* to the West. It contains forty eight Castles, and one City of the same Name with the Island; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Corfu*, and has an excellent Harbour on the East side of the Island, defended by a strong Castle; the Inhabitants hereof are for the most part of the *Greek* Church. Mr. *Wheeler* saith, it is not above thirty Miles in circuit; but that then it is one of the most fruitful and pleasant places he ever saw. Lat. 36. 30. The chief Commodity in it is the Currant Trade which

bears the charge of the *Venetian* Fleet or *Armada*. The City, and indeed the whole Island is very populous; it is very subject to Earthquakes, which forceth them to build low. See Mr. *Wheeler* p. 39.

**Zaquismael**, *Susiana*, a Province of *Asia*.

**Zara**, *Fadera*, an Ancient *Roman* City in *Dalmatia*, called by the *Sclavonians* *Zadar*. It is an Archbishops See, and stands upon the *Adriatick* Sea, one hundred and eighty Miles from *Venice* to the East, one hundred from *Pola*, and forty from *Sebenico*. This City belonged anciently to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and was sold to the *Venetians*, in the year 1409. by *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* and *Naples*, for an hundred thousand Duckats. Besides the strength of its situation, it being encompassed with the Sea, the *Venetians* have beltowed much in artificial Fortifications. Long. 39. 23. Lat. 44. 43.

**Zatmar**, *Zatmarium*, a strong City in the Upper *Hungary* upon the River *Samos* near the Borders of *Transylvania*, ten German Miles from Great *Waradin* to the North, and fourteen from *Tockay* to the East. This is the Capital of a County of the same Name, and has ever been in the Hands of the Emperor as King of *Hungary*.

**Zator**, *Zatoria*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Cracow* in *Poland* upon the *Vistula*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom, and lies six *Polish* Miles from *Cracow* to the West, in the Borders of *Slesia*.

**Zecaro**. See *Zezero*, a River of *Portugal*.

## Z E

*Zeelandt, Selandia, Codannia*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea* belonging to *Denmark*, sixteen *German Miles* long from North to South, and twelve broad; the Capital of which is *Copenhagen*. See *Seelandt*.

*Zeilan, Ophir, Taprobana*, a great Island in the *East-Indies*, to the East of the Cape of *Malabar*, called also *Ceylan* and *Ceylam* by the *Spaniards*, and by the Inhabitants *Cenariffin*. It is of an Oval form, six hundred and fifty Miles in circuit, and contains nine Kingdoms, the Principal of which is the Kingdom of *Candy*, seated in the middle of the Island. This place produceth Spice in great abundance, which has drawn the *Dutch* to settle here, and they have possessed themselves of *Columbo* and *Negombo*, which belonged before to the *Portuguese*. There is lately published an exact account of this Island in *English*, by a Person who lived there many years.

*Zeila*, a City in the Kingdom of *Adel* in *Africa*, at the mouth of the *Red Sea*, seated upon the Outlet of a River of the same Name, which affords it the convenience of good Harbour; it stands over against *Aden*. Long. 75. 00. Lat. 10. 35.

*Zeitz, Zitia*, a small City in *Misnia*, in the Upper *Saxony* upon the River *Elster*, four *German Miles* from *Altenburg*, and five from *Leypsic*. This was heretofore a Bishops See, which is now removed to *Naumburg*, under the Bishop of which Diocese it is.

*Zelandia, Zelandt*, is a small Province of the *United Netherlands*, which was heretofore an

## Z E

Earldom; it consists of five Islands at the Mouth of the *Schelde*, which are *Walcheren, Zuid Bevelandt, Nort Bevelandt, Schowen, and Duvelandt*. These Islands have been much greater than now they are, and have been in part drowned by several great inundations; and especially in the years 1304. and 1509. These Islands lye between *Holland* to the North, *Brabant* to the East, *Flanders* to the South, and the *German Sea* to the West. The Capital of this State is *Middleburg*, the rest are *Flushing, Ziriczee, Goes, and Tolen*; and there are about one hundred and two Villages in it.

*New Zelande*, is a part of the South continent discovered by the *Hollanders*, in the year 1654. extending from North to South, but whether it be not an Island is not yet certainly known.

*Zelbedibes*, the greater *Armenia*, a Province in *Asia*.

*Zell, Cella*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Lunenbourg*, upon the River *Aller*, six *German Miles* from *Brunswick*, seven from *Hildisheim* to the North, and five from *Newstadt* to the East. It is a strong place, and has a Noble Castle, which is the Seat of a Duke.

*Zell Hammerspach, Cella*, a small City in *Schwaben*, upon the River *Nagolt*, which is a free Imperial City, under the protection of the house of *Austria*, and stands five Miles from *Stutgard* to the West.

*Zena, Genoua*, a City of *Italy*.

*Zenne*. See *Senne*, a River in *Brabant*.

*Zerbi, Zetta*, a small Island on the

## Z I

the Coast of *Barbary*, near the Shoars of the Kingdom of *Tripoli*.

*Zibit, Saba, Zibitum*, a City in the *Happy Arabia*, which is the Capital of a Kingdom, and is a great City, seated near the Gulph of *Arabia*, one hundred and eighty Miles from *Aden* to the West, and two hundred from the Mouth of the Gulph to the West. The *Turks* not long since took this City, but the King of it has since recovered it out of their Hands. Long. 76. 00. Lat. 16. 56.

*Zidem, Ziden, Acila, Ocelis*, a Port Town upon the *Red Sea*, which is the nearest to *Mecca*. It stands on the North side of the River *Eda* or *Chaihar*, twenty *German Miles* from *Mecca* to the South-West; and is a place of great antiquity, and anciently had a very good Trade, it being the usual Port as *Pliny* saith, from whence the Ships went which sailed into the *East-Indies*.

*Ziegenhaim, Zigenhemum*, a small City in the Lower *Hassia*, under the Landgrave of *Hess-cassel*, seven Miles from *Cassel* to the South, four from *Frylar*, and six from *Fuld*; it is the Capital of a County.

*Zimbao*, a Town and Fortrefs in *Monotopia*.

*Zina, Pamphylia*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*.

*Zirfia*, the Turkish Name of *Servia*.

*Zitrachan, Albania*, a Province of *Asia*.

*Zittaw, Zitavia*, a City of *Germany* in *Lusatia*, upon the River *Neiss*, in the Borders of *Bohemia*,

## Z U

under the Elector of *Saxony*, four Miles above *Gorlitz* to the South. This place was built by *Wenceslaus* King of *Bohemia*, in the year 1255.

*Znaim, or Znoym, Znoimum*, a City of *Moravia* upon the River *Tere*, in the Borders of *Austria*, seven *German Miles* from *Brune* to the South, and ten from *Vienna* to the South-West. This City was taken by the *Swedes*, in the year 1645.

*Zoaro*, a Town in *Barbary* upon the Coast of *Tripoli*.

*Zocoroph*, the Gulph of *Arabia*. *Zocotera, Diocoridis Insula, Ogyris*, a Town and Island upon the Coast of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*.

*Zaest*, the same with *Soest*, a Town in the County of *Mark* in *Westphalia*.

*Zafala*, a City and Kingdom on the Coast of *Caferaria*, or *Cassoria* in *Africa*.

*Zolnoch, Zolnochium*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name, and stands upon the *Tibiscus*, forty *German Miles* from *Waradin* to the West, and sixty from *Buda* to the East. It was taken by the *Turks* in the year 1552. and retaken by the Imperialists in October 1685.

*Zorlick, Tzurulum*, a City of *Thrace* which is a Bishops See, and stands between *Constantinople* and *Hadrianople*.

*Zubal, Zubu*, one of the *Philippine Islands*.

*Zuenziga*, a small Kingdom in *Africa*, on the East of the Kingdom of *Zanbaga*, and South of that of *Morocco*.

*Zues*,

## Z U

*Zues*, the same with *Sues*.

*Zug*, *Tougium*, *Tugium*, a City and Canton in *Switzerland*, it consists all of *Roman Catholicks*, and is very small, being bounded on the North by *Zurich*, on the East and South by *Schwitz*, and on the West by *Lucerne*. The City stands one Mile from the Lake of *Lucerne* to the East, and eighteen from *Zurich* to the South. It was a free Imperial City till the year 1352. when it entered the League with the other Cantons.

*Zuckau*, *Zuickavia*. See *Sweyckaw*.

*Zurich*, *Tigurum*, the Capital City of a Canton of the same Name in *Switzerland*, which is very great and populous, and is divided into two parts by the River *Limat*, when it leaves the Lake of *Zurich*. It stands between *Schaffhouse* to the North, and *Lucerne* to the South, twenty five Miles from each, eleven from the *Rhine*, and forty five from *Soleurre*. It was made a free Imperial City by *Frederick II.* in 1218. and Leagued with the Cantons 1351. This City is so Ancient as to be mentioned by *Cæsar* in his *Commentaries*, who subjected it to the *Romans*. In the year of Christ 300. it was burnt by the *Germans*, and rebuilt by *Dioctlesian*. In the year 883. *Charles the Gross* Walled it. It embraced the Reformation in 1521. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 46. 58.

The Canton of *Zurich* is the first of the thirteen in order, and bounded by *Berne* and *Lucerne* to the West, *Schaffhouse* to the North, *Zug* and *Schwitz* to the South, and *Appenzel* to the East; and it consists of none but Protestants.

## Z W

*Zuricher Zee*, *Lacus Tigurinus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Zurich*, which is twenty five Miles long from East to West, and five broad.

*Zurphen*, *Zurphania*, a City of *Gueiderland*, belonging to the United Provinces upon the *Nffel*, where it takes in the *Berkel*, one German Mile from *Deventer* to the South, and from *Doesburg* to the North. It is a place of great strength, yet it was taken by the French in 1672. and dismantled and deserted by them two years after. The Dutch took this Town from the Spaniards, in the year 1586. when Sir *Philip Sidney* was slain.

*De Zuyder Zee*, a great Bay between *Friseland* to the East, *Guelderland* to the South, and *Holland* to the West.

*Zweybrucken*, *Bipontium*, a City of *Germany*, called by the French *Deuxponts*, and by the Germans *Zweybucken*. It stands upon the River *Schwalbe* in *Wasgow*, in the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, ten German Miles from *worms* to the West, and a little more from *Strasburg* to the North, and is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom in *Alsatia*. It suffered very much in the last German and French War. See *Deux-pont*.

*Zwickaw*, *Cyanea*, *Zuickavia*, a small City in *Misnia* in the Upper Saxony, upon the River *Muldaw*, four German Miles from *Altenburg*, and ten from *Leypsick*. It was a free Imperial City, till it was surprised by *Frederick* Marquess of *Misnia*, in the year 1308.

*Zwol*, *Zuvolla*, a City of *Overysfel*, upon the River *Aa* not far from the *Nffel*, which was a free Imperial

## Z Y

Imperial City and an Hanse Town, but is now exempt. It stands eight Miles from the Mouth of the *Nffel* to the South, and eighteen from *Deventer* to the North; and was a strong place till the French took it in the year 1672. and dismantled it in 1674.

*Zygeth*, *Metubaris*, *Salinae*, a City of great strength in the lower Hungary, which was taken by the Turks September 7. 1566. *Solyman* the Magnificent dying, during

## Z Y

this Siege at *Quingue Ecclesie*. It is still in the Hands of the Turks, but much streightned by the reduction of *Sclavonia*, in the year 1687. It stands in a Marsh, eight German Miles from *Quingue Ecclesie* to the West, and eleven from *Alba Regalis* to the South, and three from the *Drave*. It has a Castle Fortified with three Walls, and is the head of a County of the same Name.

*Deus dedit his quoque Finem.*

*A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of many of the most considerable Places; In which the first Meridian is Paris. Published by Philip de la Hire, Regius Professor of the Mathematicks at Paris, in a Book Stiled Tabularum Astronomicarum Pars prima. Printed at Paris in 1687.*

	Long.			Lat.		
	H.	M.	S.	D.	M.	
<b>A</b> Bbaville	0	2	12	W	50	5
Agra	5	24	00	E	28	30
Albiga	0	3	12	W	43	44
Alenfon	0	9	30	W	48	29
Aleppo	2	46	00	E	36	15
Alexandria	2	9	00	E	30	58
Amiens	0	0	12	W	49	53
Amsterdam	0	10	10	E	52	21
Ancona	0	47	40	E	43	54
Angers	0	12	15	W	47	27
Antibe	0	19	11	E	43	34
Antwerp	0	08	30	E	51	10
Aix Prov.	0	12	25	E	43	31
Arles	0	8	20	E	43	34
Auxerre	0	4	20	E	47	35
Athens	1	33	0	E	37	40
Arras	0	1	40	E	50	18
Avignon	0	9	5	E	43	51
Ausburg	0	35	30	E	48	24

Autun

*A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.*

	H.	M.	S.		Lat.	
Autun	0	7	40	E	46	48
Bajeux	0	12	10	W	49	16
Barcelone	0	4	00	W	41	26
Baffil	0	22	40	E	47	40
Batavia	6	34	27	E	6	15
Bayonne	0	15	15	W	43	29
Beauvais	0	1	12	W	49	24
Bengala	6	12	0	E	21	56
Bergamo	0	30	35	E	45	43
Besanzon	0	16	40	E	47	18
Bourges	0	0	14	E	47	4
Blois	0	4	45	W	47	35
Bologne	0	3	0	W	50	44
Bononia	0	38	0	E	44	30
Brandenburgh	0	46	0	E	52	16
Brunswick	0	37	0	E	52	15
Brest	0	27	36	W	48	22
Bruxelles	0	8	30	E	50	48
Buda	1	11	30	E	47	46
Burdeaux	0	11	30	W	44	50
Challon	0	11	00	E	46	45
Caen	0	11	00	W	49	10
Caors	0	54	45	W	44	30
Calis	0	2	10	W	50	56
Caniboia	6	51	00	E	11	20
Cambray	0	4	12	E	50	11
Chambery	0	16	15	E	45	39
Candia	1	46	0	E	34	40
Cape of good Hope	1	10	0	E	34	15
Cape Verde	1	18	0	W	14	43
Chartres	0	3	15	W	48	30
Cherbury	0	16	0	W	49	38
Chaaloons	0	9	40	E	48	56
Cayonna	3	35	00	W	4	56
Cayro Egypt	2	12	00	E	29	50

Clermont



*A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.*

	H.	M.	S.	Lat.		
Clermont	0	3	00	E 45	51	15
Cologne	0	20	00	E 50	50	00
Compostella	0	48	00	W 42	58	00
Constance in Normandy	0	15	45	W 49	6	30
Constantinople	1	58	0	E 41	6	00
Copenhagen	0	41	41	E 55	40	35
Cracow	1	12	0	E 50	10	00
Cusco	5	4	0	W 12	25	A.
Dantzick	1	7	0	E 54	22	20
Diep	0	4	45	W 49	56	40
Dijon	0	11	20	E 47	20	00
Dublin	0	38	00	W 53	11	00
Dunkerck	0	0	3	E 51	1	30
Eureux	0	4	50	W 49	0	00
Edenburgh	0	20	20	W 55	47	00
Fez	0	33	00	W 33	10	00
Ferrara	0	39	3	E 44	54	15
La Fleche	0	9	52	W 47	41	40
Flörence	0	38	30	E 43	41	00
Francfort	0	24	40	E 50	4	00
Gadalupe	4	15	15	W 16	20	
Gades	0	38	50	W 36	16	
Gand	0	6	0	E 51	1	
Geneva	0	17	20	E 46	22	
Genoua	0	30	00	E 44	27	
Goa	4	46	00	E 15	30	
Goefa	0	6	48	E 51	30	$\frac{1}{2}$
Grenoble	0	15	0	E 45	16	
Hamburgh	0	33	00	E 53	41	
Haver de Grace	0	8	40	W 49	36	00
Heidelburgh	0	27	00	E 49	20	
Insula Ferro	1	22	00	W 28	05	0
Kebec	4	49	00	W 47	00	0
Laon	0	5	20	E 49	31	40
Limoges	0	4	45	W 45	45	00

Leige

*A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.*

	H.	M.	S.	Lat.		
Leige	0	15	00	E 50	40	00
Leisieux	0	8	30	W 49	8	0
Lima	5	33	0	W 12	20	A.
Lingones	0	13	0	E 47	45	
Lisbone	0	52	0	W 38	40	
Lypfick	0	44	0	E 51	19	15
London	0	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	W 51	32	0
Lyons	0	11	$\frac{1}{3}$	E 45	45	20
Macao	7	35	0	E 22	13	00
Maestricht	0	14	10	E 50	50	
Malaca	6	31	20	E 2	42	6
Le Mans	0	8	50	W 50	3	30
Mantua	0	35	0	E 45	11	
Martinica	4	14	45	W 14	44	45
Marfeilles	0	12	30	E 43	19	
Madrid	0	22	0	W 40	10	
Milan	0	29	15	E 46	20	
Meaux	0	2	15	E 48	56	
Malta	0	51	0	E 35	40	
Messina	0	55	45	E 38	21	
Metz	0	17	0	E 49	14	
Mexico	7	10	0	W 20	10	
Moulins	0	4	15	E 46	26	
Munich	0	38	10	E 48	58	
Moscow	2	38	0	E 55	18	
Mompellier	0	6	10	E 43	36	40
Modena	0	36	26	E 44	38	50
Namur	0	11	50	E 50	25	0
Nancy	0	18	20	E 48	39	
Nantes	0	15	30	W 47	13	0
Narbonne	0	0	0	* 43	15	30
Naples	0	54	0	E 41	5	00
Nevers	0	3	0	E 46	54	0
Nurenburgh	0	40	10	E 49	29	
Olinda, Brasil	2	28	0	W 7	48	A.

E e e

Orleans

# *A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.*

	H.	M.	S.	Lat.		
Orleans	0	1	45	W	47	53 36
Ormus	3	58	0	E	27	30
Oxford	0	13	40	W	51	46
Pau	0	10	0	W	43	10
Parma	0	33	50	E	44	44 50
Paris, Obs.	0	0	0	*	48	50
Padua	0	36	4	E	45	31
Pekin	7	42	32	E	40	0 0
Poitiers	0	7	25	W	46	34 30
Prague	0	49	30	E	50	4 30
Raguza	1	5	12	E	42	33 00
Ratisbone	0	40	8	E	48	59
Rennes	0	17	0	W	48	3 0
Reims	0	7	12	E	49	12 30
Rhodes	2	2	40	E	36	22 0
Rome	0	42	0	E	41	51 0
Roterdam	0	8	40	E	51	55
Roan	0	4	56	W	49	27 30
Rochelle	0	14	25	W	46	10 15
Rodez	0	0	45	W	44	10 0
St. Maloes	0	18	00	W	48	38 20
Saumur	0	10	5	W	47	14 15
Sedan	0	11	20	E	49	46 0
Sens	0	3	40	E	48	4 0
Cape Settee	0	5	30	E	43	23 30
Siam	6	34	15	E	14	10 0
Siracusa	0	52	20	E	37	4 0
Spahan	4	14	0	E	36	14 0
Stockholm	1	5	0	E	59	30 0
Strasburgh	0	23	0	E	48	32 0
Turin	0	23	40	E	44	0 0
Toledo	0	28	0	W	39	46 3
Toulon	0	14	22	E	43	6 3
Tolosa	0	6	40	W	43	30
Troyes	0	7	10	E	48	8

Tubingen

# *A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.*

	H.	M.	S.	Lat.		
Tubingen	0	28	0	E	48	34
Tours	0	6	40	W	47	23
Valence	0	11	25	W	44	53
Vannes	0	19	35	W	47	36
Venice	0	40	40	E	45	33
Vienne	0	11	30	E	45	28 1/2
Vienna Aust.	1	0	0	E	48	22
Utrecht	0	11	20	E	52	05
Uraniburgh	0	42	10	E	55	54 5
Urbine	0	43	34	E	43	53 5
Warsaw	1	17	00	E	52	14

Ecc 2

An

# AN ADVERTISEMENT

## Concerning the INDEX.

FOR the shortning this Index as much as was possible that it might bear some proportion with the Work I have intirely, 1. Omitted all those Latin Names which are formed from the Vulgar Names, and differ from them in little or nothing but their Termination. 2. The greatest part of the ancient Latin Names which are now in common use. 3. Most of those Latin Names which have the four first Letters of the Vulgar Names. In all which cases the Reader shall find the Word he seeks in the body of the Book in its proper place.

After almost every Name there is a Letter placed which shews the Reader what it is : as,

C. City.	M. Mountain.
F. Fort or Castle.	O. Town.
I. Island.	P. Province, and Port.
K. Kingdom.	R. River.
L. Lake.	T. Territory.

Where any of these Letters are doubled there are several Places of the same Name.

The Latin Names are in the Roman Letter, and the Vulgar in the Italian ; and those that are in the English Letter, belong to England, Scotland, or Ireland.

An INDEX of the Ancient and Latin Names mention'd in this Dictionary.

### A A

Ada, Le Aade. R.  
Aara, Aar. R.  
Aballaba, Appleby. O.  
Abantis, Negropont. C.  
Abarinus, Navarino. C.  
Abassinia, Ethiopia. K.  
Abbatiscella, Appenzel. T.  
Abravanius, Rian. L.  
Abria, Moquabze. T.  
Abella, Avella. C.  
Abellinum, Avellino. C.  
Abrincæ, Auranches. C.  
Abula, Avila. C. Vilches. O.  
Abus, The Dumber. R.  
Abusina, Abensberg. O.  
Abydus, Abutich. C.  
Abydus, Aidos. F.  
Abyla, Almina. M.  
Acæorum Portus, Porto Bon. P.  
Acci, Guadix. R.  
Accipitrum Insulæ, Azores. C.  
Accedum, Ceneda. C.  
Acesta, Barbaria. O.  
Achada, Achenrey. C.  
Achæia, Livadia. P.  
Achates, Drillo. R.  
Achelous, Geromelea. R.  
Acheron, Campagnano, Verlicchi. R.  
Acheron, Fgna, Savuto. R.  
Acherontia, Acerenza. C.  
Acherusia, Falina. L.  
Achillea, Fidonisi, Kilia. I.  
Achridus, Giustandil. C.  
Acila, Zidem. C.  
Acis, Fredo. R.  
Acicthus, Birgi, Carabis. R.

### A C

Acmona, Severino. C.  
Acon, Acre. C.  
Acragas, Draco.  
Acris, Giustandil. C.  
Actania, Heilichlandt. I.  
Actium, Figalo, a Cape.  
Acula, Aquaspendente. C.  
Acuminium, Petrowaradin. C.  
Acusio, Grenoble. C.  
— Colonia, Ancone. C.  
Adana, Aden. R.  
Addua, Adde. R.  
Adjacium, Ajazzo. C.  
Adramittium, Andramati.  
— Endromit.  
— Landramiti.  
Adrana, Eder. R.  
— Roer. R.  
Adria, Atri. C.  
Adrumetum, Mahometa. C.  
— Adrianopolis. C.  
Adriaticum mare, The Gulph of Venice.  
Aduaaca, Tongres. C.  
Adula, S. Gothards.  
— Gothersberg. M.  
Æbusus, Ivica. I.  
Ædui, Autunois. T.  
Ægates, Gotham.  
Ægathos, Favagana. I.  
Ægæum mare, The Archipelago.  
Ægesta, Barbra.  
Ægircius, Egers, Gers. R.  
Ægiritia, Egrex. R.  
Ælana, Bitor. C.  
Æmilia, Romagna. P.  
Ecc 3 Amoda,

## Æ M

Æmoda, *Romagnia*. p.  
 Æmilia, *Schetland*.  
 Æmonia, *Laubach*. c.  
 Ænaria, *Ischia*. i.  
 Ænos, *Eno*. c.  
 Ænus, *Inn*. R.  
 Ænona, *Nona*. c.  
 Æria, *Vaison*. c.  
 Æria Ærea, *Aire, Apr*. c.  
 Ælaris, *Serchio*. r.  
 Ælernia, *Fernia*. c.  
 Ælia, *Oyse*. r.  
 Ælis, *Efina*. r.  
 Æssium, *Affisi*. c.  
 Ætna, *Etna*. M.  
 Agatha, *Agde*. c.  
 Agatha, *Agathopolis, Maguelone*. c.  
 — *S. Agati de Goti*. c.  
 Agendicum, *Sens*. c.  
 Aginum, *Agen*. c. *Agenois*. t.  
 Agneda, *Edenburg*. c.  
 Agras, *Draco*. r.  
 Agrigentum, *Gergenti*. c.  
 Agrippina Colonia, *Cologne*. c.  
 Aila, *Elkor*. c.  
 Ala Flaviana, *Vienna*. c.  
 Ala Narfica, *Aichstadt*. c.  
 Alata Castra, *Edenburg*.  
 Alaunius, *Avon*. r.  
 Alavinus, *Avon*. r.  
 Alavanda, *Eblata*. c.  
 Alba, *Tardera*. r.  
 Alba, *Aube*. r. c.  
 Alba, *Elvas*. c.  
 Alba Græca, *Belgrade*. c.  
 Alba Julia, *Weissenburg*. c.  
 Alba Longa, *Albano Palazzulo*.  
 Alba Maritima, *Zarra*. r.  
 — *Marforum, Albi*. c.  
 Alba Regalis, c.  
 Alba Pompeia, *Alba*. c.  
 Albania, *Alban, Scotland*. K.  
 Albintimium, *Vintimiglia*. c.  
 Albis, *Elb*. r.  
 Albulæ, *Tiber*. r.

## A L

Alcimænis, *Ulm*. c.  
 Aldenardum, *Oudenarde*. O.  
 Aleeta, *Alet*. c.  
 Aleetum, *Dundee*. o.  
 Alefia, *Alais*. c.  
 Aletium, *Lecca*. c.  
 Alex, *Alessio*. r.  
 Alexandria, *Alessandria*. c.  
 Alexandria, *Scanderone*. c.  
 Alexandria of *Egypt*. c.  
 Aliacmon, *Pelecas*. r.  
 Alione, *Lancaster*. o.  
 Alifo, *Wesel*. c.  
 Alifus, *Parthen*. c.  
 Alonæ, *Alicant*. c.  
 Alpinus, *Alpon Vecchio*. r.  
 Allobroges, *Dauphiné, Savoy*. c.  
 Alifuntia, *Als, Alstet*. r.  
 Alpheus, *Orfea*. r.  
 Alpheus, *Darvon*. r.  
 Aluta, *Olt*. r.  
 Alvernia, *Auvergue*. p.  
 Amasia, *Marpurg*. c.  
 Amasia, *Emden*. c.  
 Amasius, *Ems*. r.  
 Amacum, *Macaq*. c.  
 Amastrus, *Famaestro*. c.  
 Amanus, *Judicel*. o. r.  
 Amalphis, *Malphi*. c.  
 Ambacia, *Amboise*. o.  
 Ambari, *Nivernois*. p.  
 Ambavariti, *Brabant*. p.  
 Ambianum, *Amiens*. c.  
 Amæa, *Porta Legge*. c.  
 Amestrata, *Mistretta*. o.  
 Amestris, *Semaestro*. c.  
 Amida, *Amidæa, Caramit, Hemiid*. q.  
 Amilhanum, *Milaud*. c.  
 Amphipolis, *Emboli*. c.  
 Ampfaga, *Collo*. r.  
 Amicli, *Scala Marmorea*. c.  
 Amizon, *Mezo*. c.  
 Anas, *Guadiana*. r.  
 Anassus, *La Pieve*. r.  
 Anatolia, *Asia the less*.

Anaxanum,

## A N

Anaxanum, *Lanciano*.  
 Anazarbus, *Ac-Sarai, Ain-Zarba*. c.  
 Anchialus, *Achelo*. r.  
 Ancira, *Engury*. c.  
 Andanius, *Tisindon*. r.  
 Anderitum, *Mande*. c.  
 Andegavum, *Angers*. c.  
 Ander, *Indre*. r.  
 Andomatunum, *Langres*. c.  
 Ancino, *Lamone*. r.  
 Anemurium, *Stalemera*. c.  
 Angeracum, *S. Jean d'Angeli*. o.  
 Anicium, *Le Puy*. c.  
 Anio, *Teverone*. r.  
 Anisus, *Ens*. c.  
 Anobi, *Baer*.  
 Ansa, *Ossona*. c.  
 Antaradus, *Tortosa*. c.  
 Antiochia Mæandri, *Tachiali*. c.  
 Antissiodorum, *Auxerre*. c.  
 Anti-Taurus, *Robam-Thaura*. m.  
 Antardus, *Tortosa*. c.  
 Antonia, *Utrecht*. p.  
 Antonia, *Southampton*.  
 Anxur, *Terracina*. c.  
 Aous, *Eas, Polina*. r.  
 Apamæa, *Haman, Hems*. c.  
 Apamia, *Pamiers*. c.  
 Apeneste, *Vieste*. c.  
 Aphana, *Queximi*. i.  
 Aphas, *Apheas, Inacho*. r.  
 Apidanus, *Pidanemo*. r.  
 Apidanus, *Epideno*. r.  
 Aprutium, *Teramo*. c.  
 Aprutium, *Abruzzo*. p.  
 Apfarus, *Arcaui*. r.  
 Apta Julia, *Apt*. c.  
 Apua, *Pontremoli*. c.  
 Apulia, *La Puglia*. p.  
 Apulia Daunia, *La Puglia Piana*. p.  
 Aquæ, *Baden*. c.  
 Aquæ Augustæ, *Acqs, Dax*. c.  
 Apulia Peucetia, *Terra di Bari*. p.  
 Aquæ Calidæ, *Aigues Caldes*. c.  
 Aquæ Fervidæ, *Fervagues*. c.

E c e 3

## A Q

Aquæ Helvetiorum, *Ober-Baden*. q.  
 Aquæ Sextiæ, *Aix*. c.  
 Aquæ Statellæ, *Aqui*. c.  
 Aquinum, *Buda*. c.  
 Aquisgranum, *Aix la Chapelle, Aquisgrane*. c.  
 Arapotes, *Buhiera*. l.  
 Arar, *Saône*. r.  
 Arauris, *l'Erault*. r.  
 Arausio, *Orange*. c.  
 Arca, *Hereck*. c.  
 Arcennum, *Bracciano*. c.  
 Araxis, *Achlar*. r.  
 — *Cholatz*. c.  
 Aretas, *Jipuda*. r.  
 Aretium, *Arezza*. c.  
 Aremorica, *Bretagne*. p.  
 Areva, *Eresma*. r.  
 Argenes, *Orne*. r.  
 Argentanum, *S. Marco, Argentina*. c.  
 Argentoratum, *Strasbourg*. c.  
 Argiruntum, *Peschia*. c.  
 Argyrutum, *Novigrad*. c.  
 Aria, *Heri*. p.  
 Aria, *Aire*. c.  
 Aricenum, *Wesford*. c.  
 Arietis frons, *Famar, cape*.  
 Ariminum, *Rimini*. c.  
 Ariminus, *Marrechia*. r.  
 Arinianum, *Rinano*. p.  
 Ariona, *Ombia*. r.  
 Armenia, *Aladuli, Turcomania*. p.  
 Armoda, *Schetland*. i.  
 Armorica, *Bretagne*. p.  
 — *rmuzia, Ormus*. c.  
 Arnapa, *Horndiep*. r.  
 Arrabo, *Raab*. r.  
 Arola, *Aar, Ayr*. r.  
 Aromata, *Guadalu*. c.  
 Arfacia, *Cabin*. c.  
 Arficua, *Brin*. c.  
 Arfinarium, *Mecanda, cape Verde*.  
 Arfinoe, *Sues*. c.  
 Artaxata, *Teflis*. c.  
 Artabarum, *Santa Maria de fins terre*. cap.

Ar-

## A R

Artalbinum, *Basil.* c.  
 Artemita, *Van.* f.  
 Artigi, *Albama,* c.  
 Arvernæ, *Clermont.* c.  
 Arvis, *Bialogrod.* c.  
 Arula, *Loir, Locr.* r.  
 Arunci, *Ronches.* c.  
 Arunda, *Ronda.* c.  
 Arvoniam, *Caernarvan.* c.  
 Arimaydus, *Seguino.* r.  
 Asaphopolis, *Asaph.* c.  
 Ascalonium, *Hildisheim.* c.  
 Ascalon, *Scalona.* c.  
 Asciburgus, *Gollenberg.* m.  
 Ascrivium, *Cattaro.* c.  
 Asculum, *Ascoli.* c.  
 Asta, *Xeres.* c.  
 Astacus, *Geivise.* c.  
 Astelphus, *Engur.* r.  
 Astigi, *Astigi, Ecija.* c.  
 Asindum, *Medina, Sidonia.* o.  
 Asinnarius, *Falconaria,* r.  
 Atax, *L'Aude.* r.  
 Aternum, *Aternus, Pescara.* r. & c.  
 Ateste, *Este.* o.  
 Athanasia, *Lerida.* c.  
 Athenæ, *Athens, Sentines.* c.  
 Atheniensis Legio, *Thienen.* o.  
 Athenopolis, *Antibe.* c.  
 Athesis, *Etsch.* r.  
 Athesis, *Tees.* r.  
 Athiras, *Glycynero.* r.  
 Athiso, *Tosa.* r.  
 Athos, *Agion-Oros.* c.  
 Athyras, *Glycynero.* r.  
 Atlantia, *Calojero.* i.  
 Atlas, *Erif, Aidutal.* m.  
 Atrax, *Voidanar.* c.  
 Atrebatum, *Arras.* c.  
 Atrianus, *Tartaro.* r.  
 Atropatia, *Servan.* p.  
 Attalia, *Satalia.* c.  
 Atuacutum, *Tongres.* o.  
 Atura, *Eure.* r.  
 Aturum, *Aire.* c.

## A T

Aturus, *Adour, Dour.* r.  
 Avalonia, *Glastenbury.* o.  
 Audomarum, *S. Omers.*  
 Avens, *Carresi.* r.  
 Aventicum, *Wislisburg.* c.  
 Aufidus, *Offanto.* r.  
 Augæ, *Eu.* o.  
 Augæa, *Auge.* t.  
 Augusta Acilia, *Straubingen.* c.  
 Augusta Bracarum, *Braga.* c.  
 Augusta Emerita, *Merida.* c.  
 Augusta Firma, *Ecija,* c.  
 Augusta Prætoria, *Aouste.* c.  
 Augusta Rauracorum, *Augst.* c.  
 Aug-Romanduorum, *Luxemburg.* c.  
 Augusta Taurinorum, *Turin.* c.  
 Augusta Tiberii, *Ratispon.* c.  
 Augusta Trevirorum, *Trier.* c.  
 Augusta Tricastinorum, *S. Paul.* c.  
 Augusta Trincbantum, *London.* c.  
 Augusta Vagiennorum, *Saluces.* c.  
 Augusta Veromanduorum, *Vermand.* S. *Quintin.* c.  
 Augusta Vindelicorum, *Ausburg.* c.  
 Augustobona, *Troyes.* c.  
 Augustodunum, *Autun.* c.  
 Augustomagus, *Senlis.* c.  
 Augustoritum, *Poitiers, Limoges.* c.  
 Avia, *Forcone.* o.  
 Aviarium, *Pluvors.* c.  
 Avinus, *Avin.* r.  
 Aulerci Cenomani, *Le Maine.* p.  
 —Diablintes, *Le Perche.* p.  
 —Ebuovices, *d' Eureux.* p.  
 Auna, *Emeley,* c.  
 Aurea Chersonesus, *Malaca.* c.  
 Aureapolis, *Ingoldstadt.* c.  
 Aureatum, *Aichstadt.* c.  
 Aurelia, *Lintz.* c.  
 Aurelia, *Orleanse.* c.  
 Auria, *Orense.* c.  
 Aurigi, *Aurinx.* c.  
 Aurigi, *S. Jean.* c.  
 Aufer, *Serchio,* r.  
 Austrasia, *Lorain, Westrick.* p.  
 Austria,

## A U

Austria, *Racusa.* p.  
 Autricum, *Chartres.* c.  
 Autura, *Eure.* r.  
 Auximum, *Osimo.* c.  
 Auxiae, *Oczakow.* c.  
 Axona, *Aisne.* r.  
 Azania, *Adel.* k.

## B A

Babylon, *Bagdat.* c.  
 Babylon, *Cairo.* c.  
 Bacenis Sylva, *Westerwaldt, Hartz-*  
*waldt.* c.  
 Bactria, *Orasan.* p.  
 Baduhennæ Lucus, *Seven-waldt,*  
*Coeworden.* c. *Bacuen.* f.  
 Bætis, *Guadalquivir.* r.  
 Bacuntius, *Bojevetha.* r.  
 Bætius, *Eda.* r.  
 Bætulo, *Badelona, Beses,*  
*Bagrada, Tifindon.* r.  
 Bajocæ, *Bajeux,* c.  
 Baiocensis, *Tractus, Bessin.*  
 Baleares, *Majorca.* c.  
 Barcino, *Barelone.* c.  
 Basiana, *Posega.* c.  
 Basilia, *Norway.* k.  
 Basti, *Baza.* c.  
 Batava, *Passaw.* c.  
 Batavi, *Holland.* p.  
 Batavodurum, *Deurstede.* o.  
 Bathis, *Fati.* r.  
 Baujovicum, *Beaujeu.* o.  
 Bebbæ, *Dunstaburg.* c.  
 Bedesit, *Montone.* r.  
 Belgium, *the Low-Countries.*  
 Bellojovium, *Beaujeu.* o.  
 Bellomontium, *Beaumont.* o.  
 Bellofitum, *Orford.* c.  
 Bellovacum, *Beauvais.* o.  
 Belsia, *Beaussé.* p.  
 Belgæ, *Wells.* c. *Dorsetshire.*  
 Bengebres, *Ghazuan.* m.  
 Benacus, *Lago di Garda, Gardsee.* l.  
 Berenice, *Bernish.* c.

## B E

Bermius, *Messô.* m.  
 Bernia, *Ireland.*  
 Beroa, *Berrhæa, Aleppo.* c.  
 Besidia, *Bisignano.* c.  
 Biandina, *Rampano.* o.  
 Bibracte, *Autune.* c.  
 Bicurgium, *Erfurdt.* c.  
 Bigerra, *Villena.* c.  
 Bigerrones, *La Bigorre.* p.  
 Bilbilis, *Xiloa.* c.  
 Bipontium, *Deux-ponts, Zuiruc-*  
*ken.* c.  
 Bisontio, *Besançon.* c.  
 Bistricia, *Besterce.* c.  
 Bithynia, *Bescangial, Chitula.* c.  
 Biturix, *Biturigæ, Bourges.* c.  
 Blefæ, *Blois.* o.  
 Bliteræ, *Besiers.* c.  
 Boactus, *Frigido.* r.  
 Bocanum, *Maroccho.* c.  
 Boden, *Podolia.* p.  
 Boderia, *see Bodotria.*  
 Bodincomagus, *Casale.* c.  
 Bodobriga, *Bopart.* o.  
 Bodotria, *Edenburg-Firth.*  
 Boetia, *Stramulipa.* p.  
 Bogadium, *Frislar.* c.  
 Boiatum, *Bayonne.* c.  
 Bojodurum, *Passaw.* c.  
 Bonium, *Wangoz.* o.  
 Bosphorus, *Ochsenfurt.* c.  
 Bosstra, *Busseth.* c.  
 Bormetomagus, *Worms.* c.  
 Borylthenes, *Nieper.* r.  
 Bovianum, *Boiano.* c.  
 Bracara, *Bracara, Braga.* c.  
 Bracenum, *Bracciano.* c.  
 Branefia, *Oldenburg.* c.  
 Branonium, *Worcester.* c.  
 Bravum, *Burgos.* c.  
 Bremium, *Berwick.* c.  
 Brennoburgum, *Brandenburg.* c.  
 Brennopolis, *Hildesheim.* c.  
 Brigantes, *Yorkshire.*  
 Brigantia, *Braganza.* c.

Bri



## B R

Brigantum, *Compostella. c.*  
 Briocum, *S. Brieu. c.*  
 Britannia, *Britain, England. k.*  
 Britannia minor, *Bretagne. p.*  
 Britannodunum, *Dundzittoun. o.*  
 Brivas, *Brive, Bironde. c.*  
 Brivates, *Brest. o.*  
 Brixia, *Brescia. c.*  
 Brundisium, *Brindisi. c.*  
 Brundusia, *Porentru. c.*  
 Brutij, *Calabria. p.*  
 Bryganium, *Bracciano. c.*  
 Buca, *Termini. c.*  
 Budoris, *Durlach. c.*  
 Burgundiae Comitatus, *French-Comté. p.*  
 Bullonium, *Bouillon. o.*  
 Busris, *Asakal. c.*  
 Bytreæ, *Besiers. c.*  
 Bythinia, *Chistale, Bescangial. p.*  
 Byzantium, *Constantinople. c.*  
 Byzia, *Vize. c.*

## C A

Cabalicus Ager, *Chablais. p.*  
 Cabellio, *Cavillon. c.*  
 Cabillonium, *Challon. c.*  
 Cachelina, *Chalcedon. c.*  
 Cacorum, *Villach. c.*  
 Cadavus, *Cavado. r.*  
 Cadomus, *Caen. c.*  
 Cadurcensis Tractus, *Quercy. p.*  
 Cadurcum, *Cahors. c.*  
 Cælio-Briga, *Braganza. c.*  
 Cænus, *L'Arc. r.*  
 Cæretanorum Emp. *S. Severa. c.*  
 Cæretanus, *Eri. r.*  
 Cæsarea magna, *Caesar. c.*  
 Cæsarea, *Jersey. i.*  
 Cæsar-Augusta, *Saragoza. c.*  
 Cæsariana, *Xeres de la frontera. c.*  
 Cæsarodunum, *Tours. c.*  
 Cæsaro-Lutra, *Keisers Lautern. c.*  
 Cæsaromagus, *Beauvais. c.*

## C A

Cæsaropolis, *Keisers-Lautern. c.*  
 Cæsortium, *Gisors. o.*  
 Caferoniana, *Grafignana. c.*  
 Caicus, *Girmasti. r.*  
 Cajeta, *Gaeta, Gaiette. c.*  
 Calabria, *Terra d'Otranto. p.*  
 Calaguris, *Calaborra. c.*  
 Calætia, *Wittemburg. c.*  
 Calatia, *Cajazzo. c.*  
 Calaris, *Cagliari. c.*  
 Calarona, *Garon. r.*  
 Calathia, *Cajazzo. c.*  
 Calciata, *Calzada. c.*  
 Cale, *Calle, Cagli. c.*  
 Cale, *Porto. c.*  
 Caledonia, *Scotland. k.*  
 Calenum, *Carniola. c.*  
 Cales, *Calvi. c.*  
 Caletæ, *Caux. p.*  
 Caletum, *Calais, Cales. c. g.*  
 Caleva, *Calleva, Oxford. c.*  
 Caliabrum, *Montanjes. c.*  
 Callipolis, *Gallipoli. c.*  
 Calipus, *Zadaon. r.*  
 Calidobecum, *Caudebec. c.*  
 Calicadnus, *Ferro. r.*  
 Calonesus, *Belle-Isle. g.*  
 Calonis, *Cleves. r.*  
 Calpe, *Gibraltar. c.*  
 Calvomontium, *Chaumont. c.*  
 Camachus, *Kemach. c.*  
 Camalodunum, *Waldon. o.*  
 Cama, *Scala. c.*  
 Camberium, *Chambery. c.*  
 Cambodunum, *Kempton. c.*  
 Camboriturum, *Cambridge. c.*  
 Cambus, *Kamp. r.*  
 Cameracum, *Cambray. c.*  
 Caminecum, *Kamienec. o.*  
 Campania, *Champagne. p.*  
 Campania Foelix, *Terra di Lavore, Campagna di Roma. p. p.*  
 Campodunum, *Kempen. c.*  
 Camulodunum, *Waldon, Almondsbury. o.*

Cana-

## C A

Canapicium, *Canavese. p.*  
 Cangria, *see Gangra. p.*  
 Candida Casa, *Whithorn. c.*  
 Canopus, *Rosetto. c.*  
 Cantabri, *Guipuscoa. p.*  
 Cantium, *Kent. c.*  
 Capernaum, *Jefferkin. o.*  
 Cappadocia, *Tocat. p.*  
 Caput Aquæum, *Cappacio. c.*  
 Caprea, *Capri. i.*  
 Caprasia, *Magna Vacca. o.*  
 Caralis, *Cagliari. c.*  
 Carabogdiana, *Moldavia. p.*  
 Carbonaria, *Porto Gori. o.*  
 Carbantobrigum, *Glencarn. p.*  
 Carcoviaca, *Kirkwall. o.*  
 Caracca, *Henares. r.*  
 Caramania, *Macran. p.*  
 Carambice, *Olbi. r.*  
 Caranthonus, *Charente. r.*  
 Carentani, *Stiria & Carinthia. c.*  
 Carentonium, *Charenton. o.*  
 Caréntelus, *Charente. r.*  
 Carethna, *Cariniana Vallis, Baboliza. o.*  
 Caria, *Aidinelli, Mentefeli. p.*  
 Caris, *Cher. r.*  
 Carleolum, *Carlisle. c.*  
 Carmania, *Kherman. p.*  
 Carni, *Friuli. p.*  
 Carnicum, *Fulium, Fella. c.*  
 Carnovium, *Stella. c.*  
 Carnovia, *Jagerndorf. o.*  
 Carnutum, *Chartres. c.*  
 Carpanthus, *Scarpanto. i.*  
 Carpentoraete, *Carpentras. c.*  
 Carraca, *Guadajara. c.*  
 Carrhæ, *Herem. c.*  
 Carrio, *Carrión. r.*  
 Carrodunum, *Crakom, Lemburg. cc.*  
 Cassiope, *Faninnia. c.*  
 Cassiterides, *Solley Isles. c.*  
 Casius, *Lifon. m.*  
 Castra Ulpia, *Cleves. c.*  
 Castellodunum, *Chasteaudun. c.*

## C A

Castellum Cattorum, *Cassel. c.*  
 Castellum Menapiorum, *Kessel. c.*  
 Castellum Morinorum, *Cassel. o.*  
 Castrum, *Castro. c.*  
 Castrum Alatum, *Edenburg. c.*  
 Castrum Albiensium, *Castres. c.*  
 Castrum Caledonium, *Dunkeld. c.*  
 Castrum Britonum, *Dun-Whitton. c.*  
 Castrum Herald, *Castelleraut. c.*  
 Castulo, *Castlona. c.*  
 Casuentum, *Vasento. r.*  
 Catalaunum, *Chaalons. c.*  
 Catraleucos, *Guimaraes. o.*  
 Cæuriges, *Gapenzoh. t.*  
 Caucasæ Portæ, *Derbent. c.*  
 Caunus, *Monaco. m.*  
 Caunus, *Caco. m. Moncay. o.*  
 Cauria, *Coria. c.*  
 Cavum, *Caffa. c.*  
 Celbis, *Kelb, or Ksil. r.*  
 Cene Atlantica, *Madera. i.*  
 Celenius, *Billan. r.*  
 Celendris, *Palipoli. c.*  
 Celia, *Cylley. c.*  
 Celidanus, *Salnich. r.*  
 Celiobriga, *Barellas. c.*  
 Cella, *Zell. c.*  
 Celsona, *Solfona. c.*  
 Celtæ, *the Gauls. k.*  
 Celtiberi, *Spain. k.*  
 Cemmeneus, *Severnes. m.*  
 Cenimagni, *Iceni. c.*  
 Cenomanum, *Mans. c.*  
 Cenomanensis Provincia, *Le Mans. c.*  
 Centrones, *the Diocess de Gann. c.*  
 Centum cellæ, *Civita Vecchia. c.*  
 Cephalenia, *Cefalonja. i.*  
 Ceretica, *Cardigan. p.*  
 Ceretania, *Cerdagne. p.*  
 Cerne, *Madagascar. i.*  
 Cerusa, *Livadia. c.*  
 Cestria, *Cherter. c.*  
 Cetius, *Hensterberg. m.*  
 Cetobrigæ, *Setuval. c.*

Cha-

# CH

Chaboras, *Giulap.* r.  
 Chalcis, *Famboli.* p.  
 Chalcis, *Negropont.* i.  
 Chaldaea, *Curidstan.* p.  
 Chalufius, *Trave.* r.  
 Chalybs, *Cabe.* r. *Cheyles.*  
 Charento, *Charenton.* o.  
 Chios, *Chio.* i.  
 Chestocovia, *Czenstokow.* c.  
 Chilonium, *Kiel.* c.  
 Chorfa, *Chars.* c.  
 Chronus, *Memel.* r.  
 Christopolis, *Emboli.* c.  
 Chromium, *Drobafaf, the white Sea.*  
 Chrysius, *Guadalentin.* r.  
 Chrysius, *Keureuz.* r.  
 Chrysius, *Kerez.* r.  
 Chrysocera, *Galata.* o.  
 Chrysorrhoeas, *Agele.* r.  
 Cibinum, *Hermanstadt.* c.  
 Cilicia, *Caraman, Finchia.* p.  
 Cimbrica Chersonesus, *Dermark, and Futland.* r. k.  
 Cinga, *Cinca, Senga.* r.  
 Cissa, *Quiso.* r.  
 Cissa, *Humago.* i.  
 Cituorum Insula, *Schut.* i.  
 Civaro, *Chambery.* c.  
 Clanes, *Glan.* r.  
 Clanius, *Agno.* r.  
 Clarana, *Glaris.* o.  
 Clarinea, *Gant.* c.  
 Claromons, *Clermont.* c.  
 Clatium, *Glatz.* c.  
 Claudia, *Gloucester.* c.  
 Claudia, *Claudivum, Clagenfurt.* c.  
 Claudia, *Gezo.* i.  
 Claromenum, *Clermont.* c.  
 Clania, *Calaborris.* c.  
 Claudiopolis, *Clausenburg.* c.  
 Claudivum, *Ens.* r.  
 Claudius, *Imzagar, & Kisdarnoczi.* m.  
 Clausentum, *Southampton.* c.

# CL

Cleopatra, *Sues.* c.  
 Clevum, *Gloucester.*  
 Clivia, *Cleves.* c.  
 Clodia Fossa, *Chioza.* c.  
 Clochora, *Clogher.* c.  
 Clodianus, *Fluvian, Llobregat.* r.  
 Clota, *Clayd.* r.  
 Clusium, *Chiufi.* c.  
 Clusius, *Chiese.* r.  
 Codanonia, *Zeelandt.* i.  
 Coenoenum, *Lawenburg.* o.  
 Coetus, *Coisnon.* r.  
 Colancorum, *Berlin.* c.  
 Colancorum, *Freinwaldt.* c.  
 Colchi, *Mengrelia.* p.  
 Colchis, *Calpurt.* c.  
 Colapis, *Kulp.* r.  
 Colippo, *S. Sebastian.* o.  
 Collentum, *Varceva.* c.  
 Colocia, *Colecza.* c.  
 Colonia, *Colchester.* c.  
 Colonia, *Taxara.* c.  
 Colonia Allobrogum, *Geneva.* c.  
 Colonia Argentina, *Colmar.* c.  
 Colonia Agrippina, *Cologne.* c.  
 Columbaria, *Colmar.* c.  
 Columbralia, *Combraile.* c.  
 Columna, *Kolm.* c.  
 Comagenum, *Haynburg.* o.  
 Compendium, *Compiègne.* c.  
 Complutum, *Alcala.* c.  
 Compfa, *Conza.* c.  
 Concha, *Cuenca.* c.  
 Concia, *Miranda.* c.  
 Condata, *Condeum, Condè.* o.  
 Condate, *Rennes.* c.  
 Condivincum, *Nantes.* c.  
 Confluentes, *Coblentz.* c.  
 Conimbrica, *Coimbra.* c.  
 Conovium, *Aberconway.* o.  
 Consentia, *Cosenza.* c.  
 Conforani, *Couferans.* t.  
 Constantia, *Tortosa.* c.  
 Constantia Caltra, *Contances.* c.  
 Constantin. Ager, *Le Coutantin.* p.  
 Con-

# CO

Convenæ, *Le Comte de Comin-ge.* t.  
 Convenæ, *S. Bertrand.* c.  
 Convennos, *Sheppey.* i.  
 Conventria, *Cobentry.* c.  
 Coos, *Lango.* i.  
 Cora, *La Cure.* r.  
 Corabra, *Maurana.* r.  
 Corax, *Algier.* c.  
 Corbillum, *Nantes.* c.  
 Corbolum, *Corbeil.* o. o.  
 Corcyra, *Corfu.* i.  
 Corcyra Nigra, *Curzola.* i.  
 Corfinianum, *Pienza, Pientia.* c.  
 Coriovallum, *Falkenburg.* o.  
 Corinum, *Cornovium, Cirenche-ster.* c.  
 Corisopitum, *Cornovaile & Quimper.* c. c.  
 Cornavii, *Worcester-shire, Corn-wall, Warwick, and Staf-ford-shire.*  
 Cornelia, *Imola Whimpfen.* c.  
 Cornubia, *Cornwall.* p.  
 Cornu Byzantii, *Galata.* o.  
 Corona, *Landskroone, Brassaw.* c.  
 Corona, *Coron.* c.  
 Coos, *Lango.* i.  
 Corfinium, *Pienza.* c.  
 Corteniacum, *Courtenay.* c.  
 Cortracum, *Courtray, Cortryck.* c.  
 Cosa, *Casano.* c.  
 Cossium, *Bazas.* c.  
 Covalia, *Bile.* t.  
 Crabra Marana, *Marrana.* f.  
 Crathis, *Gratti.* r.  
 Credonium, *Craon.* c.  
 Cremera, *Fossa.* r.  
 Creta, *Candida.* i.  
 Crimisa, *Flumia.* r.  
 Crissus, *Kerez.* r.  
 Croffa, *Crense.* r.  
 Crotalus, *il Coracc.* r.  
 Croton, *Crotone.* c.  
 Crustumium, *Conea.* r.

# CU

Cularo, *Grenoble.* c.  
 Cunetio, *Bennet.* r.  
 Cunetio, *Mariebozom.* o.  
 Cuperfanum, *Conversano.* c.  
 Cuprimontium, *Kopersberg.* o.  
 Curia, *Off.* c.  
 Curia, *Chur, Coire, Coira.* c.  
 Curia, *Curow.* c.  
 Curia, *Corte.* c.  
 Curiosolitæ, *Quimper.* t.  
 Curium, *Episcopia.* c.  
 Curretia, *Courreze.* r.  
 Cusus, *Kerez.* r.  
 Cydarus, *Maclena.* r.  
 Cydonia, *Canea.* c.  
 Cygnea, *Zwikaw.* c.  
 Cylistarnus, *Racanello.* r.  
 Cyrene, *Cairoan.* c.  
 Cyrenaica, *Barbary.* p.  
 Cypsellia, *Ipsala.* c.  
 Cythera, *Cerigo.* i.  
 Cytærum, *Sitia.* c.  
 Cyrus, *Elcâr or Kur.* r.  
 Cyrrhus, *Ser.* r.  
 Czernihovia, *Zernikow.* c.

D A

Dabrone, *Aven-moze.* l.  
 Damasia, *Ausburgh.* c.  
 Damnii, *Claydsdale, and Mens-teith.* p. p.  
 Damnonium, *the Lyzard-point.*  
 Danubius, *the Danube.* r.  
 Danmonii, *Cornwal and Devon-shire.* p. p.  
 Dania, *Denmark.* k.  
 Dantiscum, *Dantsick.* c.  
 Danum, *Doncaster.* o.  
 Danus, *Dun, or Don.* r.  
 Daona, *Keccio.* c.  
 Daphne, *Scala Marmorea.* c.  
 Dara, *Drut.* r.  
 Dardania, *the South part of Servia.*  
 Dariorigum, *Vannes.* c.

# DA

Darvernum, *Dober*, and *Canterbury*. o.  
 Datii Urbs, *Dax*. c.  
 Daventria, *Deventer*. c.  
 Daulia, *Eldasagnum*. c.  
 Daunia, *Capitanato*. p.  
 Dea, *Dee*. r.  
 Dea, *Die*. c.  
 Decetia, *Decize*. c.  
 Deidonium Alecium, *Dundee*. o.  
 Delta, *Maholet*, *Sahid*. i.  
 Delminium, *Damnio*, *Dumno*. c.  
 Delphinatus, *Dauphiné*. p.  
 Demetrias, *Dimitrado*. c.  
 Deobriga, *Miranda de Ebro*. c.  
 Deppa, *Depa*, *Diepe*. c.  
 Dertona, *Tortona*. c.  
 Dertola, *Tortosa*. c.  
 Derventio, *Darwent*. r.  
 Deva, *Dée*. r.  
 Deva, *Westchester*. c.  
 Devana, *Alberdan*. c.  
 Dia, *Die*. c.  
 Dianæ Oraculum, *Curiale*. o.  
 Diabete, *Faluga*. i.  
 Diablintes, or Diablintres, *le Perche*. p.  
 Diæte, *Sethie*. i.  
 Didymotychos, *Dimotuc*. c.  
 Dienensis Comitatus, *le Dion*. p.  
 Dimola, *Dimel*. r.  
 Dinia, *Digne*. c.  
 Diodori Insula, *Babel Mandel*.  
 Dionysiopolis, *Varna*. c.  
 Dioscoridis Insula, *Zocotora*. i.  
 Dithmarfia, *Dithmarsen*. p.  
 Diva, *Dée*. r.  
 Divionum, *Dijon*. c.  
 Divonæ, *Caors*. t.  
 Divodurum, *Thionville*, *metz*. c.  
 Divona, *Cahors*. c.  
 Dobuni, *Gloucestershire*. c.  
 Dolcea, *Catavo*. c.  
 Dola, *Dol* and *Dole*. c. c.  
 Dominicopolis, *S. Domingo*. c.

# DO

Domitiopolis, *Domezopli*. c.  
 Dorcina, *Dozchester*. o.  
 Donum Dei, *Dundæ*. o.  
 Dordomana, *Deizer*. c.  
 Dordonia, *Dordogne*. r.  
 Dordracum, *Dort*. c.  
 Dorovernia, *Canterbury*. c.  
 Dorovernum, *Dober*. o.  
 Dostra, *Daustre*. r.  
 Doveona, *Deveona*, *Cahors*. c.  
 Douleudinum, *Doulens*. o.  
 Draconis, *Draun*. r.  
 Dracus, *Drac*. r.  
 Dragamutina, *Travemund*. c.  
 Dralomagus, *Ausburg*. c.  
 Drepanum, *Trapano*. c.  
 Drillo, *Drino*. r.  
 Drocum, *Dreux*. c.  
 Druentia, *Durance*. r.  
 Druides, *le Comte de Dreux*. p.  
 Druma, *le Drome*. r.  
 Druna, *Druma*, *Droma*. r.  
 Drusiana Fossa, *Niemeyssel*. r.  
 Drusiburgum, *Doesburg*. o.  
 Drusomagus, *Memmingen*. c.  
 Drusomagus, *Kempen*. c.  
 Drymon, *Drino*. r.  
 Duacum, *Bilmacough*. c.  
 ——— *Doway*. c.  
 Dubis, *Dou* or *Doux*. r.  
 Dubris, *Dober*. o.  
 Duellium, *Hobentweil*. f.  
 Dumberum, *Dunbar*. o.  
 Dumna, *Hop*. i.  
 Dunga, *Dabul*. c.  
 Dunelmum, *Durham*. c.  
 Dunkeranum, *Dundalk*. c.  
 Dunquerca, *Dunkirk*. o.  
 Dunrodunum, *Doznoek*. c.  
 Dunum, *Chasteaudun*. o.  
 Dunum, *Doxne*. c.  
 Durachium, *Thovars*. c.  
 Duranius, *Dordogne*. r.  
 Duria, *la Doria*. r.  
 Durias, *Guadalquivir*. r.

Durias,

# EG

Durias, *Traum*. r.  
 Durius, *Duero*, *Douro*. r.  
 Durobius, *Durobrevis*, *Rocheſter*. c.  
 Durobriva, *Stanford*. o.  
 Durocasses, *Druidensis Pagus*,  
*Dreux*. o.  
 Durocortorum Civitas, *Reims*. c.  
 Duronovaria, *Dozchester*. o.  
 Durostadium, *Wick*. o.  
 Durostorum, *Silistria*. c.  
 Durotriges, *Dozsetshire*, and *So-*  
*merſetſhire*.  
 Durovernum, *Canterbury*.  
 Durius, *Thur*.  
 Dyrrachium, *Durazzo*. c.  
 Dyrus, *Guir*. r.  
 Dysporum, *Duysburg*. c.

# EA

Eagus, *Logh Eagh*, a *Lake*.  
 Eara, *Fere*. r.  
 Eblana, *Dublin*. c.  
 Ebodia, *Aldernay*. i.  
 Ebora, *Evora*. c.  
 Ebora, *Rota*. i.  
 Eboracum, *Pork*. c.  
 Ebrodunum, *Ambrune*. c.  
 Ebrodunum, *Brin*. c.  
 Ebrocæ, *Eureux*. c.  
 Ebroicum, *Eureux*. c.  
 Ebudæ, *The Western Isles*.  
 Eburum, *Olmütz*. c.  
 Ebusus, *Tvica*. i.  
 Eburæ, *Eure*. r.  
 Ecæ, *Troja*. c.  
 Ecbatana, *Tauris*. c.  
 Eceleſta, *Medina Celi*. o.  
 Echedorus, *Granea*. r.  
 Ectodurum, *Leutkirchen*. c.  
 Edelberga, *Heidelburgh*. c.  
 Edera, *Ter*. r.  
 Edeſſa, *Rhoa*. c.  
 Edus, *Sadodela*. r.  
 Egeſta, *Barbara*. c.

# EP

Egidona, *Eyder*. r.  
 Egricius, *le Gers*. r.  
 Egolisma, *Angoulesme*. c.  
 Egra, *Eger*. r.  
 Egra, *Heb*, *Eger*. c.  
 Eidera, *Eyder*. r.  
 Eistadium, *Aichſtadt*. c.  
 Elana, *Aila*. c.  
 Elaphoneſus, *Marmora*. i.  
 Elaver, *Allier*. r.  
 Elborga, *Talavera*. c.  
 Elbovium, *Elbeuf*, o.  
 Electa, *Alet*. c.  
 Electriades Inſulæ, *Shetland Isles*.  
 Elephaniacum, *Elwang*. c.  
 Eleutherus, *Habes*. r.  
 Eleutherus, *Bajara*. r.  
 Eliberis, *Granada*. c.  
 Elis, *Belvedere*. p.  
 Eliocrata, *Lorca*. c.  
 Elna, *Lianne*, *Eaune*. r.  
 Elno, *St. Amand*. o.  
 Elorona, *Oleron*. i.  
 Elorum, *Abyſſo*. r.  
 Elorum, *Atelari*. r.  
 Eluſa, *Euſe*, *Eauſe*. c.  
 Eluva, *St. Aſaph*. c.  
 Elyma, *Palimita*. c.  
 Elys, *Ely*. o.  
 Ella, *Lille*. r.  
 Ellis, *Falea*. o.  
 Ellus, *Ill*. r.  
 Embda, *Embden*. c.  
 Emelia, *Emmely*. c.  
 Emerita, *Merida*. c.  
 Emiſa, *Haman*, *Hems*. c.  
 Emiſarium, *Deſaguadro*. r.  
 Emmaus, *Gotza*, *Nicopol*. c.  
 Endova, *Eyndhoven*. c.  
 Engeriacum, *St. Jean de Angeli*. c.  
 Engoliſma, *Angoulesme*. c.  
 Enhemium, *Ebenheim*. c.  
 Enſis, *Niſi*. r.  
 Entella, *Lavagna*. r.  
 Epauum, *Pau*. c.

Ephesus,

## W E

Ephesus, *Efeso*. c.  
 Epidamnus, *Durazzo*. c.  
 Epidauros, *Dobroncha*. c.  
 Epidauros, *Malvasia*. c.  
 Epidauros, *Ragusa*. c.  
 Eporedta, *Furea*. c.  
 Erasinus, *Rasino*. r.  
 Erelia, *Transylvania* p.  
 Eretænus, *Rerone*. r.  
 Eriboea, *Croida*. c.  
 Eridanus, *Po*. r.  
 Eridanus, *Rodaun*. r.  
 Erigonus, *Vistritz*. r.  
 Erineus, *la Miranda*. r.  
 Ernodunum, *Iffoudum*. c.  
 Erubris, *Roker*. r.  
 Erythiæ, *Barlinguas*. i.  
 Erythræum Mare, *the Red Sea*.  
 Eryx, *Trapano Vecchio*. c.  
 Elcernia, *Ifernina*, or *Sergna*. c.  
 Elcua, *Huesca*. c.  
 Elia, *l'Oyse*. r.  
 Elui, *Seez*. c.  
 Esthonia, *Esten*. p.  
 Estola, *Esla*. r.  
 Esula, *Ijola*. c.  
 Esturis, *Faro*. c. *Xeres de Guadalupe*. f.  
 Etruria, *Toscana*. p.  
 Evandria, *Olivenza*. c.  
 Eubœa, *Negropont*. i.  
 Eubonia, *Man*. i.  
 Evenus, *Phidari*. r. *Fidari*.  
 Eugubium, *Gubio*. c.  
 Euneno, *l'Aa Boulognois*. r.  
 Euphrates, *Aferat*. r.  
 Euptea, *Gaiola*. i.  
 Euratus, *Galazo*. r.  
 Eurotas, *Iris*, *Vasilipotamo*, *Basilipotamo*. r.  
 Eurydemon, *Zacuth*. r.  
 Exopolis, *Bogazar*. c.  
 Extremadura, *Estremadura*. c.  
 Eydera, *Eyder*. r.  
 Ezerus, *Efero*. c.

## W I

## F A

Fabris, *Farfar*. r.  
 Fabrianum, *Bremen*. c.  
 Falconis mons, *Fauquemont*. o.  
 Falesia, *Fallesia*, *Falasfe*. c.  
 Fama Augusta, *Famagost*. c.  
 Fanum Canici, *Kilkenny*. c.  
 ——— *Fortunæ*, *Fano*. c.  
 ——— *S. Agathæ*, *S. Agatha*. c.  
 ——— *S. Albini*, *S. Aubin*. c.  
 ——— *S. Andreæ*, *S. Andrews*. c.  
 ——— *S. Andre*. c.  
 ——— *S. Antonini*, *S. Antonin*. c.  
 ——— *S. Audomari*, *S. Omer*. c.  
 ——— *S. Clodoaldi*, *S. Clou*. o.  
 ——— *S. Desiderii*, *S. Dizier*. c.  
 ——— *S. Dionysii*, *S. Denis*. c.  
 ——— *S. Fidei*, *S. Fe*. o.  
 ——— *S. Jacobi*, *Sanjago*. c.  
 ——— *S. Joannis*, *S. Jean*. c.  
 ——— *S. Leonis*, *St. Leo*. c.  
 ——— *S. Maclovii*, *S. Malo*. c.  
 ——— *S. Menchildis*, *S. Menebould*. c.  
 ——— *S. Michelis*, *S. Miguel*. c.  
 ——— *S. Pontii*, *S. Pont*. c.  
 ——— *S. Spiritus*, *S. Esprit*. c.  
 ——— *S. Stephani*, *S. Estienne*. c.  
 ——— *S. Vity*, *S. Viet*. c.  
 Fara, *la Fere*. c.  
 Fauciniacus Tractus, *Fossigny*.  
 Faventia, *Faenza*. c.  
 Felsina, *Bologna*, *Bolonia*. c.  
 Ferreta, *Pfirt*. c.  
 Fieclia, *Over-Yssel*. c.  
 Ficocle, *Cervia*. c.  
 Fionia, *Fuinen*. i.  
 Firmitas ad Albulam, *Ferte sur Aube*.  
 Firmum, *Fermo*. c.  
 Flavia, *Gallica*, *Fraga*. o.  
 Flaviana Ala, *Vienna*. c.  
 Flaviobriga, *Bilbao*. c.  
 Flavium Brigantum, *Betanzos*. c.  
 Flevo,

## F O

Flevo, *the Olie or Flie*. i.  
 Flevum, *the Vecht*. r.  
 Flexia, *la Fleche*. c.  
 Flexum, *Altenburgh*. o.  
 Flissinga, *Flushing*. o.  
 Floriacum, *Fleury*. o.  
 Floripolis, *St. Flour*. o.  
 Florentia, *Florence*. c.  
 Fociniacus Tractus, *Fossigny*. p.  
 Fons Agri Carriensis, *Ferventia*. o.  
 Fons Bellaques, *Fontainbleau*. o.  
 Fons Ebraldi, *Fontenalt*. o.  
 Fons Rapidus, *Fontarabie*. o.  
 Fontes, *Welles*. c.  
 Fontenacum, *Fontenay le Comte*. c.  
 Forcalqueri Comitatus, *le Comte de Forcalquier*. p.  
 Forensis Provincia, *le Forez*. p.  
 Formicæ, *Formigne*. i.  
 Formio, *Risano*. r.  
 Forum Alteni, *Ferrara*. c.  
 ——— *Claudii*, *Orieo*. c.  
 ——— *Claudii*, *Moutiers en Tarentaise*. c.  
 ——— *Cornellii*, *Inola*, *Fumola*. c.  
 ——— *Diuguntorum*, *Crema*. c.  
 ——— *Domitii*, *Frontignan*. c.  
 ——— *Flaminii*, *Forflamine*. c.  
 ——— *Flaminii*, *Fuligno*. c.  
 ——— *Fulvii*, *Valenza*. c.  
 ——— *Julium*, *Frejus*. c.  
 ——— *Julii*, *Friuli*. p.  
 ——— *Livii*, *Forli*. c.  
 ——— *Neronis*, *Forcalquier*. c.  
 ——— *Sebusianorum*, *Bourg*. c.  
 ——— *Segusianum*, *Feurs*. o.  
 ——— *Sempronii*, *Fossebruno*. c.  
 ——— *Tiberii*, *Keyserstul*. o.  
 ——— *Vocontiorum*, *Vaison*. c.  
 Fossa Clodia, *Chiosa*. c.  
 ——— *Corbulonis*, *the Leck*. r.  
 ——— *Drusii*, *the New Yssel*. r.  
 ——— *Mauriana*, *le Galejon*. l.  
 ——— *Merovei*, *la Merwe*. r.  
 Fosse, *Fossone*. r.

## G A

Fofanum, *Fossano*. r.  
 Fofatum, *Fassato*. t.  
 Fofiniacus Tractus, *le Fossigny*. p.  
 Francia Orientalis, *Franconia*. c.  
 Franciacum, *Fronfac*. ca.  
 Fratres Nessides, *Fraires*. i. i.  
 Fredelatum, *Pamiers*. c.  
 Frento, *il Fortore*. r.  
 Frequentum, *Fricenti*. c.  
 Fretum Britannicum, *Pas de Calais the Sleeve*.  
 Fretum Mamertinum, *Faro*.  
 Frigida, *Frias*. c.  
 Frigidus, *Freddano*. r.  
 ——— *Vipao*. r.  
 Friniana, *Frignana*. t.  
 Frusio, *Frusilione*. c.  
 Fruxinum, *Freising*. c.  
 Fugeria, *Fulgerium*, *Fougeres*. c.  
 Fulginium, *Foligno*. c.  
 Fulinium, *Fulginium*, *Fuligno*. c.  
 Fundanus, *Fondi*. l. c.  
 Furanium, *St. Estienne de Furans*. o.  
 Furnæ, *Furnes*, *Wuerne*. c.  
 Fuxum, *Foix*. o.

## G A

Gabali, *Givaudan*. t.  
 Gabalum, *Favox*, *Mande*. c.  
 Gabalus, *Gibel*. c.  
 Gabarus, *Gave*. r. r.  
 Gabellus, *Secchia*. r.  
 Gades, *Cadis*, *Cadix*. c.  
 Gadiva, *Aberfram*. o.  
 Gaitia, *Fatza*, *Faycza*, a City of Bosnia.  
 Gaium, *Pais de Gez*.  
 Gala, *Falle*. r.  
 Galaber, *Galaure*. r.  
 Galatia, *Chiangare*. p.  
 Gallefium, *Gallese*. c.  
 Gallia, *France*. k.  
 Galliola, *Golle*. r.  
 Galliva, *Gallway*. c.

F f f

Gallo

## G E

Gallo-Ligures, *la Provence*. p.  
 Gallovidia, *Galloway*. p.  
 Gallus, *Garrippo*. r.  
 Gambrivii, *Hamburgh*. c.  
 Gandavum, *Gand, Gent, Ghendt*. c.  
 Ganea, *Faracazes*.  
 Gangara, *Bachu*. c.  
 Ganges, *Ganga, Gange*. r.  
 Gangra. c.  
 Gannum, *Gonga*. o.  
 Ganodurum, *Zurach, Laufemburg*. o.  
 Garbosentum, *New-Castle*. c.  
 Gardus, *le Guerdon*. r.  
 Gariannonum, *Parmouth, Burgh-Castle*.  
 Garites, *le Pais de Gaure*. p.  
 Garroceli, *Mont Gencure*. p.  
 Garryenus, *the Duse, or Pare*. r.  
 Garumna, *Garrone*. r.  
 Gastinesium, *le Gastinois*. p.  
 Gastinetum, *le Gastine*. p.  
 Gavanodurum, *Saltzburgh*. c.  
 Gavarus, *Gaure*. r.  
 Gaudiofa, *Foyeuse*. o.  
 Gaurus, *Garro*. m.  
 Gaura, *le Comte de Gaure*. p.  
 Gaza. c.  
 Gebenna, *les Sevennes*. m.  
 Gedanum, *Dantzick*. c.  
 Gedrosia, *Formipt, Send*. p.  
 Gela, *Alicata, Terranova*. c.  
 Gelbis, *Kiel, Kill*. r.  
 Gelisa, *Gelise*. r.  
 Gemblacum, *Gemblours*. c.  
 Genabium, *Gien*. c.  
 Genadium, *Gyngich*. c.  
 Genuni, *North-Wales*.  
 Genusus, *Vaiussa, Arzenza*. r.  
 Gesocribate, *Brest*. o.  
 Geravia, *Gerawer*. t.  
 Gergobia, *Clermont, Moulins*. c.  
 Gericus, *le Gers*. r.  
 Germanopolis, *Ginopoli*. c.  
 Germia, *Kermen*. c.  
 Gerunda, *Girona*. c.

## G Y

Geruntia, *Cerenza*. c.  
 Gesia, *le Pais de Gex*. t.  
 Gessoriacum, *Boulogne sur mer*. c.  
 Giumum, *Gien*. c.  
 Giennum, *Faen, Gaen*. c.  
 Giesæca, *Geseke*. c.  
 Gihlova, *Iglaw*. c.  
 Gimœsium, *le Gimoux*. p.  
 Gippovicus, *Ipswich*. o.  
 Giro, *le Giron*. r.  
 Girunna, *la Gironde*. r.  
 Gisleopolis, *St. Guilain*. o.  
 Gisorium, *Gisors*. o.  
 Gissa, *Gießen, Gissen*. c.  
 Glacium, *Glatz*. c.  
 Glandata, *Glandeves*. c.  
 Glandomirum, *Mondomnedo*. c.  
 Glanum, *Lodeves, S. Reims*. c.  
 Glarona, *Glaris, a Canton*.  
 Glasconia, *Glastenbury*. o.  
 Glascum, *Glasco*. c.  
 Glatium, *Glatz*. c.  
 Glessaria, *Nort-Strand*. i.  
 Glevum, *Gloucester*. c.  
 Glota, *Clupd*. r.  
 Glovernum, *Gloucester*. c.  
 Gobannium, *Abergavenny*. o.  
 Gosa, *Goslar*. r.  
 Goslaria, *Goslar*. c.  
 Gracium, *Gratz*. c.  
 Graium, *Gray*. c.  
 Grandipratum, *Grandpre*. o.  
 Granduicus Sinus, *the White Sea*.  
 Granfonium, *Granfon*. o.  
 Granta, *Cambzidge*. o.  
 Granus, *the Gran*. r.  
 Grassa, *Grasse*. c.  
 Gratianopolis, *Grenoble*. c.  
 Gravisca, *Corneto*. c.  
 Guadix, *Acci*. c.  
 Guatimala, *S. Jago*. c.  
 Guttalus, *Fader, Oder*. r.  
 Guelpherbytum, *Wolfembuttel*. c.  
 Gythites, *Genamani*. i.

H A.

## H E

## H A.

Habus, *Humber*. r.  
 Hadria, *Adria*. c.  
 Hadria, *Atri, Atria*. c.  
 Hadrianopolis, *Adrianople, Eder-nay, Endrem*. c.  
 Hafnia, *Copenhagen*. c.  
 Halys, *Casilimar*. r.  
 Hama, *Haman, Hems*. c.  
 Hammona, *Ham*. c.  
 Hania, *Haisne*. r.  
 Hannonia, *Hainault*. p.  
 Haphnia, *Copenhagen*. c.  
 Haradium Regina, *Köningsgretz*. c.  
 Havelia, *Havel*. r.  
 Hæmus, *Balkan, Costegnazo*. m.  
 Hebrus, *Mariza*. r.  
 Hætodurum, *Leutkirck*. c.  
 Hedena, *Hezdin*. o.  
 Hedua, *Autun*. c.  
 Heideba, *Sleswick*. c.  
 Heldona, *Eaune*. r.  
 Helena, *Elna*. c.  
 Helenopolis, *Franckfort on the Mayne*.  
 Helia, *Clv*. c.  
 Heilellus, *Ill*. r.  
 Helicon, *Eiala, Faribo*. m.  
 Helicon, *Faribo*. r.  
 Heliopolis, *Balbeck*. c.  
 Heliopolis, *Soltwedel*. c.  
 Helium, *the Wael*. r.  
 Helva, *Elvas*. c.  
 Helvetia, *Switzerland*.  
 Helvii, *le Vivaris*. t.  
 Helvinum, *il Salinello*. r.  
 Hemodes, *Shetland Isles*.  
 Henius, *Haisne*. r.  
 Heraclea, *Ergel*. c.  
 Heraclea, *Hassio Porto*. o.  
 Herbanum, *Oriveto*. c.  
 Herbeffus, *Palazzulo*. c.  
 Herbipolis, *Wurtzburgh*. c.

## H I

Hercinii Montes, *Fiechtelburgh*. m.  
 Herculeum Fretum, *the Streight of Gibraltar*.  
 Herculia, *Buda*. c.  
 Herculis Promontorium, *Hartsland Point*.  
 Herculis Portus, *Porto Ercole*.  
 Hercynia Sylva, *Schwartz-waldt, Olden-waldt, Wester-waldt, &c.*  
 Herius, *Vindana, Vilane*. r. r.  
 Hermastis, *Cori*. o.  
 Hermeum, *Geniscar*. cap.  
 Hermiones, *Bohemia, Silesia and Moravia*.  
 Hermonassa, *Beligrard*. c.  
 Hermonassa, *Bialogrod*. c.  
 Hermus, *Sarabat*. r.  
 Heropolis, *Heron*. c.  
 Hesperia, *Bernich*. c.  
 Hesperium Cornu, *Binege, Cape-Verde*.  
 Hetruria, *Tuscany, Toscana*. p.  
 Hexi, *Velez, Malaga*. c.  
 Hexamilium, *Hexamili*.  
 Hiemera, *Torto*. r.  
 Hiera, *Giera*. i.  
 Hieracium, *Gieraci*. c.  
 Hiera-petra, *Giera-petra*. c.  
 Hierasus, *Pruth*. r.  
 Hierogerma, *Girmasti*. c. r.  
 Hierus, *Orbo*. r.  
 Hilaria, *Iler*. r.  
 Himelia, *l' Aia*. r.  
 Himera, *il Salso*. r.  
 Himera, *Termine*. r.  
 Hipparis, *Camarana*. r.  
 Hippo, *Monte Leone*. c.  
 Hippon, *Bona, Bone*. c.  
 Hirminus, *Irneo*. m.  
 Hirminius, *Ragusa, Mauli*. r.  
 Hirpini, *the Further Principato*.  
 Hippovibio, *Monte-Leone*. c.  
 Hispalis, *Seville*. c.  
 Hispania, *Spain*. k.  
 Hispellum, *Spello*. c.

F f f 2

Histria,



## I B

Histria, *Istria*. p.  
 Holmia, *Stockholm*. c.  
 Honflorium, *Honfleur*. c.  
 Hordacha, *Herdach*. r.  
 Hortanum, *Orta*. c.  
 Hostunium, *Ostuni*. c.  
 Hyampolis, *Fampoli*. c.  
 Hydaspes, *Rowey*. r.  
 Hydruntum, *Otranto*. c.  
 Hylus, *il Triunti*. r.  
 Hypanis, *le Bog*. r.  
 Hyperborei montes, *Cameni Poias*,  
*Stolp*. m.  
 Hyppius, *Lippio*. r.  
 Hypræ, *Ypren*, *Ipre*. c.  
 Hypsa, *il Belici*. r.  
 Hyrcania, *Hyrach Diargument*, *Ta-*  
*beristan*. p.

## J A

Jabadii Insula, *Java*. i.  
 Jacobipolis, *Sanjago*. c.  
 Jactum, *Grana*. r.  
 Jada, *Fader*. r.  
 Jader, *Salona*, *Solin*. r.  
 Jader, *l' Oder*. r.  
 Jadera, *Zara*. c.  
 Jama, *Fama Gorod*. c.  
 Jamissa, *Chames*. r.  
 Janasum, *Compostella*. c.  
 Japidia, *Carniola*. p.  
 Japodes, *Fappenam*. t.  
 Japygia, *Terra d' Otranto*. p.  
 Jaresius Ager, *le Farex*. t.  
 Jarmutthum, *Warmouth*. o.  
 Jatrippa, *Medina Alnabi*. c.  
 Jatrus, *Albis*, *Ischar*. r.  
 Javarinum, *Raab*, *Gewer*. c.  
 Jauria, *Fawer*. c.  
 Jaurus, *Faur*. r.  
 Jaxartes, *Seihun*. r.  
 Jazyes, *Hungary*. k.  
 Iban, *Van*. c.  
 Ibera, *Tortosa*. c. *Flix*. c.

## I N

Iberia, *Spain*. k.  
 Iberus, *Ebro*. r. *Rio Tinto*. r.  
 Icauna, *Yonne*. r.  
 Iccius Portus, *Calais*. o.  
 Icenii, *Suffolk* and *Notfolk*.  
 Iciodorum, *Issoire*. c.  
 Iconium, *Cogni*. p.  
 Icosium, *Oran*. c.  
 Iculisma, *Angoulesme*. c.  
 Idanis, *l' Ain*, *Ains*, *Dains*. r.  
 Idubeda, *El Rio de Millas*. r.  
 Jecora, *Jecker*. r.  
 Jedum, *Jedo*, *Yedo*. c.  
 Jemptia, *Femptland*. p.  
 Jerna, *Ireland*.  
 Jernus, *Droses*, *Kilmar*. r.  
 Igilium, *Giglio*. i.  
 Ilarus, *Iler*. r.  
 Ilcinum, *Montalcino*. c.  
 Ilerda, *Lerida*. c.  
 Ilingæ, *Lignitz*. c.  
 Iliturgis, *Jaen*. c.  
 Illa, *Epte*. r.  
 Illa, *Lille*. r.  
 Illiberis, *le Tech*. r.  
 Illiberis, *Granada*. c. *Elvire*. o.  
 Illiberis, *Elna*. c.  
 Illicitanus Portus, *Alcante*. c.  
 Ilorci, *Lorca*. c.  
 Imelaca, *Emeley*. c.  
 Inachus, *Planizza*. r. *Inacho*.  
 Inarime, *Ischia*. i.  
 Incra, *Encre*. r.  
 Indus, *Diul*. r.  
 Ingævones, *Futland*. p.  
 Ingeris, *Indre*. r.  
 Ingria, *Ingermanland*. p.  
 Insabres, *il Ducato di Milan*.  
 Insula, *Cye*. o.  
 Insula, *Isola*. c.  
 Insula, *Lille*. c.  
 Intermana, *Terni*. c.  
 Interamna, *Ponte Corvo*. o.  
 Interamnensis Provincia, *le Pais*,  
*entre Sambre & Meuse*.

Inter-

## J U

Interamna, *Teramo*. c.  
 Interamnis Portugallia, *Entre Dou-*  
*ro & Minho*. p.  
 Intervallium, *Entrevaux*. o.  
 Joanna, *Fammina*. c.  
 Joannipolis, *Fambol*. c.  
 Joavilla, *Joinville*. o.  
 Joauna, *Fonne*, *Yonne*. r.  
 Jonia, *Quiscon*. p.  
 Jordanis, *Schierah*. r.  
 Jovernia, *Ireland*. k.  
 Joviniacum, *Foigny*. c.  
 Jovis Villa, *Foinville*. o.  
 Ipra, *Ipres*, *Ypren*. c.  
 Ipuscoa, *Guipuscoa*. p.  
 Iris, *Casalmach*. r.  
 Iris, *Lirio*. r.  
 Isala, *Nyel*. r.  
 Isamnum, *S. John's Boynt*.  
 Isapis, *Savio*. r.  
 Isara, *l' Isere*. r.  
 Isara, *Iser*. r.  
 Isauria, *Oyse*, *Oise*. r.  
 Isauria, *Saura*. p. c.  
 Isaurus, *Donato*, *la Foglia*. r.  
 Isburus, *Garbe*. r.  
 Isca, *Er*. r.  
 Isca, *Exeter*. c. and *Caerleon*.  
 Icalis, *Alchester*. o.  
 Ischiopolis, *Tripoli of Siria*. c.  
 Isenacum, *Eysenb*. c.  
 Isthmus Corinthiacus, *Hexamili*.  
 Isidorum, *Issoire*. c.  
 Isontius, *Lisonzo*. r.  
 Issus, *Laiazza*. c.  
 Ister, *the Danube*. r.  
 Isurium, *Widburgh*. o.  
 Itanus, *Paleo Castro*. c.  
 Itona, *Iron*. r.  
 Ituna, *Eden*, *Solway Fyeth*. r.  
 Iturea, *Bacar*. p.  
 Iturissa, *Sanguesa*. c.  
 Ivernia, *Ireland*. k.  
 Ivernus, *Dunkeran*. o.  
 Julia, *Borgo di S. Domino*. c.

## L A

Julia, *Geyl*. r.  
 Julia, *Giula*. c.  
 Juliacum, *Gulick*, *Leige*. c.  
 Julia Cæsarea, *Algiers*.  
 Julinum, *Wollin*. c.  
 Juliobona, *Honfleur*. o.  
 Juliobona, *Vienna*. c.  
 Juliobriga, *Porto de Santonma*. o.  
 Juliodunum, *Loudun*. c.  
 Juliomagus, *Angers*. c.  
 Julium Carnicum, *Goritia*. c.  
 Junna, *Fuine*. r.  
 Jura, *Foux*. m.  
 Jurus, *Faur*. r.  
 Justiniana Prima, *Giustandil*, *Acrida*. c.  
 Justiniana Secunda, *Prifren*. c.  
 Justinopolis, *Cabo di Istria*. c.  
 Juvavia, *Saltzburgh*. c.  
 Juvavius, *Saltzach*. r.  
 Juvantius, *Tordino*, or *Trontino*. r.  
 Juvenus, *Giovenco*. r.  
 Juveniacum, *Govenzzo*. c.  
 Juvenacium, *Giovezzano*. c.  
 Juverna, *Ireland*. k.

## L A

Labacum, *Laubach*. c.  
 Labarus, *Lambro*. r.  
 Labeatis Lacus, *Scutari Pontal*. l.  
 Laberus, *Kildare*. c.  
 Labinus, *Lavino*. r.  
 Laboris terra, *la Terra di Lavoro*. p.  
 Labro, *Legorne*. c.  
 Lacedæmon, *Mistira*. c.  
 Laciburgum, *Rostoc*. c.  
 Laconia, *Sacania*. p.  
 Lacobriga, *Lagos*. c.  
 Lactodurum, *Wobford*. c.  
 Lactoracum, *Lectoure*. c.  
 Ladeni, *Lothaine*, *Merck*, and  
*Cibedale*.  
 Lagenia, *Heinster*. p.  
 Lagnus, *the Bay of Lubeck*.  
 Lamia, *Lima*. r.

F f f 3

Lampia,

# L E

Lampia, *Elandia*, r.  
 Lanuvium, *Civita Indovina*. c.  
 Laodicæa, *Eskibissar*. c.  
 Laogia, *la Forest aux leges*.  
 Laona, *Killaloe*. c.  
 Lapurdensis Tractus, *le país de Labourd*.  
 Lapurdum, *Baione*. c.  
 Laquedonia, *Cedogna*. c.  
 Lar, *Om*. r.  
 Larema, *Lerma*. o.  
 Larius, *Como, Cumerzee*. i.  
 Larius, *Laris, Larc*. r.  
 Laros, *l' Arone, or Larone*. r.  
 Lascura, *Lescar*. c.  
 Latium, *Campagna di Roma*. p.  
 Latobrigii, *Brigaw*. p.  
 Latone, *Dorote*, c.  
 Latrippa, *Medina Talnabi*. c.  
 Lavantium, *S. Andre*. c.  
 Laudonia, *Lotharne*. p.  
 Laudum, *Lodi*. c.  
 Laudunum, *Laon*. c.  
 Lauriacus Ager, *le Lauraguais*. t.  
 Laurentum, *S. Lorenzo*. c.  
 Laurentum, *Loreto*. c.  
 Lauriacum, *Lorch*.  
 Laurona, *Logronno*. c.  
 Laus, *Coco*. r. *Laino*. r.  
 Laus Pompeja, *Lodi*. c.  
 Lausdunum, *Loudun*. c.  
 Lædus, *Lair*.  
 Leanita, *Elcarif*. c. p.  
 Lecca, *the Leck*. r.  
 Lechæum, *Lesteiocori*. p.  
 Le'rensis Urbs, *Nicosia*. c.  
 Ledum, *Lez*. r.  
 Legia, *Ley*. r. *Leige*. c.  
 Legio Germanica, *Leon*. c.  
 Leinius, *Leyne*. r.  
 Lemnos, *Stalimene*. i.  
 Lemovicum Urbs, *Limoges*. c.  
 Lentia, *Lintz*. c.  
 Leobriga, *Lemburgh*. c.  
 Leoburgum, *Lawenburgh*. c.

# L I

Leocata, *Licata*. c.  
 Leodium, *Leige*. c.  
 Leogus, *Lew*. i.  
 Leomania, *Lomaigne*. p.  
 Leona, *Leondoul*. c.  
 Leonicæ, *Lorgues*. c.  
 Leontina, *Lentini*. c.  
 Leopolis, *Lemburgh*. c.  
 Leopolis, *San Leo*.  
 Leovardia, *Leeuwarden*. c.  
 Leptis, *Tripoli of Barbary*. c.  
 Leprosium, *Levrux*. c.  
 Lerina, *S. Honore*. i.  
 Lerra, *Couesnon*. r.  
 Lertius, *Lers*. r.  
 Lesbos, *Metelin, Metylene*. i.  
 Lesura, *Lefer*. r.  
 Leta, *Leto Morte*. r.  
 Lethes, *el Lima*. r.  
 Lethes, *Bedlar, Guadalete*. r.  
 Letia, *Leschè*. r.  
 Letteranum, *Lettere*. c.  
 Leucadia, *S. Maura*. i.  
 Leuci, *Sfacchia*. r.  
 Leucobria, *Whithern*. c.  
 Leucolia, *Nicosia*. c.  
 Leticorea, *Wittenberg*. c.  
 Leuctra, *Maina*. c.  
 Levina, *Lenox*. p.  
 Levinus, *Levin*. r.  
 Lexovium, *Lisieux*. c.  
 Libya Deserta, *Elber*.  
 Libnius, *Leffy, Liffce*. r.  
 Liburnus, *Legorn*. c.  
 Liburnia, *Croatia*. p.  
 Liburnia, *Libourne, a c. of France in the Territory of Bourdeaux*.  
 Licus, *the Lech*. r.  
 Liger, *Ligeris, Loyre*. r.  
 Ligerula, *le Loyrer*. r.  
 Ligno, *Loignon*. r.  
 Ligidon, *Liafo*. o.  
 Ligula, *Evola*. r.  
 Liguria, *the States of Genoua*.  
 Lila, *Lile, Riffel*. c.

Lilybæ-

# L U

Lilybæum, *Marsala*. c.  
 Limagus, *Limat*. r.  
 Limania, *Limagne*. t.  
 Limnos, *Ramsey*. i.  
 Limonum, *Poitiers*. c.  
 Limosium, *Limoux*. c.  
 Lindemagus, *Limat*. r.  
 Lindum, *Linithgo*. p.  
 Lindum, *Lincoln*. c.  
 Lingones, *Langres*. c.  
 Linienus, *Rother*. r.  
 Linum, *Lynne*. o.  
 Liria, *Lez*. r.  
 Liris, *Garigliano*. r.  
 Litomerium, *Leutmeritz*. c.  
 Lipientia, *Livenza*. r.  
 Lobodunum, *Laudenburgh*. o.  
 Locanus, *il Proteriato*. r.  
 Lochia, *Loches*. c.  
 Locoritum, *Forcheim*. c.  
 Locra, *il Capitello*. r.  
 Locrida, *Giustandil*. c.  
 Locris, *Gieraci*. c.  
 Locsta, *Loker, Ellebogen*. c.  
 Lodunum, *Loudun*. c.  
 Logana, *Lohne, Lone*. r.  
 Logia, *Lough Foyle*. r.  
 Logus, *Lug*. r.  
 Lombardia, *Lombes*. c.  
 Lomundus, *Loch Lomond*. l.  
 Longovicum, *Lancaster*. c.  
 Lopadusa, *Lampedusa*. i.  
 Lorda, *Lourdes*. c.  
 Lotharingia, *Lorraine p. or Westrick*.  
 Lovanium, *Loeven, Louvain*. c.  
 Lous, *Piergo, Polina*. r.  
 Loutosa, *Loufes*. o.  
 Loxa, *Losse*. r.  
 Lubrensis Urbs, *Massa*. c.  
 Luceoria, *Lusack, Lucko*. c.  
 Luceria, *Nocera delli Pagani*. c.  
 Luciferi Fanum, *S. Lucar*. o.  
 Luciliburgum, *Luxemburgh*. c.  
 Luciona, *Luzon*. c.  
 Lucophibia, *Wetherne*. c.

# L Y

Lucorea, *Wittenberg*. c.  
 Lucronium, *Longronno*. c.  
 Lucus Asturum, *Oviedo*. c.  
 Lucus Augusti, *Lugo*. c.  
 Lugdunum Batavorum, *Leyden*. c.  
 ——— Convenarum, *S. Bertrand*. c.  
 ——— Segusianorum, *Lyon*. c.  
 Ligidunum, *Glogaw*. c.  
 Luguallum, *Carlisle*. c.  
 Luifium, *S. Jean de Luz*. c.  
 Luna Nova, *Sarzana*. c.  
 Lunæ Montes, *Gibel Caph*. m.  
 Lunda, *Lundis, Lunden*. c. c.  
 Lupariæ, *Louviers*. c.  
 Lupfurdum, *Meissen*. c.  
 Lupia, *Loing*. r.  
 Lupias, *Lippe*. r.  
 Luppia, *Lipstadt*. c.  
 Lupus, *le Loup*. r.  
 Lusitania, *Portugal*. k.  
 Lutetia, *Paris*. c.  
 Luteva, *Lodeves*. c.  
 Lutis, *Leyta*. r.  
 Lutomagus, *Monstreuil*. c.  
 Lutra, *the Lawter*. r.  
 Lutra, *Kaisers Lautern*. c.  
 Lutum, *Louth*. t.  
 Luxiona, *Luffon*. c.  
 Lycaonia, *Cogni*. r.  
 Lycastrium, *Docastelli*. o.  
 Lycia, *Briquia*. p.  
 Lycia, *le Lez*. r.  
 Lycias, *the Leck*. r.  
 Lychnidus, *Giustandil*. c.  
 Lycopolis, *Munia*. c.  
 Lycormas, *Fidary*. r.  
 Lycus, *il Platano*. r.  
 Lydia, *Carasia*. p.  
 Lydius, *Castoro*. r.  
 Lynius, *le Leyne*. o.  
 Lyra, *Lire, Liere*. o.  
 Lyrus, *see Liris*. r.  
 Lylsus, *Fionissi*. o.

## M A

## M A

Macaria, *Fulnes*. o.  
 Macaria, *Mazua*. i.  
 Macedonia, *Famboli*, *Comenolitari*,  
*Fanna*. p.  
 Macella, *Stengoli*. c.  
 Maceria, *Meziers*. c.  
 Machora, *Traina*. c.  
 Machlinia, *Mechlin*. c.  
 Maclovina, *Maclovipolis*, *S. M. lo*. c.  
 Macra, *Magra*. r.  
 Maderiacum, *Meziers*. c.  
 Madoce, *Aden*. c.  
 Madritum, *Madrid*. c.  
 Madus, *Hardstone*. o.  
 Mæander, *Mindre*. r.  
 Mæata, *Northumberland*.  
 Magalona, *Maguelone*. c.  
 Magi, *Madroz*. o.  
 Magna Græcia, *Calabria*. p.  
 Magnesia, *Mangresia*. c.  
 Magnesia, *Manissa*. c.  
 Mignopolis, *Mecklenburg*. c.  
 Magnus Portus, *Southampton*, &  
*Portsmouth*. c.  
 Magontiacum, *Ments*. c.  
 Magrada, *Urmed*. r.  
 Maldra, *Maudre*. r.  
 Malduense Cœnobium, *Malme-*  
*bury*. o.  
 Maleos, *Le Mul*. i.  
 Malva, *Mauve*. r.  
 Malava, *Mulva*. r.  
 Mameritium, *Martorano*. c.  
 Mammilla, *Zeit*. c.  
 Manapia, *Wexford*. c.  
 Mancunium, *Manduesum*, *Man-*  
*chester*. o.  
 Manliana, *Magliano*. c.  
 Mansuetinum, *Babou*. o.  
 Mansus Verduni, *Le mas de Ver-*  
*dun*. c.  
 Mantiana, *Geluchelat*. l.

## M E

Mantua Carpetanorum, *Madrid*. c.  
 Manuasca, *Manesque*. c.  
 Maracanda, *Badasian*, *Samar-*  
*cand*. c.  
 Marchenium, *Korburow*. o.  
 Marchia, *Merche*. p.  
 Marchia, *Mark*, *Markish-landt*. p.  
 Marcodurum, *Duren*. c.  
 Marcomanni, *Bolonia*. k.  
 Marcopolis, *San Marco*. c.  
 Marcovada, *Margosst*. c.  
 Maria, *Mareotis*, *Buhira*. l.  
 Maridunum, *Cacrimarthen*. o.  
 Murgus, *Morgab*. r.  
 Marionis Urbs, *Luneburg*. c.  
 Marionis Altera, *Lubeck*. c.  
 Marifus, *Merisch*. r.  
 Marithæ, *Martimos*. m.  
 Marobudum, *Prague*. c.  
 Martinopos, *Tours*. c.  
 ——— *Mersburg*. c.  
 Masacum, *Maeseyck*. o.  
 Masalioticum, *Gras de Passon*.  
 Matilia, *Marfeille*. c.  
 Matia, *Graro*. m.  
 Mateola, *Matera*. c.  
 Mathis, *Matin*. r.  
 Matisco, *Mascon*. c.  
 Matium, *Candia*. c.  
 Matrinus, *Piomba*. r.  
 Matrona, *Le Marne*. r.  
 Mattiacum, *Marpurg*. c.  
 Mauritania, *Barbary*. c.  
 Maxera, *Mazeras*, *firi*. r.  
 Machlinia, *Mecheien*. p.  
 Medama, *Rossarno*. o.  
 Medama, *il Metramo*, *Mesuna*. r.  
 Medena, *Newport*. o.  
 Media, *Servan*, *Schirvan*. p.  
 Media, *Death*.  
 Mediolanum, *Munster*. c.  
 Mediolanum, *Milan*. c.  
 Mediolanum, *Lancaster*. o.  
 Mediolanum Santonum, *Saintes*. c.  
 Mediolum, *Medina Celi*. c.

Medo-

## M E

Medoacis Major, *I. a Brenta*. r.  
 ——— Minor, *il Bachilione*. r.  
 Meduana, *Mayenne*. r. & c.  
 Meduacus, *Medway*. r.  
 Medulanus, *Medoc*. t.  
 Medunta, *Maure*. c.  
 Me, *alopolis*, *Meckleburg*. c.  
 Mela, *Garza*. r.  
 Melani, *Gibel Tor*, *Gibel Monfa*. m.  
 Melas, *Larissa*. r.  
 Melas, *Gensui*, r. *Mauroneri*.  
 Meldæ, *Meaux*. c.  
 Meliæctum, *Molfeta*. c.  
 Melibocum, *Hartswaldt*. m.  
 Malignanum, *Magiano*. o.  
 Melita, *Malta*. i.  
 Melocabus, *Coburg*. c.  
 Melocacus, *Cebury*. o.  
 Melodunum, *Melum*. c.  
 Melos, *Milo*. i.  
 Melphe, *Molpa*. r.  
 Melphis, *Melfi*. c. *Melfa*. r.  
 Menapii, *Kesel*. o.  
 Menehildis Ianum. s. *Meneboud*. c.  
 Menevia, *S. Davids*. o.  
 Menlascus, *Donostein*, *Oria*. r.  
 Menoba, *Guadamar*. r.  
 Menosgada, *Eger*, *Heb*. r.  
 Menuthias, *Madagascar*. i.  
 Memphis, *Cairo*, *Alcairo*. c.  
 Meroe, *Galgala*. i.  
 Mervina, *Merioneth-shire*.  
 Merovei Fosa, *the Merewe*. r.  
 Merula, *la Maira*, *Meira*. r.  
 Messapia, *Terra d' Otranto*. p.  
 Mesopotamia, *Diarbech*. p.  
 Messana, *Messina*. c.  
 Messapia, *Terra d' Otranto*. i.  
 Messenia, *Methone*, *Modon*. c.  
 Messene, *Meseniga*. c.  
 Messuium, *Magdeburg*. c.  
 Metaurus, *Metramo*, *Metro*, *Mar-*  
*ro*. r.  
 Metæ, *Metz*. c.  
 Metelis, *Refetto*. c.

## M O

Methymna, *Medina Alnabi*. c.  
 Midia, *Death*. p.  
 Midorius, *Midoux*. r.  
 Miletus, *Melito*. c.  
 Mimatium, *Mande*. c.  
 Mithenus, *Niemen*. r.  
 Mincius, *il Menzo*. r.  
 Minervium, *Monemagi*. c.  
 Minio, *il Mingone*. r.  
 Minius, *Minbo*. r.  
 Mirabellum, *Mirebeau*. c.  
 Mirapisca, *Mirepoix*. c.  
 Mirecurtium, *Mirecourt*. c.  
 Misa, *Marotto*. r.  
 Missia, *Meissen*. c.  
 Missina, p.  
 Moenus, *the Mayn*. r.  
 Mœsia superior, *Servia*. p.  
 Mœsia inferior, *Bulgaria*. p.  
 Moguntia, *Mentz*. c.  
 Molinæ, *Moulins*. c.  
 Molo, *Moulon*. r.  
 Mona, *Anglesey*. i.  
 Mona, *Monapia*, *Monavia*. *Man*. i.  
 Monachium, *Munich*, *Munchen*. i.  
 Monalus, *Polina*. r.  
 Monasterium, *Munster*. p. c.  
 ——— *Mounster*. p.  
 Mons Albanus, *Montalcino*. c.  
 ——— Alcuinus, *Montalto*. c.  
 ——— Altus, *Montalto*. c.  
 ——— Belligardus, *Monbelliard*. c.  
 ——— Vici, *Mondovi*. c.  
 ——— Feretranus, *Monfeltro*. c.  
 ——— ferratus, *Monferrat*. p.  
 ——— Medius, *Monmedi*. c.  
 ——— Limarii, *Montelimar*. c.  
 ——— Lunæ, *Bed*. m.  
 ——— Pessulus, *Mompellier*. c.  
 ——— Phylcon, *Monte Fiascone*. c.  
 ——— Regalis, *Monreale*. c.  
 ——— Serratus, *Monferrat*. m.  
 ——— Serratus, *Monferrat*. i.  
 Montes, *Monf*. c.  
 Montilium Ademari, *Montelimar*. c.

M

## N A

Moplaestia, *Malmistra*. c.  
 Motatenfis Lacus, *Uchtersee*, *Mur-*  
*tensee*, *Murat*. l.  
 Moravus, *Marb*, r. *Morave*. r.  
 Morgontiacum, *Georgeto*. o.  
 Morgus, *Orco*. r.  
 Morundia, *Le Morvant*. t.  
 Mosa, *the Maes*, *Meuse*. r.  
 Moscus, *Mosca*. r.  
 Mosomum, *Moufon*. r.  
 Motuca, *Modica*. c.  
 Motycanus, *il Sicli*. r.  
 Mulda, *Multaw*, *Multaw*. r.  
 Munitium, *Gottingen*. c.  
 Mura, *the Muer*, *Mure*. r.  
 Murocineta, *Muers*, *Moers*. o.  
 Murfa, *Esseck*. o.  
 Murfia, *Muers*. c.  
 Mussipontum, *Pont a Moufon*. o.  
 Mutina, *Modena*. c.  
 Muttovia, *Mittaw*. c.  
 Myndus, *Metense*. c.  
 Myra, *Sramita*. c.

## N A

Nabalia, *Neerse*. r.  
 Nabantia, *Tomar*. o.  
 Nabathæa, *Beraab*. p.  
 Nabius, *Miranda*. r.  
 Nabus, *Nab*. r.  
 Næbis, *el Neiva*. r.  
 Næomagus, *Nions*. o.  
 Nævia, *Porto Maggiore*. o.  
 Naisus, *Nissa*. c.  
 Nanæus, *Ravern*. r.  
 Nanigeris, *Zeilan*. i.  
 Nannentes, *Nantes*. c.  
 Nantuates, *Pais de Vaud*. t.  
 Naparis, *Sereth*, *Dniester*. r.  
 Nar, *Nera*. r.  
 Narbo, *Narbonne*. c.  
 Narda, *Naerden*. o.  
 Narisci, *Nortgow*. t.  
 Narita, *Gieracia*. c.

## N E

Naro, *Narenta*. c.  
 Natolie, *Asia the less*, *Naduli*. t.  
 Nava, *Naw*. r.  
 Navalía, *Zowl*. o. and *Nettuno*. o.  
 Navilubio, *El Mullon*. r.  
 Naulum, *Noli*. c.  
 Naupactus, *Lepanto*. c.  
 Nauplia, *Napoli de Romanie*. c.  
 Nauportus, *Laubach*. c.  
 Naustathmus, *Fontana Bianca*. o.  
 Navus, *the Naw*. r.  
 Naxuana, *Nascivan*. c.  
 Naxus, *Naxia*, *Nacsia*. i.  
 Nea, *Nota*. p.  
 Neapolis, *Naples*. c.  
 Neapolis, *Tripoli*. c.  
 Neapolis Macedoniae, *Christopol*. c.  
 — *Sardinia*, *Napoli*. c.  
 Neapolis Austriae, *Newstat*. c.  
 Nebis, *Nerva*. r.  
 Nebrodes, *Madonia*. m.  
 Necium, *Allobrogum*, *Amecy*. c.  
 Neda, *Longarola*. r.  
 Nedus, *le Nay*. r.  
 Neetina Vallis, *il Valle di Noto*. p.  
 Neetum, *Noto*. c.  
 Nemausium, *Nismes*. c.  
 Nemesia, *Nyms*. r.  
 Nemetum, *Nemetes*, *Spire*. c.  
 Nemetocerna, *Arras*. c.  
 Nemorensis Vallis, *il Valle di De-*  
*mona*. p.  
 Nemofium, *Nemours*. o.  
 Nemus, *Nemi*. o.  
 Nentidava, *Besteraze*, *Nosenstadt*. c.  
 Neoburgum, *Naumburg*. c.  
 Neoburgum, *Newburg*. c.  
 Neoburgum, *Newbery*. o.  
 Neo casarea, *Ticato*. c.  
 Necomienfis Lacus, *Newenburger-*  
*see*. l.  
 Neocomium, *Neufchastel*, *Newen-*  
*burg*. o.  
 Neodunum, *Dol*. c.  
 Neoforum, *Newmarkt*. o.

Neo-

## N O

Neoforum, *Neufmarché*. o.  
 Neomagus, *Spire*. c.  
 Neopyrgum, *Newburg*, *Newen-*  
*burg*. c.  
 Neopurgum, *Naumburg*. c.  
 Neoselium, *Newhausel*. c.  
 Neostadium, *Newstadt*. c.  
 Nepet, *Pozzolo*. c.  
 Neracum, *Nerac*. c.  
 Nericia, *Nerke*. p.  
 Nerigon, *Norway*. k.  
 Neritum, *S. Maura*. i.  
 Neritum, *Nardo*. c.  
 Nerolinga, *Norlingen*. c.  
 Nerva, *El Nervio*. r.  
 Nervii, *Haynault*. p.  
 Neruli, *Vence*. c.  
 Nester, *Nieper*. r.  
 Netina Vallis, *Notto*. p.  
 Neustria, *Westrick*. p.  
 Neustria, *Normandy*. p.  
 Nicæa, *Nice de Provence*. c.  
 Nicæa, *Nizza*. c.  
 Nicæa, *Isnich*. c.  
 Nicaltrum, *Necastro*. c.  
 Nicer, *the Necker*, *Necre*. r.  
 Nicia, *Lenza*. r.  
 Nicia, *Nura*. r.  
 Nicii, *Fuoa*. c.  
 Nicomedia, *Isnigmid*. c.  
 Nicopolis, *Gianich*. c.  
 Nicopolis, *Nigeboli*. c.  
 Nicopolis, *Prevesa*. c.  
 Nidrosia, *Drontheim*. c.  
 Ninus, *Niniva*, *Nineve*. c.  
 Nissa, *Nisan*. c.  
 Nita, *Nied*. r.  
 Nithia, *Richisdale*. p.  
 Nitiobriges, *l' Agenou*. t.  
 Nitria, *Neytracht*. c.  
 Nivaria, *Teneriffa*. i.  
 Nivernum, *Nevers*. c.  
 Nivernensis, *Provincia Nivernois*. p.  
 Nivesdum, *Lire*, *Liere*. c.  
 Nivus, *le Nive*, *Errobi*. r.

## O C

Noarus, *the Save*. r.  
 Noas, *Sithnizo*. r.  
 Noedonum, *Leondoal*, or *Dol*. c.  
 Neomagus, *Lisieux*. c.  
 Nomen Dei, *Nombre de Dios*. c.  
 Nonigentum, *Nogent*. o.  
 Nora, *Nura*. c.  
 Norba Casarea, *Alcantara*. c.  
 Nordovicum, *Rozwich*. c.  
 Norici, *Norway*. p.  
 Noreja, *Goritia*. c.  
 Noricum, *Austria*, *Stiria*, *Carin-*  
*thia*, *Carniola*, *Salzburg*, and  
 part of *Bavaria*.  
 Notra, *Noere*. r.  
 Novantæ, *Galloway*. p.  
 Novempopulonia, *Gascoigne*. p.  
 Noverogus, *Niort*. o.  
 Noviodunum, *Noyon*. c.  
 Noviodunum, *Nevers*. c.  
 Noviomagus, *Noyon*. c.  
 Noviomagus, *Nimmegen*. c.  
 Noviomum, *Noyon*. c.  
 Novostadium, *Newstadt*. c.  
 Novum Castrum, *Newcastle*. c. c.  
 Novum Mercatum, *New-Market*. t.  
 Novus Portus, *Newport*. t.  
 Nuceria, *Nocera*. c.  
 Numantia, *Soria*, *Garay*. c.  
 Numidia, *Barbary*. k.  
 Nursia, *Norcia*. c.  
 Nyssa, *Nisa*. v.

## O A

Oanus, *Frascolari*. r.  
 Oaxes, *Armira*. r.  
 Obacer, *Oakre*. r.  
 Oboca, *Dozo*, r. *Awenmore*. r.  
 Obrincus, *Mossele*. r.  
 Obris, *Orbe*. r.  
 Obtricum, *Maestricht*. c.  
 Occitania, *Languedoc*. p.  
 Occhardus, *Tartar*. r.

## O R

Ocelis, *Ziden, Zibet. c.*  
 Ocellum, *Wolderness, Spurn-head, Cape.*  
 Ocetis, *Hoy, Hethy, South Rivals.*  
 Ochus, *Obengir. r.*  
 Ocinaris, *il Savuto. r.*  
 Ocrinum, *the Lands-end, a Cape.*  
 Ocriculum, *Ocricoli. o.*  
 Octavium, *Cordunna. c.*  
 Octodurum, *Toro. c.*  
 Odera, *Oder. r. r.*  
 Odesius, *Varna. c. Lemano. c.*  
 Odia, *Odia, Udia. c.*  
 Odicelis, *Odici. r.*  
 Odora, *Orne. r.*  
 Oeaso, *S. Sebastian, Cape.*  
 Oeaso, *Aiso. c.*  
 Oeni-Pons, *Inspruck. c.*  
 Oeni Provincia, *Intball. p.*  
 Oeno stadium, *Instadt. c.*  
 Oenus, *Inn. r. Carnero. r.*  
 Oesia, *Oise. r.*  
 Olandia, *Oeland. i.*  
 Olbia, *Nicæa. c.*  
 Olchinum, *Olcinium, Dulcigno, Dolcigno. c.*  
 Olda, *Le Lot. r.*  
 Olfinum, *Elpen. c.*  
 Olimachum, *Lymbach. o.*  
 Olina, *Le Orne. r.*  
 Olisippo, *Lisbon. c.*  
 Olitis, *Old. r.*  
 Olivula, *Villa Fanca. o.*  
 Ollius, *l' Oglia. r.*  
 Olomutium, *Olmitz. c.*  
 Olruna, *Tolder. r.*  
 Olympia, *Belvedere. c.*  
 Olympus, *Caloieron Oros. m.*  
 Olympus, *Lacha. m.*  
 Onasus, *Ens. r.*  
 Oningis, *Oringe, Jaen. c.*  
 Onoldium, *Onoldum, Onspach. o.*  
 Oppavavienfis Ducatus, *Tropau.*  
 Oppolia, *Oppelen. c.*  
 Orba, *El Rio de la Guerra. r.*

## P A

Orbio, *l' Orbieu. r.*  
 Orcades, *the Isles of Orkney.*  
 Orcelis, *Oribucla. c.*  
 Ordovices, *Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flintshire.*  
 Orestia, *Adrianople. c.*  
 Oresunda Fretum, *the Sound.*  
 Oretani, *La Manch. p.*  
 Orgella, *Orgelium, Orgia, Urgel. c.*  
 Orine, *Muzua. i.*  
 Orge, *Sorgae. r.*  
 Orgus, *Orco. r.*  
 Orontes, *Dracone, farfar. r.*  
 Oropitum, *Orvieto. c.*  
 Orovernia, *Ireland.*  
 Orsona, *Ossuna. c.*  
 Orthofia, *Tortosa. c.*  
 Ofca, *Huesca. c.*  
 Ofilia, *Oefel, Enfel. i.*  
 Ofitia, *Ofterlandt. p.*  
 Osmus, *Sladitza. r.*  
 Olfa, *Fiore. r.*  
 Otonium, *Odenfee. c.*  
 Ottadini, *Northumberland. p.*  
 Ovetum, *Oviedo. c.*  
 Oufia, *l' Onfte. r.*  
 Oxama, *Ofma. c.*  
 Oximentis Pagus, *Hiesmois. t.*  
 Oximum, *Hiesmes. o.*  
 Oxonium, *Oxford. c.*  
 Oxus, *Deistan, Geichon. r.*  
 Ozecarus, *Zezare. r.*

## P A

Pabulensis Pagus, *Le Pais de Peule. t.*  
 Pacta, *Patti. c.*  
 Pactius, *Cava. r.*  
 Pactolus, *Sarabat. r.*  
 Pactya, *Pazzi. c.*  
 Padus, *Po. r.*  
 Pællum, *Pesto, Pesti. c.*  
 Pagus Francus, *Franc. t.*  
 Palæo castrum, *Policastr. c.*

Pa-

## P A

Palancia, *Palencia. c.*  
 Palatium Dioclesiani, *Spalatro. c.*  
 Palia, *Paglia. r.*  
 Palma, *Malorca. c.*  
 Palmatia, *Venaria, Giro. i.*  
 Palum, *Pau. c.*  
 Palus Mæotis, *Limen, Zabre, Tana. p.*  
 Pamphylia, *Carunan, Settalia.*  
 Pandataria, *St. Maria. i.*  
 Panis, *Peene. r.*  
 Pannonia, *Austria, Stiria, Slavonia, and the Lower Hungary.*  
 Panormus, *Palermo. c.*  
 Panyafus, *Spirnaza. r.*  
 Paphlagonia, *Roni, Bolli, Flagiana. p.*  
 Papia, *Pavia. c.*  
 Parastaba, *Peretlaw. c.*  
 Parisii, *The East Riding of York-shire.*  
 Parisii, *Paris. c.*  
 Parnassus, *Liacoura, Parnasso. m.*  
 Paropamissiadæ, *Cabul, or Sablestan. p.*  
 Paropamisus, *Calchistan. m.*  
 Paros, *Paris, Paro. i.*  
 Paropasimus, *Navagrot. m.*  
 Parthenius, *Sangari. r.*  
 Parthenope, *Betente. i.*  
 Parthenope, *Naples. c.*  
 Parthenopolis, *Magdeburg. c.*  
 Parthia, *Gilania. p.*  
 Pastovia, *Padstow. o.*  
 Patara, *Patera. c.*  
 Patavia, *Passau. c.*  
 Patavium, *Padova. c.*  
 Pathissus, *Tibiscus. r.*  
 Pathmos, *La Palmosa. i.*  
 Patræ, *Patras. c.*  
 Patruiffa, *Brassau, or C'aufemburg. c.*  
 Paulon, *il, Paglion. r.*  
 Pausina, *Buzanich. r.*  
 Pax, *La Paz. c.*

## P H

Pax Augusta, *Badajox. c.*  
 Pax Julia, *Beja. c.*  
 Poapolis, *Wirtzburg. c.*  
 Pedemontium, *Piedmont. p.*  
 Pedenatium, *Pezenas. c.*  
 Pediculi, *Ostuni. c.*  
 Peiso, *Newsidlersce. l.*  
 Pelius, *Pelion, Petras. m.*  
 Peloponnesus, *Morea. p.*  
 Pelorum, *Capo di Faro, Cape.*  
 Pelusium, *Belbais, Belbes. c.*  
 Peneus, *Salampræ. r.*  
 Penica, *Pengick. c.*  
 Perga, *Pirgi. c.*  
 Pergamus, *Pergamo, Bergamo. c.*  
 Perinthus, *Heraclea. c.*  
 Persia, *Farsi, K. Faristan. k.*  
 Persicus Sinus, *Elcatif.*  
 Perticus Ager, *Le Perche. p.*  
 Perugia, *Perugia. c.*  
 Peltum, *Pesth. c.*  
 Petavium, *Petovio, Pettaw. c.*  
 Petina, *Pedena, Pettaw. c.*  
 Petra, *Herac. c.*  
 Petrocorienfis Provincia, *Perigord. p.*  
 Petrocorium, *Perigneux. r.*  
 Petrovaradinum, *Peterwardein. c.*  
 Petuaria, *Weberley, Hull. o. o.*  
 Phabiranum, *Bremen. c.*  
 Phæacia, *Corfu. l.*  
 Pharan, *Fara. c.*  
 Pharia, *Lefina. i.*  
 Pharsalus, *Farsa. c.*  
 Phasiana, *Terra Nova. c.*  
 Phafis, *Fasso, Fazo. r.*  
 Phafelis, *Fionda. o.*  
 Phellos, *Fello. c.*  
 Pheugarum urbs, *Halberstadt. c.*  
 Philadelphia, *Filadelphia. c.*  
 Philæum, *Groningen. c.*  
 Philippi, *Pilippo. c.*  
 Philippopolis, *Filibe, Filippopoli. c.*  
 Philippopolis, *Philippville. o.*  
 Phiscon, *Fiascone. m.*

Phi-



## P O

Phiternus, *Biserno*. r.  
 Phlygadia, *Flicz*. m.  
 Phocæa, *Fogie, Fochia*. c.  
 Phrigida, *Frias*. c.  
 Phrudis, *Bresselle*. r.  
 Phrygia, *Dargut-lili*. p.  
 Phusca, *Fischio, Fiesco*. c.  
 Phycocle, *Cervia*. c.  
 Picenum, *Marchia Anconitana*. p.  
 Piçtaviensis Provincia, *Poictou*. p.  
 Piçtaviu, *Poictiers*. c.  
 Pinarolium, *Pignarol*. c.  
 Pindus, *Mezzovo*. m.  
 Pintia, *Valladolid*. c.  
 Piræus, *Porto di Lione*. p.  
 Pifaurum, *Pesaro*. c.  
 Pifaurus, *Foglia*. r.  
 Piscaria, *Peschiera*. c.  
 Pisciacum, *Poissy*. t.  
 Pisidia, *Versacgli, Versacgeli*. p.  
 Pisidion, *Porto Zora, Zurat*. c.  
 Pistoraca, *La Pisuerga*. r.  
 Pituerium, *Phuvers*. c.  
 Placentia, *Piacenza*. c.  
 Placentia, *Plasencia*. c.  
 Plavis, *Piave*. r.  
 Plubium, *Sassari*. c.  
 Plumbinum, *Piombino*. o.  
 Podium, *Le Puy*. c.  
 Polonia, *Poland*. k.  
 Polybianum, *Leybnitz*. o.  
 Pomona, *Watnland*. l.  
 Pompelon, *Pampelune*. c.  
 Pons Arcus, *Pont de L' Arche*. c.  
 — Audomari, *Pont Aude-*  
*mar*. c.  
 — Cæsaris, *Pont de Ce*. o.  
 — Poledranus, *Bentivoglio, a*  
*Castle*.  
 — St. Spiritus, *Pont esprit*. c.  
 — Saravii, *Sarbruck*. o.  
 — Trajani, *Alcantara*. c.  
 — Ursonis, *Pont Orson*. o.  
 Pontana, *Drogheda*. c.  
 Pontesium, *Pont-Oise*. o.

## P R

Ponticum, *Ponthieu*. p.  
 Pontipolis, *St. Pons*. c.  
 Pontus, *Genech*. p.  
 Porata, *Pruth*. r.  
 Portus Augusti, *Porto*. c.  
 — Baiocensis, *Port en Bessin*. p.  
 — Belus, *Porto Belo*.  
 — Brigantinus, *Porto di Co-*  
*runa*. p.  
 — Cale, *Porto*. p.  
 — Corcagiæ, *Cozk Haben*.  
 — Desideratus, *Le Port desire*. p.  
 — Dives, *Porto Ricco*. p.  
 — Gori, *il Porto di Gori*. p.  
 — Gratia, *Havre de Grace*. p.  
 — Gruarii, *Porto Gruaro*. p.  
 — Herculis, *Porto Ercole*. p.  
 — Longus, *Porto Longone*. p.  
 — Ludovici, *Porto Louis*. p.  
 — Magnus, *Southampton*.  
 — Magnus, *Portsmouth*.  
 — Mauritius, *Porto Moriso*. p.  
 — Monoeci, *Monaco*. o.  
 — Orestis, *Porto Ravaglioso*. p.  
 — Ostium, *Portsmouth*. p.  
 — Pacis, *Porto de la Paz*. p.  
 — Paulæ, *il Porto di Paula*. p.  
 — Regius, *il Porto Royal*. p.  
 — Regius, *Port Royal*. p.  
 — Romantinus, *Porto di Gru-*  
*aro*.  
 — Salorius, *Porto di Salo*. p.  
 — Santonum, *Rochelle*. c.  
 — Veneris, *Port Vendres*. p.  
 — Veneris, *Porto Venero*. p.  
 Portugallia, *Portugal*. k.  
 Posidium, *Sues*. c.  
 Posonium, *Presburg*. c.  
 Postonia, *Adelsberg*. o.  
 Potentia, *Potenza*. c. r.  
 Pontremulium, *Pontremoli*. o. t.  
 Pontus Euxinus, *the Black Sea*.  
 — Alacris, *Portalegre*. c.  
 Prænestæ, *Palestrina*. c.  
 Præsidium, *Warwick*. c.

Præ-

## R E

Prætoria Augusta, *Cronstat*. c.  
 Precopia, *Præcops*. c.  
 Privernum, *Piperno*. o.  
 Probatopolis, *Schaffhausen*. c.  
 Proconnesus, *Marmora*. i.  
 Procopiana villa, *Procupie*. c.  
 Propontis, *il mare di Marmora*.  
 Prostropæa, *Tropæa*. c.  
 Prusa, *Bursa, Barech*. c.  
 Ptolemais, *Aca, Acre*. c.  
 Puteoli, *Pozzuoli*. c.

## Q U A.

Quadi, *Moravia, Bohemia, and*  
*Austria*.  
 Quantia, *la Chanche*. r.  
 Quercetum, *Quesnoy*. o.  
 Quercopolis, *Aichstadt*. c.  
 Quinctiopolis, *St. Quintin*. c.  
 Quinque Ecclesiæ, *Funff-kirchen*. c.  
 Quintanica, *Vils*. r.  
 Quissus, *the Queisse*. r.  
 Quiza, *Oran*. c.

## R A.

Rabath, *Petra*. c.  
 Raceburgum, *Rackelsburg*. c.  
 Raceburgum, *Ratzburg*. c.  
 Raconicum, *Raconick*. c.  
 Radacophanum, *Radicophani*. o.  
 Radesia, *Retz*. t.  
 Radiantia, *Reduitz*. r.  
 Radinga, *Wedting*. o.  
 Ramua, *Ramekins*. f.  
 Ranula, *Renelle*. r.  
 Rapa, *Rapoe*. o.  
 Raptus, *Oby*. r.  
 Ratiastrum, *Limoges*. c.  
 — Angoulesme. c.  
 Ratisbona, *Regensburg, Ratisbone*, c.  
 Ravius, *Erne, Trouxois*. r.  
 Rauraci, *Basil*. c.  
 Rea, *Ré*. i.

## R H

Reate, *Reati*. c.  
 Reatina Palus, *Lago di Rieti*. l.  
 Rebellium, *Ravello*. c.  
 Recinetum, *Recanati*. c.  
 Redæ pagus, *Le Comte de Razes*. t.  
 Redæstum, *Rodosto*. c.  
 Redones, *Rennes*. c.  
 Reesium, *Reés*. c.  
 Regalis Villa, *Realville*. c.  
 Regenses, *Riez*. c.  
 Regina Gradecium, *Konings-*  
*gretz*. c.  
 Reginus, *Regen*. r.  
 Regiontons, *Koningberg*. c.  
 Regium Lepidi, *Reggio*. c.  
 Regium, *Ries*. c.  
 Regiopolis, *Kingstown*. o.  
 Regni, *Sulzer, Surrey, Hant-*  
*shire*.  
 Reii, *Ries*. c.  
 Remi, *Reims*. c.  
 Resiston, *Rodosto*. c.  
 Rha, *Volga, Edel, Thamar*. r.  
 Rhætia, *les Grisons*.  
 Rhage, *Leicester*. c.  
 Rhange, *Nottingham*. c.  
 Rhatomagus, *Monstreuil*. c.  
 Rhatoftathybius, *Cass*. r.  
 Rhauraris, *Erault*. r.  
 Rhebas, *Ribas*. R.  
 Rhedones, *Rennes*. c.  
 Rhegium Julium, *Regio*. c.  
 Rhenus, *the Rhine*. r.  
 Rhenoberga, *Rhinberg*. c.  
 Rhigodunum, *Wippon*. o.  
 Rhigodunum, *Warrington*. o.  
 Rhitymna, *Retimo*. c.  
 Rhiusiavia, *Giengen*. c.  
 Rhizana, *Risano*. c.  
 Rhobodium, *Fatrefozeland*.  
 Rhoda, *Rosas, a Castle*.  
 Rhodanus, *the Rhosne*. r.  
 Rhodigium, *Rovigo*. c.  
 Rhodope, *Valiza, Rulla*. m.  
 Rhodopolis, *Rostock*. a.

Rho-

Rhodumna, *Roane*. o.  
 Rhodus, *Rhodes*. i.  
 Rhotomagus, *Roan, Reven*. c.  
 Rhuspina, *Sous*. c.  
 Rhusuccoræ, *Algiers*. c.  
 Rhutupiæ, *Sandwich*. o.  
 Rhutenensis Provincia, *Rovergue*. p.  
 Rhymnus, *Fayck*. r.  
 Ricina, *Raglins*. i.  
 Ricomagum, *Riom*. c.  
 Riparia, *La Riviere*. t.  
 Ripavia, *Rivadavia*. c.  
 Rifelia, *Rille*. r.  
 Rivi, *Rieux*. c.  
 Rium, *Rye*. o.  
 Rivogia, *Rioja*. p.  
 Roboretum, *London-Derry*. c.  
 Rocianum, *Rossano*. c.  
 Rodium, *Roie*. c.  
 Roffa, *Rochester*. c.  
 Roia, *Roye*. c.  
 Roma, *Rome*. c.  
 Roma, *Rom*. i.  
 Romandiola, *Romagne*. p.  
 Romaricus Mons, *Remiremont*. o.  
 Romatinum, *Lemene*. r.  
 Romorentinum, *Romorentin*. c.  
 Rosarum Urbs, *Restock*. c.  
 Rosburgum, *Roxburg*. o.  
 Rosetum, *Grosseto*. c.  
 Rossium, *Resse*. c.  
 Rostrum Nemaviæ, *Memmingen*. c.  
 Rotanus, *Tavignani*. r.  
 Rotomagus, *Roan, Reven*. c.  
 Rotundus Mons, *Romont*. c.  
 Roxolania, *Red Russia*. p.  
 Rubea, *the Port Caep. Cap.*  
 Rubeacum, *Ruffach*. c.  
 Rubi, *Rube*. c.  
 Rubicon, *il Pisatello*. r.  
 Rubo, *Dwina, Duna*. r.  
 Rubricatus, *Lobregat*. r.  
 Rubricatus, *Fadog, Guadilbarbar*.  
 Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea*.  
 Ruconia, *Rioja*. p.

Rucium, *Rieux*. c.  
 Ruecium, *Le Puy*. c.  
 Rugia, *Rugen*. i.  
 Rugua, *Rue*. c.  
 Ruinelia, *Greece*.  
 Rupella, *Rochelle*. c.  
 Rupes Regia, *Rocroy*. o.  
 Rura, *Ruer, Roure*. r.  
 Ruramunda, *Roermonde*. o.  
 Ruscino, *Le Ter*. r.  
 Ruscino, *Rouffillon*. f.  
 Ruscum, *Algiers*. c.  
 Rusicibar, *Sarcelle*. o.  
 Rufina, *Russe*. r.  
 Rutenensis Provincia, *Rovergue*. p.  
 Ruteni, *Rodez, Kodes*. c.  
 Ruteni, *the Russ, Muscovy*. k.  
 Rutuba, *Rotta*. r.  
 Rutupia, *Richborough, Sand-*  
*wich*.

## S A

Saada. c.  
 Saba, *Mercè*. i.  
 Saba, *Sabis, Sambre*. r.  
 Sabaria, *Guns, Guntz*. r.  
 Sabatium, *Vada, Vado*. p.  
 Sabatia, *Bracciano*. t.  
 Sabaudia, *Savoy*. d.  
 Sabatus, *il Savito*. r.  
 Sabatus, *Sabato*. r.  
 Sabina, *Sabina*. p.  
 Sabis, *Sambre*. r.  
 Sabolium, *Sable*. c.  
 Sabrina, *Severne*. r.  
 Sabuloneta, *Sabionetta*. o.  
 Sacrum Promontorium, *Le Cap de*  
*St. Vincent*.  
 Saduca, *Guadalquivireja*. r.  
 Sæna, *Siena*. c.  
 Sagis, *Gorio, Porto di magna Vacca*  
 Sagium, *Seez*. c.  
 Sagra, *Alaro*. r.  
 Sargus, *Sangro*. r.

Saguntia, *Gisgonza*. o.  
 Sala, *Saal, r. la Seille*. r.  
 Sala, *Salé*. c.  
 Sala, *Seile*. r.  
 Sala, *Yffel, Issel*. r.  
 Salacia, *Alcazar*. c.  
 Salamis, *Co'ouri, S. Broufia*. i.  
 Salamis, *il porto Costanzo*. c.  
 Salapia, *Salpe*. c.  
 Salassi, *Val d' Aouste*. t.  
 Salda, *Saude*. r.  
 Saldæ, *Bugia*. c.  
 Salduba, *Guadalquivirejo*. r.  
 Salduba, *Sarragoza*. c.  
 Salentini, *Parte della Terra d' O-*  
*tranto*. p.  
 Salera, *Saudre*. r.  
 Saliæ, *Sella*. r.  
 Saliæ, *Seille*. r.  
 Salinæ Vagiennorum, *Saluzzo*. c.  
 Salisburgum, *Salzburg*. c.  
 Salmona, *Salin*. r.  
 Salmurium, *Saumur*. c.  
 Salo, *Xalon*. r.  
 Salodorus Pagus, *Soleurre*. p.  
 Salodorum, *Solothurn*. c.  
 Salopia, *Shrewsbury, Shrop-*  
*shire*. c. t.  
 Salsum, *Guadajox, Salobral*. r.  
 Salvatoris Panum, *San Salvador*. c.  
 Salutæ, *Saluzzo*. c.  
 Samandria, *Zenderow, Semendre*. c.  
 Samarobriva, *S. Quintin*.  
*Amiens*. c.  
 Sambia, *Sxamlund*. p.  
 Sambroca, *Ter, Tech*. r.  
 Sanctio, *l' Ubaye*. r.  
 Sandava, *Segeftwar*. c.  
 Sandomira, *Sendomir*. c.  
 Sanguiteria, *Santerre*. p.  
 Sangarius, *Sangari, Zagari, Aca-*  
*da*. r.  
 Sangossa, *Sanguessa*. c.  
 Sanitium, *Sanissium, Senez*. c.  
 Santones, *Xaintes*. c.

Santonia, *Saintonge*. p.  
 Sapina, *Sauna*. r.  
 Sapis, *il Savio*. r.  
 Sarabris, *Toro*. c.  
 Saræpons, *Sarbruck*. o.  
 Saravus, *Saure*. r.  
 Sarcinium, *San Tuyen*. o.  
 Sardica, *Sofia, Sophia, Triadizza*. c.  
 Sardinia. i.  
 Sargetia, *Istria*. r.  
 Sarisburia, *Sarisbury*. e.  
 Sarmatia, *Tartary*.  
 Sarnia, *Barnsey*. i.  
 Sarta, *la Sarte*. r.  
 Sarus, *il Sangro*. r.  
 Sasima, *Sasum*. c.  
 Savaria, *Muer*. r.  
 Savaria, *Guntz*. r.  
 Savaria, *Leybnitz, Gratz*. c. c.  
 Savona, *Saon*. c.  
 Savo, *Saone*. r.  
 Savus, *le Sez*. r.  
 Savus, *the Save*. r.  
 Savus, *Saffay*. r.  
 Saxulum, *Sassulo*. o.  
 Scaldis, *Schelde, Escant*. r.  
 Scandava, *Schesburg, Segiswar*. o.  
 Scandinavia, *Norway, Sweden and*  
*Lapland*.  
 Scapris, *Scabris, Scarlino*. o.  
 Scardus, *Marinar, Marandi*. m.  
 Scarpa, *la Scarpe*. r.  
 Schutia, *Schut*. i.  
 Scoras, *l' Isere*. r.  
 Scordisci, *Rascia*. t.  
 Scultenna, *il Panaro*. r.  
 Scupi, *Scopia, Ushub*. c.  
 Scyllaceum, *Sciletium, Squillace*. c.  
 Scyros, *Schira*. i.  
 Scylla, *Scilla, Sciglio, a Rock*.  
 Scythia, *Tartary*.  
 Sebatia, *Saustia*. c.  
 Sebastianopolis, *S. Sebastian*. c.  
 Sebastopolis, *Sivas*. c.  
 Sebetus, *il Fornello*. r.

## S E

Sebusiani, *la Bresse*, *Lyonnois* &  
*le Forez*.  
 Sebusium, *Weisemburg*. o.  
 Secerræ, *San. Saloni*. o.  
 Secontia, *Siguenza*. c.  
 Secovia, *Segovia*. c.  
 Sedelocus, *Sauligu*. o.  
 Seduni, *Haut Valais*. t.  
 Sedunum, *Sion*, *Sitten*. c.  
 Segedunum, *Segedin*. c.  
 Segesta, *Barbara*. v.  
 Segesterorum Urbs, *Sisteron*. o.  
 Segethufa, *Cronstadt*. c.  
 Segianum, *Sarzana*. c.  
 Segobriga, *Segorve*. c.  
 Segodunum, *Rodez*. c.  
 Segodunum, *Nurenburg*. c.  
 Segorbia, *Segorve*. c.  
 Seguanæ, *Seine*, *Seyne*. r.  
 Segubia, *Segovia*. c.  
 Seguntia, *Siguenza*. c.  
 Segusiani, *Lyonnois*. t.  
 Segusii, *Gerawer*. p.  
 Segusium, *Susa*. c.  
 Segultero, *Sisteron*. c.  
 Sela, *Guardia*. r.  
 Selampura, *Lampura*. c.  
 Selandia, *Seelandt*, *Zeelandt*. i.  
 Selibria, *Selymbria*, *Seliorea*. c.  
 Seleucia ferrea, *Caragar*. c.  
 ——— *Pieria*, *Seleuche Felber*.  
 ——— *Mesopotamize*, *Bachud*,  
*Bagdat*, *Bagdet*. c.  
 ——— *Ad Belum*, *Divertegi*, and  
*Salefica*.  
 Selibria, *Seliorea*. c.  
 Selinus, *Ilenos*. c.  
 Selymbria, *Selseuree*. c.  
 Sempronium, *Oedenburg*, *So-*  
*pron*. c.  
 Semurium, *Semur*. c.  
 Sena, *Sana*, *Siena*. c.  
 Senega, *Zamga*, *Ovedec*. r.  
 Senna, *Senio*. r.  
 Senia, *Zeng*. v.

## S I

Senomagnus, *S. Paul de trois Cha-*  
*steaux*. c.  
 Senones, *Sens*. c.  
 Senticæ, *Zamora*. c.  
 Sentii, *le Diocesse de Digne*.  
 Senus, *Shennon*. r.  
 Separa, *Seure*. r.  
 Septæ, *Centa*. c.  
 Septem Castrensis, *Transylvania*. p.  
 Septempeda, *San. Severina*. c.  
 Septimancæ, *Simancas*. o.  
 Septumani, *Languedoc*. p.  
 Septonia, *Shaffesbury*. o.  
 Sequana, *la Seine*. r.  
 Sequani, *la Franche Comte*. p.  
 Serabis, *Segura*. r.  
 Serbes, *Miron*, *Hued Icer*. r.  
 Serezana, *Sarzana*. c.  
 Seria, *Xeres de Guadiana*. c.  
 Serius, *Caramoran*, *Kiang*. r.  
 Serræ, *Seres*. c.  
 Servania, *Schirwan*. p.  
 Servesta, *Zerbest*. c.  
 Serviodurum, *Straubingen*. c.  
 Serus, *Puon*. r.  
 Sefmarus, *le Semoy*. r.  
 Sessellum, *Seissel*. o.  
 Sessites, *la Sefia*. r.  
 Sessui, *Seez*. c.  
 Seltus, *the Europe Dardanel*. i.  
 Setabis, *Xativa*, *Gariva*. c.  
 Seteia, *Deemouth*. r.  
 Seva, *See*. r.  
 Severopolis, *San Severo*. c.  
 Siberna, *Siberina*, *S. Severina*. c.  
 Sicambri, *Franconia*. p.  
 Sicambri, *Guelderland*. p.  
 Sicania, *Sicily*, *Sicilia*. i.  
 Sicoris, *Segre*. r.  
 Siga, *Humain*, *Aresgol*. e.  
 Siga, *Sieg*, *la Sige*. r.  
 Sigetum, *Sigeth*. c.  
 Signia, *Segni*. c.  
 Silarus, *Selo*, *Silaro*. r.

Silva,

## S O

Silva, *Silves*. c.  
 Silva Ducis, *Hertoghenbosch*, *Bosle-*  
*duc*. o.  
 Silvaneſtum, *Senlis*. c.  
 Silures, *Hereford*, *Radnoz*, *Breck-*  
*nock*, *Donmouth* and *Gla-*  
*morganſhires*.  
 Silurum Inſulæ, *the Silly's*.  
 Simæthus, *Faretta*. r.  
 Simyra, *Erzerum*. c.  
 Sinarum Imperium, *China*.  
 Singidunum, *Zenderow*. c.  
 Singilia, *Antiquera*. c.  
 Singilis, *Xenil*. r.  
 Sinus Tarentinus, *Golfo di Taran-*  
*to*.  
 Sipontum, *Siponto*, *Manfredonia*.  
 Siris, *Senno*. r.  
 Sirmium, *Sirmish*, *Szreim*. c.  
 Siſca Legionis, *Caer Leon*. c.  
 Siſcia, *Siffeg*. c.  
 Siſſum, *Seiffel*. c.  
 Siſterio, *Stirone*. r.  
 Sitomagum, *Thetford*. o.  
 Slonima, *Slonim*. c.  
 Sobanus, *Menan*. r.  
 Sodera, *Sodora*. c. o.  
 Sodera, *Sauldre*. r.  
 Soderani, *Berlin*. c.  
 Sogdiana, *Mawralnaber*. p.  
 Solana, *Solane*. r.  
 Solis Vallis, *Soltwedel*. o.  
 Solma, *Solms*. f. t.  
 Solodurum, *Soleurre*. c.  
 Solonia, *Sologne*. t.  
 Somena, *la Somme*. r.  
 Sontius, *Iſonzo*. r.  
 Sopia, *Sofia*, *Triadizza*. c.  
 Soppia, *Suppe*. r.  
 Sorabi, *Mifnia*. p.  
 Sorabis, *Segura*. r.  
 Sordifci, *Part of Hungary*.  
 Sorviodunum, *Old Sarisbury*.  
 Soſſius, *Arsala*. r.  
 Soteropolis, *S. Salvador*. c.

## S U

Sotia, *Ayre*, *a City of France*.  
 Sparta, *Mifura*. c.  
 Spedia, *Spetia*. c.  
 Spenderobis, *Semender*. c.  
 Sperchius, *Agriomela*. r.  
 Spinæ, *Newbery*. o.  
 Spiritus Sanctus, *S. Esprit*.  
 Staberus, *Segura*. r.  
 Stagna Volcarum, *Maguelone*.  
 Staliocanus Portus, *Leondoul*.  
 Stampæ, *Eſtampes*. c.  
 Stapulæ, *Eſtapes*. o.  
 Stauroneſum, *Creutznach*. c.  
 Stella, *Eſtella*. c.  
 Stephanodunum, *Dunſtafag*. o.  
 Stephanopolis, *Brassaw*, *Kronſtadt*  
*and Landskroon*.  
 Stoarius, *Stocr*. b.  
 Stocades, *Hyeris*. i.  
 Strateburgum, *Serasburg*. c.  
 Stratonica, *Franco Caſtro*. o.  
 Stridonium, *Sdrin*. c.  
 Strigonium, *Gran*. c.  
 Strongyle, *Stromboli*. i.  
 Strymon, *Marmara*, *Stromona*. r.  
 Suana, *Soana*, *or la Flore*. c.  
 Suardones, *the Hiſter Pomerania*.  
 Subcinum, *Belforte*. o.  
 Subſylvania, *Underwalden*. t.  
 Sucro, *Xucar*. r.  
 Suditi Montes, *Fichtelberg*. m.  
 Suecia, *Sweden*. k.  
 Sueſſa, *Seffa*. c.  
 Sueſſiones, *Soiſſons*. c.  
 Suevia, *Schwaben*. p.  
 Suevus, *Oder*. r.  
 Suillus, *Logh Sully*. i.  
 Suinus, *Salino*. r.  
 Suitia, *Schwitz*, *Swiſſ*, *a Canton*.  
 Sulga, *Sorgue*. r.  
 Sulmo, *Sermoneto*. c.  
 Sunda, *the Sound*.  
 Sundis, *Stralsund*. c.  
 Supia, *Suippe*. r.  
 Sur, *Eltor*. c.

## T A

Sura, *Saur, Sour. r.*  
 Surrentum, *Sorrento, Sorriento.*  
 Surlus, *Sewer. r.*  
 Sufatum, *Soest, Soust. c.*  
 Suvidnia, *Schweidnitz. c.*  
 Sylva Arduenna, *Achterwaldt.*  
 ——— Bacenis, *Semaya, Harts-*  
*waldt, Swartswaldt.*  
 Sylvania, *Underwaldt.*  
 Syria, *Souristan. p.*

## T A

Tab'ci Insula, *Tabago. i.*  
 Taberna, *Taverna. c.*  
 Tabernæ Allaticæ, *Elfas Zabern,*  
*Saverne. c.*  
 Tabresium, *Tauris. c.*  
 Tacubis, *Temar. o.*  
 Tader, *Segura. r.*  
 Tænarium, *Cape Matapan.*  
 Texali, *Buquan. p.*  
 Tagonus, *Tajuna. r.*  
 Tagus, *Tajo, Tage. r.*  
 Taliafates, *die Eyffel. t.*  
 Taliates, *Dallendorff. c.*  
 Tamara, *Camer. r.*  
 Tamefis, *Chames. r.*  
 Tamiata, *Tamiatis, Tamiathi, Da-*  
*miata. c.*  
 Tana, *Cayne. r.*  
 Tanager, *Negro. r.*  
 Tanais, *Don, Tana. r.*  
 Tanais, *Azack, Asoph. c.*  
 Tannedunum, *Caunton. o.*  
 Tanefos, *Chanet. i.*  
 Taphre, *Precop. c.*  
 Taprobana, *Zeilan. i.*  
 Tara, *Terrain. r.*  
 Taras, *Tara. r.*  
 Tarentesia, *Moutiers. c.*  
 Tarentum, *Taranto. c.*  
 Tarracina, *Terracina. c.*  
 Tarraco, *Tarragona. c.*  
 Tartessus, *Tariffa. c.*

## T E

Tartessus, *Guadalquivir. r.*  
 Tarvanna, *Terouane. c.*  
 Tarvisium, *Treviso. c.*  
 Tafta, *Acqs, Dax. c.*  
 Tauredunum, *Tournon. o.*  
 Taurentium, *Toulon. c.*  
 Tauresium, *Giustandil. c.*  
 Tauresium, *Tauris, Tebris. c.*  
 Taurianum, *Palma. c.*  
 Taurica Chersonesus, *Krim Tan-*  
*tary. p.*  
 Taurinum, *Turio, Torino. c.*  
 Taurisium, *Treviso. c.*  
 Tauromenium, *Tavormina. c.*  
 Taurum, *Toro. c.*  
 Taurunum, *Belgrade. c.*  
 Taurus, *m.*  
 Taurus, *Carthefstan, Kornthour-*  
*Thaur, m.*  
 Taurus, *Eltor. c.*  
 Tavus, *Cay. r.*  
 Teanum, *Tiano. c.*  
 Tedanium, *Odria, Zermagna. r.*  
 Tela, *la Thile, r.*  
 Telefia, *Telese. c.*  
 Telis, *Egli. r.*  
 Tellina Vallis, *the Valteline. t.*  
 Telo, *Toulon. c.*  
 Telonius, *Turano. r.*  
 Tenceteri, *Marck, Westphalia.*  
 Tenera, *Dender. r. Denre.*  
 Teneramunda, *Dendermonde.*  
 Tenæ, *Thienen. o.*  
 Teoracia, *Tierache. t.*  
 Tephlis, *Teflis. c.*  
 Tergeste, *Trieste. c.*  
 Terias, *Faretta. r.*  
 Teriolium, *Tirol. p.*  
 Termonia, *Dortmund. c.*  
 Termulæ, *Termini. c.*  
 Terna, *Ternois. r.*  
 Ternenfis Pagus, *Ternois.*  
 Tersa Leporia, *Terskoy, Leporic. p.*  
 Tertia, *Tercera. i.*  
 Tertona, *Tortona. c.*

Tervan-

## T O

Tervanna, *Terovanne. c.*  
 Terulum, *Tervel. c.*  
 Teuderium, *Paderborn. c.*  
 Tevotia, *Etivdale. p.*  
 Teutones, *Germany.*  
 Thelis, *Egli. r.*  
 Thebæ, *Scives. c.*  
 Theodemirensis Ager, *Thimerais. t.*  
 Theodonis Viila, *Thionville. c.*  
 Theodosia, *Caffa. c.*  
 Theorodunum, *Udells. c.*  
 Thera, *Gozi. i.*  
 Thermæ, *Termine, and Bathe. c.*  
 Thermæ Superiores, *Oberbaden. c.*  
 ——— Salinuntia, *Sacca. c.*  
 Thermidava, *Dagno. c.*  
 Thessalia, *Thessaly. p.*  
 Thessalonica, *c. Salonichi.*  
 Thicis, *Ter. r. Tech.*  
 Thinus, *Cyn. r.*  
 Thoeda, *Tove. r.*  
 Thracia, *Romania. p.*  
 Thule, *Iseland, Shetland. i.*  
 Thurium, *Sibari. c.*  
 Thuscia, *Tuscany, Florence. t.*  
 Thyamus, *Calama. r.*  
 Tiberiopolis, *Varna. c.*  
 Tibur, *Tivoli. c.*  
 Ticarius, *Grosso, Bozzo or Ficari. r.*  
 Tichis, *Ter, Tech. r.*  
 Ticinum, *Pavia. c.*  
 Ticius, *Tecino, Tesino. r.*  
 Tifernus, *Biferno. Tiferno. r.*  
 Tigurum, *Zurich. c.*  
 Tilavemptus, *Tajamento, Taglia-*  
*mento. r.*  
 Tingis, *Tangier. c.*  
 Tina, *Topino. r.*  
 Tinurtium, *Tormus. o.*  
 Tiracia, *Tierache. t.*  
 Tirolis, *Tirol. p.*  
 Titius, *Kerka. r.*  
 Tmolus, *Tomalize. m.*  
 Toartium, *Touars. c.*

## T R

Togifonus, *Sciocco. r.*  
 ——— Vigazolo. *i.*  
 Tokæum, *Tokay. c.*  
 Tolca, *Tongue. r.*  
 Toletum, *Toledo. c.*  
 Toliapis, *Spepey. i.*  
 Tolosa, *Tolose, Touloufe. c.*  
 Tormis, *Tormes. r.*  
 Tornacum, *Tournay. c.*  
 Tornus, *Torne. r.*  
 Torpatum, *Derpt. c.*  
 Torunum, *Thorn. c.*  
 Toxandri, *Kempen. t.*  
 Tragurium, *Trau, Troghir, and*  
*Trau. c.*  
 Trajana Colonia, *Kellen. o.*  
 Trajani Pons, *Alcantara. c.*  
 Trajanus Portus, *Civita Vecchia.*  
 Trajectum, *Trajetto. c.*  
 ——— Francorum, *Frankfort. c.*  
 ——— Inferius, *Utrecht. c.*  
 ——— Superius, *Maastricht. c.*  
 Trama, *Tresmes. r.*  
 Tranium, *Trani. c.*  
 Transalpina Gallia, *Lombardy.*  
 Trans-Issalana, *Over-Yssel. p.*  
 ——— Oxiana, *Mawralhaber.*  
 ——— Tagana, *Alentejo. p.*  
 Trapezus, *Trebisonda. c.*  
 Trasimenus, *il Lago di Perugia. i.*  
 Trecaffes, *Treca, Troyes. c.*  
 Trecaffes, *Champagne. p.*  
 Trecurium, *Lantriguet, Tregui-*  
*er. c.*  
 Tremonia, *Dortmund. c.*  
 Treva, *Trave, r. Travemond. o.*  
 Treviri, *Trier, Treves. c.*  
 Trevoltium, *Trevoux. c.*  
 Tribocci, *Alsatia. p.*  
 Tribulium, *Trebigna. c.*  
 Tricaffes, *Champagne. p.*  
 ——— Troyes. *c.*  
 Tricorium, *Galumbatz. o.*  
 Tridentum, *Trent. c.*  
 Tricinum, *Trin, Trino. o.*

Trina-

Trinacria, Sicily. i.  
 Trinitas, Trinidad. i. c.  
 Trinobantes, Essex, Middlesex.  
 Trifantonum Portus, Southham-  
 pton. c.  
 Trivicum, Treviso. c.  
 Trossulum, Monte-Fiascone. c.  
 Truentus, Tronto. r.  
 Truncum, Saumur. c.  
 Trundhemum, Drontheim. c.  
 Trutavia, Forcheim. c.  
 Tuæsis, Tweede. r.  
 Tuama, Coam. c.  
 Tuasis, Tees. r.  
 Tuberum, Rotenburgh. c.  
 Tuder, Todi. c.  
 Tueda, Tweede. r.  
 Tuerovius, Taby. r.  
 Tuelis, Berwick. c.  
 Tugienfis Pagus, Zug.  
 Tulcis, Francoli. r.  
 Tullum, Toul. c.  
 Tunnocellum, Tinnemouth. o.  
 Tuntobriga, Braganza. c.  
 Tundera, Tonderen. c.  
 Tungri, Tongren. c.  
 Tuola, Golo. r.  
 Turia, Fossa. r.  
 Turias, Guadalaviar. r.  
 Turialo, Tarazona. c.  
 Turigum, Zurich. c.  
 Turingia, Thuringe. p.  
 Tūnus, Tociuo. r.  
 Turrus Julia, Trughilo. c.  
 Turritana, Sassani. c.  
 Turobia, Alcantara. c.  
 Turones, Tours. c.  
 Turonia, Touraine. p.  
 Turulium, Turvel.  
 Tutela, Tulle. c.  
 ——— Tudela. c.  
 Tyde, Tey. c.  
 Tyrambe, Temeruc. c.  
 Tyras, Niefter. r.  
 Tyras, Bialogrod. c.

Tzuzulum, Zorlich. c.

## V A.

Vabræ, Vabres. c.  
 Vacca, la Vouga. r.  
 Vaccia, Varzen. c.  
 Vacomagi, Rosse. p.  
 Vadanus Mons, Vaudemont. o.  
 Vadicassès, Nivernois. p.  
 Vadicassum, Nevers. c.  
 Vaga, Medway. r.  
 Vagieni, Marquisat de Saluces.  
 Vagniacæ, Waidstone. o.  
 Vagoritm, Seex. c.  
 Vagria, Wageren. p.  
 Vagus, Vag, Wag. r.  
 Vahalis, wael. r. Ovahal.  
 Valavia, Velai. p.  
 Valdanus, Walpo. r.  
 Valdecum, Waldeck. c.  
 Valdemontium, Vaudemont. o.  
 Valderfinga, Vaudrevange, Wal-  
 derfingen. c.  
 Valentia, Valence. o. Valenza. c. k.  
 Valentianæ, Valencienmes. c.  
 Valentiniani Munimentum, Man-  
 heim. c.  
 Vallesia, Valais, Wallisserlandt.  
 Valesium, Valois. t.  
 Vallisoleum, Valladolid. c.  
 Vallis Telina, le Valteline. t.  
 Vana, Wana. r.  
 Vandalitia, Andalusia. k.  
 Vangena, Wangen. c.  
 Vangiones, the lower Palatinate.  
 Vangiones, Worms. c.  
 Vapingum, Gap. c.  
 Vara, Murray Fyeth. r.  
 Varadinum, Waradin. c.  
 Vardhusia, Wardhus. p.  
 Vardus, Guerdon. r.  
 Varena, Garanne. i.  
 Vargiones, Baar. p.  
 Varinia, Emeland, Warmer Land. p.  
 Varta,

Varta, the Warte. r.  
 Varus, Var, Varro. r.  
 Vafates, Bazas. c.  
 Valcones, Gasconge. p.  
 Valsgov a, Vauge, Wasgwo. p.  
 Vasio, Vaison. c.  
 Vastinum, Gastinois. p.  
 Vatrenus, Santerno. r.  
 Vaudum, Waad. t.  
 Vaurum, Vaur, Lavaur. c.  
 Ucetia, Vez. c.  
 Vecta, Vecht. o.  
 Vectis, Wight. i.  
 Vedasus, Bidassoa. r.  
 Vedra, Were. r.  
 Veii, Scrofano. o.  
 Velauni, le Velai. p.  
 Velia, Pisciotà. c.  
 Velicer, Aa. r.  
 Velitræ, Velettri. c.  
 Velocassès, le Vexin. p.  
 Vrida, Wenden. c.  
 Venedocia, North-Wales. p.  
 Veneris Portus, le Port Vendres.  
 Venerius, Wener. r.  
 Venetia, Venice. c.  
 Venetia, Vannes. c.  
 Vensiensis Urbs, Vence. c.  
 Venta Belgarum, Winchester. c.  
 Venta Icenorum, Caister. o.  
 — Silurum, Caerwent. o.  
 Venusia, Venosa. c.  
 Verbanus, il Lago Maggiore. l.  
 Verbinum, Vervins. o.  
 Verda, Ferden. c.  
 Verda, Dona-wert. c.  
 Veresis, l' Osa. r.  
 Veria, la Vere. r.  
 Vermelandia, Wermerland. p.  
 Vernolium, Vernéuil. c.  
 Veronium, Vernon. c.  
 Verodunum, Verdun. c.  
 Verolanium, S. Albans. o.  
 Veromandui Urbs, Vermand. c.  
 Verovicum, Warwick. o.

Vertia, Donawert. c.  
 Vesalia, Wesel. c.  
 Vesalia superior, Ober-wesel. c.  
 Vescontio, Besançon. c.  
 Vesprum, Vesperin, Wesbrun. c.  
 Vesulum, Vesoul. c.  
 Vesuna, Perigeux. c.  
 Veteravia, Weteraw. p.  
 Ufens, il Portadre. r.  
 Viana, Weissenborn. c.  
 Vibantianarum, Bar in Podolia.  
 Vibovalentia, Monte Leone. c.  
 Viburgum, Wiburgh. c.  
 Viceliacum, Vezelay. c.  
 Vicenonia, Vilaine. r.  
 Victoria, Abernethy. c.  
 Vidana, Vilaine. r.  
 Vider, Vecht. r.  
 Vidua, Crobagh, or Wrig. r.  
 Viduacassès, Bessin. t.  
 Vienna, Wien. c.  
 Vienna, Viemie. c.  
 Vigena, Vienne. r.  
 Vigelibanum, Vigevano. c.  
 Vigornia, Worcester. c.  
 Vimaria, Weimar. c.  
 Vincium, Vence. c.  
 Vinda, Wenden. c.  
 Vindalicus, Vindelicus, la Nasque. r.  
 Vindana, Vannes. c.  
 Vindascinus Comitatus, Vindisim.  
 Vindelis, Dordland. o.  
 Vinderius, the bay of Knockfergus.  
 Vindinum, Mans. c.  
 Vindobona, Vienna in Austria.  
 Vindocinum, Vendosme. c.  
 Vintimilium, Vintimiglia. c.  
 Vintium, Vence. c.  
 Virdo, Wertach. r.  
 Viria, Virc. c. r.  
 Viria, Witland. t.  
 Virodunum, Verdun. c.  
 Vistula, Wesel. r.  
 Visuntio, Besançon. c.  
 Visurgis, Visera, Weser. r.



# U R

*Vitis, il Montone. r.*  
*Viturlus, Bidourle. r.*  
*Vivario, Viviers. c.*  
*Uladislavia, Waldislav. c.*  
*Uleinum, Dulcigno. c.*  
*Uliarius, Oleron. i.*  
*Ulißinga, Flushing. c.*  
*Ultonia, Ulster. p.*  
*Ultrajectum, Utrecht. c.*  
*Ulyssippo, Lisbonne. c.*  
*Umber, Humber. r.*  
*Umbria; Ombria. p.*  
*Umbro, Ombrone. r.*  
*Ungaria, Unghwar. c.*  
*Voerda, Woerden. c.*  
*Vogasica, Wasgow. m.*  
*Vogesus, Vauge, Wasgow. m.*  
*Volaterra, Volterra. c.*  
*Volcæ, Languedoc. p.*  
*Volibâ, Voluba, Falmouth. t.*  
*Volcinii, Bolsena. o.*  
*Voltumna, Boutonne. r.*  
*Volubilis, Fez. c.*  
*Vomia, Midnick. c.*  
*Vorganium, Treguier. c.*  
*Vormacia, Worms. c.*  
*Vosavia, Ober-Weseli. c.*  
*Urania, Uri. p.*  
*Uratislavia, Breslaw. c.*  
*Urba, l' Orbe. r.*  
*Urbevetum, Oriveto. c.*  
*Urbicus, Orbego. c.*  
*Urbio, l' Orbieu. r.*  
*Urbs, Orba, Urba. r.*  
*——— Berbo. r.*

# Z Y

*——— Vetus, Oldenburg. c.*  
*——— Vetus, Oriveto. c.*  
*——— Vetus, Civita, Vecchia. c.*  
*Urcinum, Ajazzo. c.*  
*Uria, Oria. c.*  
*Urium, Tinto. r.*  
*Urpanus, Valpon. r.*  
*Utica, Biserta. c.*  
*Utinum, Udine. c.*  
*Utriculum, Otricoli. c.*  
*Vulturnus, Voltorno. r.*  
*Uxama, Osma. c.*  
*Uxantus, Ouessant. i.*  
*Uxentum, Ugento. c.*  
*Uzetia, Uzes. c.*

# X A

*Xanthus, Scamandro, Santo, Sibri. r.*  
*Xera, Xeres. c.*

# Y E

*Yesda, Airach. c.*

# Z A

*Zacus, Zack. r.*  
*Zacynthus, Zante. i.*  
*Zaladiensis Comitatus, Salawar.*  
*Zancle, Messina. c.*  
*Zegira, Gezira. c.*  
*Zogacara, Teflis. c.*  
*Zyragas, Varne. r.*

F I N I S.